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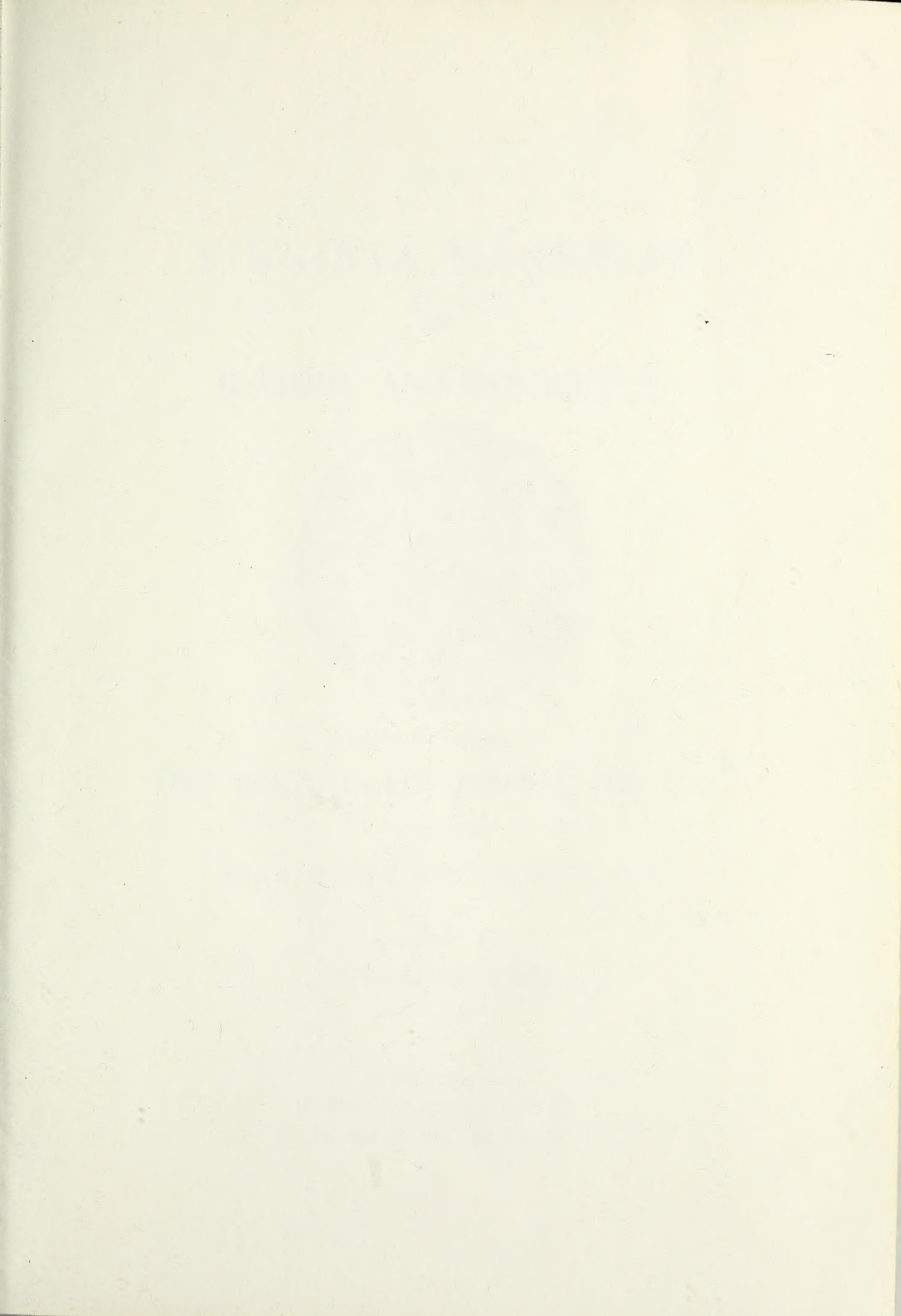
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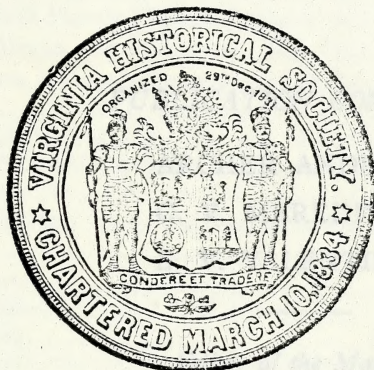
1914





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 Mitchell, Kirkwood, Richmond, Va.
 Moffett, Miss Edna V., Wellesley, Mass.
 Montague, Hill, Richmond, Va.
 Moore, Warner, Richmond, Va.
 Morehead, C. R., El Paso, Texas.
 Morgan, Dr. D. H., Amelia C. H., Va.
 Munford, Mrs. Beverley B., Richmond, Va.
 Munford, R. B., Jr., Richmond, Va.
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 McAllister, A. S., New York, N. Y.

McAllister, J. T., Hot Springs, Va.
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 McConnell, Prof. J. P., Emory, Va.
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 McCormick, Harold F., Chicago, Ill.
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 McFadden, Charles, Jr., Philadelphia, Pa.
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 Payne, John B., Chicago, Ill.
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 Penn, Mrs. James G., Danville, Va.
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 Peterkin, Mrs. George W., Parkersburg, W. Va.

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- Pinckney, C. C., Richmond, Va.
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- Pleasants, William H., Hollins, Va.
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- Southall, Rev. S. O., Hanover, Va.
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- Spencer, J. H., Martinsville, Va.
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 Woodhull, Mrs. Oliver J., San Antonio, Tex.
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 Wright, E. E., New Orleans, La.
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 Minneapolis Athenaeum Library, Minneapolis, Minn.

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XI

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July 13-1yr

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

Virginia Historical Society

AT ITS

ANNUAL MEETING

HELD IN THE

HOUSE OF THE SOCIETY

ON

FEBRUARY 24, 1914

MITCHELL & HOTCHKISS

PRINTERS TO THE SOCIETY

RICHMOND, VA.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
Virginia Historical Society
IN
ANNUAL MEETING HELD FEBRUARY 24, 1914.

The Annual Meeting was held in the Hall of the House of Delegates, in the State Capitol, on Tuesday February 24th at 8:30 P. M., with President W. Gordon McCabe in the chair.

A motion was made and adopted that a nominating committee be appointed with instructions to report immediately after the conclusion of the President's Report. The President appointed Messrs. M. P. Robinson and H. J. Eckenrode, a committee on nomination. President McCabe then read his Annual Report as follows:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT OF THE VIRGINIA
HISTORICAL SOCIETY FOR 1913.

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY:

I have the honor to submit the following Report, giving a detailed statement of the finances, membership and property of the Society for the year ending Nov. 13, 1913, and embracing a summary of the work done during that period.

There are, it is true, no specially noteworthy incidents or developments to chronicle, yet the retrospect is one fraught with much solid satisfaction, whether we regard the material condition of the Society or the accomplishment of its recognized aims.

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It is one of the oldest of all American Historical Societies, and while, in the lapse of time, not a few of its sister associations have languished or become practically moribund, it finds itself at the close of its eighty-second year more vigorous in spirit and better equipped for its work than at any previous time in its long career.

Yet much remains to be done, if we would have "our future copy fair our past", and, to that end, your Executive Committee counts upon not only the steadfast support, but the inspiring enthusiasm, of every officer and member of the Association.

Of conscienceless delinquents, who so long, with tranquil self-complacency, were willing to accept our valuable publications, yet coolly ignored the modest annual fee of membership, it is bootless to say more than that the drastic purging of our rolls of such delinquents, by order of your Committee, has proved eminently satisfactory—to us, at least, if not to them, and we now have a membership on whose honesty and promptness we can count with safety in framing our budget for necessary current expenses.

The times have been hard, yet the collections have been good, and the wisdom of our unsparing purging has been amply vindicated.

But there is urgent need for stable funds outside those needed for these ordinary current expenses, for, when other historical societies, not content with the good work they have done, are forging ahead, it would be a stigma on our long and honorable career, if we lagged behind and failed to maintain our position among the very foremost of those that are steadily broadening the scope of their historical investigations.

To assure this, we must have a "Permanent Fund" large enough to make the Society independent of any fluctuations in our "Annual Membership". This can come only through private endowments or public appropriations, and, to secure such endowments and appropriations, we must bend every energy and exert every influence during the next few years. Richmond is proverbially generous and has given, especially during the past ten years, with open hand to numerous organizations devoted to the moral, social and intellectual advancement of city and

commonwealth. The State is once more rich and has been by no means niggardly in her appropriations to like organizations. This Society almost alone has received nothing, and yet it is no exaggeration to declare that no institution within the borders of our "Old Dominion" has conferred more signal, or lasting, honor on the Commonwealth.

There are many men and women of wealth and culture in our midst who cannot be insensible to our solid achievement in furthering original historical investigation, and, while anything like what is called in latter-day jargon "a whirlwind campaign" is beneath the dignity of such a venerable society as this, we believe that, if a determined effort is made for such ample "Permanent Fund", city, state and private munificence will respond liberally and assure to the Society the means to carry to full fruition its purposes and aims.

Practical steps to this end are now under consideration by your Committee.

Owing to deaths (though happily our necrology is smaller than for many years past), as well as to the purging of our rolls, there has been but small variation in our annual membership from that of the previous year. We have now 764 members.

That our finances, so far as concerns current expenses, continue in sound condition, is evidenced by the subjoined Treasurer's Report, which, having been duly audited, is presented here in full:

TREASURER'S REPORT.

Balance in Bank December 1, 1912.....\$115.57

Receipts.

Annual Dues	\$2,988.50	
Sale of Magazines.....	312.45	
Life Members.....	150.00	
Sale of Publications.....	62.00	
Certificates of Deposit Cashed.....	650.00	
Interest.....	435.97	
Rent.....	150.00	
Gift from Captain McCabe for Permanent Fund.....	500.00	\$5,248.92
		<hr/>
		\$5,364.49

Disbursements.

Salaries.....	\$1,774.96	
Wages.....	300.00	
Printing Magazines	1,283.84	
Postage and Express.....	110.00	
To Permanent Fund(Cert. of Deposit).....	900.00	
Repairs.....	17.50	
Miscellaneous Printing.....	34.75	
Insurance.....	27.00	
Purchase of Bank Stock.....	500.00	
Books, Stationery and Binding.....	50.05	
Sundry Bills.....	282.44	5,280.54
Balance in Bank November 30, 1913.....		83.95
		<hr/>
		\$5,364.49

Permanent Fund.

3% Certificates of Deposit.....	\$	550.00
Mortgage 5%.....		1,000.00
Mortgage, 6%.....		5,500.00
Twenty-five (25) Shares of Stock in the Citizen's Bank of Norfolk, Va., paying 10% dividends, estimated value....		5,000.00
		<hr/>
		\$12,050.00

In accordance with an order of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer presents the following tabulated statement showing the sources from which the Permanent Fund is derived. What is termed the "Society's Fund" comprises the amount the Committee has been able to save from year to year out of the ordinary revenues of the Society.

The Virginia Sturdivant McCabe Fund, given by the President of the Society in loving memory of his granddaughter, Virginia Sturdivant McCabe, born February 1, 1906, died August 11, 1909..... **\$500.00**

The Jane Pleasants Harrison Osborne McCabe Fund, given by the President of the Society in loving memory of his wife, Jane Pleasants Harrison Osborne McCabe, who died November 22, 1912..... 500.00

Daughters of the American Revolution Fund..... 100.00

Byam K. Stevens Fund..... 650.00

Edward Wilson James Fund..... 4,500.00

Society's Fund..... 5,800.00

\$12,050.00

Deducting gifts and bookkeeping items required by the transfer of accounts to the Permanent Fund, our regular receipts increased about \$30.00 over last year, while all expenditures were only about \$73.00 more, even though one item, that of printing the magazine, was necessarily \$156.59 larger than during the previous year.

During 1913, the Citizen's Bank of Norfolk declared a 50 per cent Stock dividend. This added $7\frac{1}{2}$ shares to the 15 we already held under the bequest of Mr. Edward Wilson James. The Executive Committee decided to buy $2\frac{1}{2}$ shares more at \$500.00, making our holdings in that Bank Stock now 25 shares, valued at \$5,000 and producing \$250.00 a year in dividends.

The absolute necessity of fire-proofing, rebuilding and repairs referred to in the Presidents Report, compelled the Committee to withdraw \$1,000.00 of the Permanent Fund, which was in 3% Certificates of deposit. In spite of this, the Permanent Fund is now only \$350.00 less than at the last report, which shows that in the interval \$650.00 was added to the Permanent Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

R. A. LANCASTER, JR.,

Treasurer.

ADDITIONS TO THE LIBRARY.

The additions to the Library in books and pamphlets number 468.

The donors, to whom we wish to make special and grateful acknowledgment, are: Messrs John M. McCue, Gen. Philip Reade, U. S. A., Major Thos. L. Brown, U. S. A., Thomas F. Ryan, Judge L. H. Jones, Judge N. S. Barratt, Richard A. Austin-Leigh. M. A. (of England), Hon. Armistead C. Gordon, W. Gordon McCabe, Chas. H. Browning, J. Gray McAllister, Francis T. A. Junkin, Thos. F. Nelson, Slason Thompson, T. W. Balch, George Edwards, O. F. Morton, Chas. H. Hart, Gaston Lichenstein, James Green, Sterling Boisseau, E. L. Lomax, Edward L. Anderson, Geo. D. Miller, W. T. Ashbridge, Lindsay Fairfax, Hon. Henry T. Wickham, Edwin Craighead, A. C. Quisenberry, W. Straley, W. A. Hildebrand, Albert Matthews, William Reynolds, E. Dwelley, W. L. Webb, Rev. J. Calvin Stewart, Rev. H. R. Coulthard (England), Professors Chas. W. Kent, T. F. Jameson, Jas. E. Winston, Jas. W. Wayland, J. H.

Russell; Doctors Bennett W. Green, Christopher Johnston, and T.V. Brooke; Mesdames Byam K. Stevens, Sally Nelson Robins, Flora McDonald Williams, Charles R. Hyde, J. Taylor Ellyson, William G. Stanard, and Emily E. F. Skeel; Misses Elizabeth C. Cook, and Kate Mason Rowland; the American Bar Association, the Virginia State Library, the U. S. General Land Office, the Virginia Bar Association, the University of California, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania and the North Carolina Historical Society.

The above list does not include the large number of books sent us for review in the pages of our "Magazine," nor numerous "exchange" publications.

The library has been freely used during the year, not only by resident readers, but by many historical students from all sections of the country. Especially worthy of note has been the constant use made of it by the teachers and advanced pupils of our schools, public and private. As a matter of fact, the purpose of your Committee to throw open our collections to the general public for reading and reference irrespective of whether such readers are members of the Society or not, has been fully and uniformly carried out, and on this score it cannot be immodest for us to observe that very few Historical Societies, in this country, or abroad, practice such liberality.

The generous gift last year to the Society of a large and finely fashioned book-case by the daughters of the Rev. Dr. George W. Woodbridge, has enabled us to find shelving for most of our recent additions, but our accumulations are so steady, that more shelving-room will be needed for the coming year. This, we believe, can be provided in the south-west wing of the "Society House" when the repairs, now in contemplation, shall have been made (see Appendix to this Report).

Again we have to report most gratifying progress made in binding permanently a very large number of valuable pamphlets, too large in size to be placed in ordinary binders.

We have also had bound up a considerable number of old newspapers of marked historical import, which, heretofore, owing to our restricted means, had perforce to remain piled up on the floor of the third story of our building and were thus

practically inaccessible. Our smaller pamphlets have been placed in what are termed "Magazine-binders", which now number 293, containing some 3,000 pamphlets.

Not only our printed books, but all our pamphlets and newspapers, have been made readily accessible to readers by our painstaking system of minute "card-cataloguing."

It is the most earnest wish of your Committee that, as speedily as possible, the necessary funds (quite apart from the "Endowment Fund" already mentioned) should be raised for the erection of a fire-proof "Annex" in rear of the present "Society House," wherein to make secure beyond all risk (so far as human prevision allows) our priceless collection of Colonial MSS., rare printed books, and historic portraits. Such an "Annex" would also provide a light, airy and cosy reading-room for the steadily growing numbers, who frequent our Library. The "Society House," just as it was fifty years ago and more, when it was so long the residence of General Robert E. Lee's family, must be left intact. We feel that it would be a sort of sacrilege to remodel its interior. The only alternative is this "Annex", which we deem absolutely necessary for the safety of our treasures.

We advance no claim to be, and hold out no promise of ever becoming, a general "Public Library", but we do assert that our collections contain original material—material that can never be duplicated, if once destroyed—that is simply of priceless value to students of Virginia history and antiquities, and incidentally to students of American Colonial history generally. We repeat our conviction that there is enough patriotism, culture and liberality in our "Old Dominion" among all sorts and conditions of men to see to it that these veritable treasures are adequately protected against the ever lurking danger of fire.

GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.

Among other gifts to the Society, the most notable are:

1. An exquisite china punch-bowl of such generous proportions as would have satisfied brave Mercutio, when i' the humor to quaff "healths five-fathom deep", or even, perchance,

Captain Dick Steel "of Lucas's" ever athirst to pledge "the woman I love best," "dear, lovely Mistress Scurlock", at "The Devil" in the Strand—a noble bowl, in sooth, once the property of "the forest-born Demosthenes", Patrick Henry, and bequeathed to the Society by his grand-daughter, the late Mrs. M. F. C. Tyree of Lynchburg, Virginia. This fine old bowl, no longer filled with aught save historic associations, has been temporarily loaned to our sister Society, the "Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities", to serve not only as a part of the appropriate furnishings of the dining-room in the old "John Marshall House", but as an "awful warning" and reminder to the youth of the present time of those earlier days, when Henry and Washington and John Marshall and their unregenerate compeers, openly and unashamed, sipped their punch in good fellowship, as well as in blissful ignorance of the coming era of "moral uplift", when "heroes" should find their chief inspiration in copious draughts of the insidious coca-cola.

2. A bronze medal, voted to Miss Margaret Freeland "as an Alumna of the Virginia Military Institute" by the survivors of the "Cadet Battalion of 1864", and by her bequeathed to this Society. This medal, known as the "New Market Medal", carries with it a greater significance than attaches to the usual Confederate war-badge, for it was not conferred on all the members of the "War Battalion", but only on such of them as took active part in the brilliant action of May 15th, 1864.

As some of you of this generation may look upon it, lying in our case of relics, with careless eyes, knowing nothing of what it means, and as the story is a part—and part most glorious—of Virginia history, it seems but proper to pause a moment here and recite that story, "lest we forget, lest we forget".

"Miss Maggie", as she was familiarly known in Lexington, devoted her whole life, in storm and sunshine alike, to "mothering" the lads of the Cadet Corps, whom she fondly called "her boys", and it was mainly through her untiring zeal that the necessary funds were secured to erect on the parade-ground the noble monument typifying "**Virginia Mourning Her Dead,**" executed in Rome by the sculptor Ezekiel (himself one of the "fighting cadets" and desperately wounded), to commemorate

the headlong valor of the lads, who, in the very "May-morn of their youth", fell on "New Market's" glorious field.

In loving recognition of her life-long devotion to the corps, the surviving cadets at their reunion in 1903, when the monument was unveiled, enrolled her as "Alumna" and voted her their most cherished decoration.

To our keeping this noble woman confided it at her death, and reverently shall it be guarded so long as this Society exists, to remind those who come after us, "far off in summers that we shall not see", of that day, fraught with so much true, though mournful, glory, when these eager boys, ere the drow was on their cheek (for many of them were but fourteen or fifteen years of age) went storming into the fight, with Scott Shipp and Henry Wise and Frank Preston at their head, filling the ever-widening gap between the veterans of the 51st and 62nd Virginia—"marking time", for a moment, under a withering fire of canister, to dress upon the colors, as if upon parade, and then, in perfect alignment, at Shipp's resonant "Forward," sprang along the slope and, mingling their fierce, wild cries with those of the men of the 62nd, stormed and carried Von Kleiser's guns on the ridge, and by the magic touch of virgin steel transformed impending disaster into decisive victory.

It was their first "baptism of fire," but it was also their baptism of eternal glory.

In all the history of war, there is no story more replete with tender pathos and romantic sadness—no story fuller of martial inspiration than that of the desperate counter-stroke driven home by this handful of mere boys, when fate hung in the balance, and Siegel's entering wedge of seasoned veterans threatened to rive asunder the stubborn little army under Breckenridge that barred the way.

New Market will not, it is true, rank as one of the world's great battles, considering the smallness of the numbers engaged. It was, in truth, a fierce combat, rather a pitched fight, yet is there a glamor of pathetic glory about it, which will cause it to be recalled in song and story when many of the world's great battles are forgot.

Once more, after half a century, "Virginia mourns her dead"—once more, "we old, whose heads are grey," uncover, as did their general on that fateful day, and salute these youthful heroes

"Marching to deathless death, forever young and fair," as Armistead Gordon sings in his noble "Threnody"—once more, the battle won, we ride with Breckenridge along the wasted "thin grey line" and hear their young exultant cheers, as drawing rein for a moment, he bares his stately head and says, simply, yet with a very passion of pride, "Young gentlemen, I thank you—you have saved the day". And not that day alone, but many another day to come, please God, saved for Southern lads as young as they were on that crimson field, who, thrilling at the wondrous story of their high resolve and constancy no odds could shake, their simple faith and stern obedience, shall read aright "New Market's" message winging straight across the rolling years, and, heedful of the lesson taught them by these brothers of the long ago, shall rise up strengthened for the homelier fray of daily life and quit themselves as heroes in the strife.

3. Several manuscripts touching matters in King William County, Virginia, embracing the period between 1790 and 1824, given by Miss Lucie P. Stone of Hollins, Virginia.

4. From the Hon'l Thomas Nelson Page, now Ambassador to Italy, one hundred and fifty manuscripts, constituting a part of the "Ambler Papers", so called from the name of that historic Virginia family. This collection is by far the largest and most munificent gift of MSS. made to us for many years, and contains many most interesting letters exchanged between Col. John Ambler of Jamestown (and Richmond) and his correspondents, all men of mark, throughout the State—numerous papers dealing with early Virginia politics—scarce lists of students at the College of William and Mary and at the University of Virginia, and, in addition, not a few valuable contemporary pamphlets long since out of print.

5. An engraved portrait of "Stonewall" Jackson, executed by Samuel Sartain, the clever son of a gifted father, well known for skill in his craft—presented by Arthur L. Stevens of Brooklyn, New York.

6. The original "Transactions of the Agricultural Society of Albemarle County, Virginia, from 1817 to 1828," presented by our colleague on the Executive Committee, the Hon'1 Armistead C. Gordon, Rector of the University of Virginia. To determined students of the history of agriculture in this commonwealth, this MS, must prove, by reason of its wealth of details, a help of signal value.

7. Still another notable bequest may be mentioned here, though the gift has not yet reached us—a portrait in oils of Colonel George Eskridge of Westmoreland County, bequeathed us in the will of the late Gen. P. C. Rust of New York City, who died in the early part of last summer. Col. Eskridge was a man of decided mark in his time—a learned jurist, member of the House of Burgesses for many years, and guardian of Mary Ball, mother of George Washington. It has been surmised, indeed, that the "Pater Patriae" received his christian name in honor of this guardian of his mother during her girlhood. Whether there be any truth in the family tradition that George Eskridge, when a young law-student in Wales, was seized by a press-gang and transported to Virginia, where he served eight years as an indentured servant, is more than doubtful. Such myths in regard to early settlers, who afterwards attained wealth and distinction, are by no means uncommon, the contrast between their early penury and later affluence affording a certain romantic piquancy to all such apocryphal stories.

PUBLICATIONS.

Volume XXI of our Magazine was published during 1913, and its learned and accomplished editor, adhering consistently to his settled purpose to print only original first-hand documents relating to Virginia history, has admirably maintained its high reputation at home and abroad as a prime authority touching Colonial matters.

The publication of the "**Randolph Manuscript**" (a compilation of invaluable Seventeenth century records destroyed long years ago by fire) has run steadily through the year (as for several years past), and is now nearing completion. The instalments

from it for the current year have been confined almost entirely to the valuable, yet diffuse, at times, even tedious, "Commissions" and "Instructions" issued to the Earl of Orkney, who, though commissioned as Governor-in-Chief of Virginia for life, never came out to the colony. The great value of these "Commissions" and "Instructions", in which scarce a phase of governmental activity fails of detailed discussion, has been recognized (as the instalments appeared) by historical students everywhere, and, while they must necessarily prove "caviare to the general," it is to be hoped, tedious as much of the MS. is, that, when completed, it will be published in an independent volume, as has recently been done in Massachusetts in the case of "Commissions" and "Instructions" of a like character.

The printing of the transcription of the first MS. volume of the "**Minutes of the Council and General Court**" from the original in the Library of Congress (a transcription which we owe to the generosity of that keen antiquarian, Mr. Lothrop Withington of London) was completed in our April number, and the second volume (transcribed by the same "practiced hand") was begun in our July issue. It is pertinent to emphasize again what was noted in our previous "Annual Report", that, prior to the publication of these "*Minutes*" there was accessible in print to historical students no detailed account of the every-day inner life of the Colony. The original, portraying with vivid simplicity how men and women lived and moved and had their being within the palisades of Jamestown, has been not only transcribed with scholarly minuteness, but has been annotated with an illumining wealth of erudition by our learned Secretary that notably enhances its value.

Worthy also of especial note has been the free use made by us during the year of the contents of the MS. volume in the State Library labelled simply "Council Papers", with the inscription on the fly-leaf: "This Book begun by Mr. Benj. Harrison, Clerk of ye Council in 1698". Why this volume so full of delightful reading, whether to the historical student or the idlest "skimmer", was never before transcribed and published, is one of those puzzles that excite the constant wonder of genuine bibliophiles. At any rate, we began the publication of this

veritable "human document" in our January number of 1913, and it still goes on to the growing delight of all interested in the history of that time. Here are personal letters, official communications, commissions and proclamations, on all conceivable subjects, from the Huguenot settlement at Norfolk under the Marquis de la Muce to the depredations of the redoubtable pirate, Captain Kidd and his "merry men," who, flying the "Jolly Roger", were harrying the seas east and west in the "Adventure Galley"—proclamations by "the King's Most Excellent Majesty," from our Court at Kensington (or at Hampton Court)—proclamations by Francis Nicholson, Esquire, "Lieut. and Governour Generall of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America"—"instructions" from the Privy Council and Lords of the Admiralty—loyal addresses to the King from "the Hon^l the House of Burgesses". And then, in the midst of these grandiose communications, we come, from time to time, upon what Hogarth was wont to term "thumb-nail sketches", dealing with the most trivial matters, which vividly bring home to us "the very age and body of the time, his form and pressure". How Thackeray would have revelled in the letters written by Colonel William Byrd (the first) from "Westopher" (later to be pronounced and spelled "Westover" by his more famous son) and by another grandee (as they were called in those brave old days), Mr. Richard Johnson, who excuse their failure to wait upon the Governor and "kiss his hand" because of being chained fast to their arm-chairs at home by that gentlemanly ailment, the gout. Nicholson, we may be sure, graciously accepted the courtly apologies, for, unless all we hear of him be untrue, he himself was a lusty trencherman and as keen to "crack a quart" with a boon companion as "honest Jack" or "Master Bardolph" himself. How vivid it all is, how human, how like some forgotten page of Dick Steele or "Toby" Smollett or Harry Fielding.

The "**Revolutionary General and Special Orders**", issued to the main army under Washington during 1778-1779, which have run through the Magazine for the whole year, have just been completed (during the preparation of this report) in our latest issue, January, 1914. These orders printed *verbatim* from the

originals in our collections, are, of course, of notable value to the student of Revolutionary history, though we may note again that their orthographic vagaries would drive the most advanced "spelling reformer" wild with envy. This is, no doubt, owing to the fact that our copies were probably made by some illiterate clerk at headquarters. The closing ones carry a note of sadness to a Virginian even after a lapse of more than a century, for these direct the march southward of no less than eight Virginia Regiments (reduced now to skeleton regiments by hard service) to take part in the campaign in the Carolinas. The capture, later on, of so many Virginia troops on the surrender of Charleston and, soon after, on the banks of the Wraaxaw, practically ended the existence of these veteran regiments as distinctive organizations. But that devotion to the fair sex stirred the bosoms of our Revolutionary sires as deeply as ever it did those of their Confederate descendants, seems conclusively proved by the passionate ascription to "Woman, Lovly Woman", which the "Orderly Officer", or, perchance, his clerk, inserts, on his own responsibility, at the very end of the last order, in which he informs us that "Nature made her to comfort man", adding the lyrical outburst that "there is in all we believe of Heaven amazing brightness, purity and truth, eternal joy and everlasting love". Let us hope that this irrepressible swain survived to come back and claim the "Lovly Woman", who inspired such flagrant violation of the dry decorum of official orders.

After a considerable interval of time, due to their professional engagements, Messrs W. O. Waters and C. A. Flagg of the Library of Congress, recommenced in our October number their **Virginia Soldiers in the Revolution**, comprising "a Bibliography of the Muster and Pay Rolls, Regimental Histories, etc.," of Virginia Revolutionary troops, this latest "Section" dealing with the regiments of the "Virginia State Line". As already pointed out by the authors in their admirable "Introduction" (Oct., 1911), these "State Regiments" were "regular troops" raised by Virginia in addition to the regiments she had already contributed to the "Continental Line", and saw much active campaigning outside the borders of the Commonwealth, their service

being by no means confined (as has been popularly believed) within the boundaries of the State. This "Section" is of intense interest, and the authors have done their work with the same trained skill and exactitude that have marked their previous contributions to our military history. Their minute annotations everywhere evidence the hand of the expert bibliographer and your Committee desires to record here the gratitude entertained by the Society for the "labor of love" so ably performed by these two distinguished specialists.

Other valuable matter touching the Revolution has also appeared in our pages—viz: the long "Pension Declaration" of Major Thomas Massie, which gives many graphic details of his varied service, extending throughout the war, under such fine soldiers as Scott, Weedon, Morgan, Lord Sterling and others. Owing to the consolidation of the remnants of the eight old Virginia regiments (alluded to above), Massie was for a time thrown out of employment and became a "Supernumerary Officer", but he soon took the field again, as aide-de-camp to General Nelson, on Arnold's invasion of Virginia in 1780-81, and was present in that capacity when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown. Equally noteworthy are the "Pension Declarations" copied from the Court Records of Augusta County and contributed to our January (1913) issue by Judge Lyman Chalkley, whose published *"Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish Settlement in Virginia"*, based upon original documents, constitutes a veritable mine of accurate information touching the public and private activities of those hardy pioneers.

The series of "Abstracts", made by the late W. N. Sainsbury, as well as the "Complete Transcripts" from the originals in the British "Public Records Office" (the latter belonging to the State Library and known commonly as the "De Jarnette", "Winder", and "McDonald" Papers), have appeared in each issue of the Magazine during the year. The instalments published in the early issues cover the years 1666-1667 and include a highly interesting "Description of the Government of Virginia" by Mr. Secretary Thomas Ludwell, in which that Colonial dignitary (whether disinterestedly or not, who can say?) bears emphatic, indeed, somewhat "gushing," testimony to the exalted

character, prudence, justice, skill and valor of His Excellency Sir William Berkeley. The later instalments, embracing the years 1676-1677, deal almost entirely with "Bacon's Rebellion" and its immediate consequences. With the publication of these papers, practically all the MS. material relating to that great popular uprising of the Virginia yeomen under that glorious "Rebel" is now made accessible in print, either in the pages of our Magazine or elsewhere. An admirable and painstaking bibliography of the whole of this material may be found in the Appendix to *"The Story of Bacon's Rebellion"* (New York: 1907), by Mrs. Mary Newton Stanard, who, within a comparatively brief compass, has portrayed the dramatic scenes of that determined struggle for popular rights with such vividness of detail (born of first-hand knowledge), such charm of style, and such fine sense of literary proportion, as assure her little book a permanent place among the few really important contributions made of recent years to our Colonial history.

Some few of us (whether "amateurs" or not) have spent years in investigating the causes and results of this "Rebellion" in the Seventeenth century (of which not many, even of "educated people" north of Mason's and Dixon's Line, seem ever to have heard), and we know that, while the causes have been adequately set down, the far-reaching results still need more detailed and comprehensive treatment. Mrs. Stanard, with her decided bent for original investigation, her powers of sifting and weighing evidence, and her gift of vivid portrayal, is eminently equipped for such work, and we venture here to express the hope that she will set to herself this larger task, thereby gaining additional distinction in a field which her husband and Philip Bruce and Lyon Tyler have for so long made peculiarly their own.

Not a few Virginia families of note have claimed in good faith direct descent from Nathaniel Bacon, Jr., but such claims are apocryphal and will not stand the test of close investigation, yet must his name always be revered by all Virginians "to the manner born" as the earliest champion of civil and religious liberty in the western world—one of Virginia's great trio of immortal "Rebels"—worthy to take his place alongside of George Washington and Robert Edward Lee

Among miscellaneous articles worthy of special mention, that have appeared in our pages, may be noted (1) a "List of Marriage License Bonds of Henry County, Virginia", from the formation of that county in 1776 to the end of the 18th century, compiled by Col. C. B. Bryant; (2) a minute and extremely interesting "Appraisalment" of the estate of Philip Ludwell, Esq., "the last male representative of a family of commanding position during the Colonial period. Ludwell owned large estates lying north of the James River near Jamestown, and elsewhere, and was a member of the Council in 1752. He, however, went back to England several years before his death in 1767. It need scarcely be said that an inventory of the varied household and plantation equipment of such large estates, is a prime "authority" in the eyes of all genuine historical students. How fruitful is the yield from close study of such inventories, has been evidenced to us all by the monumental works of Dr. Philip Alexander Bruce, who, with his firm grasp of minute details, witnessing a prodigious industry in deciphering the most crabbed and cryptic MSS., and his wonderful powers of interpreting the essential meaning of those details, should now do for the Eighteenth century what he has done for the Seventeenth with marvelous skill and consummate mastery of every phase of Virginia's economic and institutional history during the first hundred years of her existence; (3) a continuation of the "Index to Sussex County (Va.) Wills," compiled from Court records by Mr. W. B. Cridlin of this city. The great and lasting service rendered to biographers and genealogists by such an "Index" is too obvious to demand more than a hearty acknowledgment of Mr. Cridlin's labors, which, we are glad to state are to be continued.

Mr. Lothrop Withington's "**Virginia Gleanings in England** (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters)" we continue still to publish under that title, though the instalment for our October issue makes such title somewhat of a "bull", as he therein crosses the Irish sea and sends us only "Gleanings" from wills recorded in Dublin, Waterford and County Cork. However these extracts from wills, Irish or English, relating to the early settlers in Virginia, continue to furnish most delightful

reading and shed illuminating side-lights on the social and industrial life of our early Colonial era.

We have so often had occasion to make acknowledgment to Mr. Withington for his long-continued and invaluable services to the Society, that we almost fear that further insistence of our gratitude may prove somewhat distasteful to this modest scholar; yet simple justice would seem to demand that we re-iterate once again our profound sense of his unfailing generosity in giving so freely of his time, money and expert skill in furthering the aims of this association.

The department of "**Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries**" has steadily maintained its well-established standard. As heretofore, this department has served as a vehicle for inquiries by our members and others and has contained among other articles of note: (1) a deed from the "Virginia Company" conveying the Bermudas to the newly organized "Somers Isle Co." in 1612; (2) Abstracts of the Records of Charles City County; (3) a roster of the officers and men of the Prince Edward County Militia in the French and Indian and in the Revolutionary Wars; (4) a series of letters written by various members of the Baylor family from 1752 on; (5) a list of Virginia undergraduates at Trinity College and at Christ's College, Cambridge, and a partial list of young Virginians educated in Great Britain—lists, we may observe in passing, which should prove melancholy, not to say mortifying, reading to Mr. A. G. Bradley, who, in the April (1913) number of "*Blackwood's Magazine*", writes of Colonial and *ante-bellum* Virginia with an encyclopaedic ignorance, and consequent "cock-sureness", which should endear this modern "Grub Street hack" to sciolists the world over, who, disdaining patient investigation, complacently pursue (to use his own polished expression) "the cult of balderdash"; (6) a note on Sir John Zouch, who projected a settlement in Virginia as early as 1605, a project disconcerted by the grant of the Virginia Company's charter; (7) the Court Order of Caroline County in 1734, apprenticing Edmund Pendleton for six years and six months to learn the business of county clerk under Benjamin Robinson; (8) a note on Virginia students of botany at the University of Edinburgh

and elsewhere; (9) a list of valuable MSS. relating to Virginia, recently purchased by the Library of Congress at the sale of the "Phillips Papers" in London; (10) a long and highly interesting letter to Rev. Dr. Moses D. Hoge from Gen. M. R. Patrick, U. S. A., first Provost Marshal of Richmond on its occupation by Federal troops in 1865, a gallant old "officer and gentleman", whose kindness and consideration toward our people in those days of "the dimness of anguish" can never be forgotten by Virginians; (11) numerous wills, epitaphs and genealogical memoranda too numerous, important as they are, for specific mention.

The department of **"Book-Reviews"** continues to furnish matter of solid value to all who are genuinely interested in Virginia history, the reviews being, in most cases, written by specialists. "*Genealogy*" still keeps up its rigid standard, the interest of not a few of the genealogies being greatly enhanced by the insertion of portraits, which we owe to the kindness of the contributors.

As to the future:

The **"Randolph Manuscript"** will certainly be completed during 1914. The **"Council Papers"** (1698-1700) and the **"Abstracts"** and **"Complete Transcripts"** from the British Public Records Office, from 1677 on, will run through the whole year, thus making accessible in print much matter of highest value in regard to Virginia history during the latter part of the XVIIth century. The **"Minutes of the Council and General Court"**, from 1624 on, will continue, shedding much additional light on that period.

Although the **"Revolutionary Army Orders"** have been completed, we expect to offer our readers much new Revolutionary data; e-g- (1) Col. Walter McCaw, U. S. A., has given us for publication some very interesting contemporary letters regarding John Harris, a captain in the "Virginia (Revolutionary) Navy", who was captured by the British and long held prisoner in England; (2) Mr. J. T. McAllister, whose "*Virginia Militia in the Revolution*" is regarded by special students as easily the first authority on its subject, will contribute to our pages a series of notes on that branch of

the service, compiled by him from the records since the appearance of that volume; (3) valuable "Pension Declarations" will continue to be printed; (4) the publication of papers and petitions, copied from the "Legislative Records", touching the Revolutionary period (and the period immediately succeeding), which has been suspended for several years, will be resumed.

Our expectation is that we shall be enabled, in accordance with the generous permission accorded by the Chief Librarian, to begin the copying and printing during 1914 of the numerous unpublished documents relating to Virginia in the XVIIth century, now in the Library of Congress, which a year or two ago were transcribed by the expert copyists of that great library from the originals in the British Public Records Office.

Mr. Withington will continue his "**Virginia Gleanings in England,**" and Mr. W. B. Cridlin has already begun in our January number (1914) an Index to Brunswick County Wills, which he confidently expects to complete during the year, as well as his Index to the Sussex County Wills, mentioned above, which latter has already run from A to P.

The departments of "Book Reviews," "Historical and Genealogical Notes and Queries" and "Genealogy" will, of course, continue uninterruptedly.

We must reiterate here what was said in our Annual Report several years ago—that we offer no apology for the length of this minute (some may even deem, meticulous) recapitulation of what we have done and propose to do, inasmuch as this résumé probably affords to many of our very busy members their only means of fully appreciating, or intelligently apprehending, the multifarious activities of the Society. What immense strides have been made in broadening these activities may be clearly discerned by a comparison of Maxwell's "Historical Register" of fifty years ago with our Magazine of to-day. The Magazine is more and more quoted everywhere as a definitive "authority" by authors who deal with Virginia history, and your Committee desires once more to record its high appreciation of the zeal and fidelity of our whole staff, and, in an especial manner, as is only just, our keen sense of what the Society owes

to the industry, critical acumen, and profound learning of our Corresponding Secretary, whose untiring labors in his special field have given our publications an assured place among the foremost journals of like aim and scope, whether at home or abroad.

NECROLOGY.

Life Members.

MAJOR-GENERAL GEORGE WASHINGTON CUSTIS LEE, of "Ravensworth", Fairfax Co., Va.

Annual Members.

JUDGE ARMISTEAD BURWELL, Charlotte, N. C.
WILLIAM A. CROZIER, Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.
DR. BENNETT W. GREEN, University of Virginia.
J. STAUNTON MOORE, Richmond, Virginia.
RO. C. OGDEN, New York City.
WM. C. PENNINGTON, Baltimore, Md.
A. H. PUGH, Cincinnati, Ohio.
ASHBY T. RAGLAND, Richmond, Virginia.

It will be seen that, as has been said at the beginning of this Report, our loss by death has been during 1913 far less than for many years past.

Of our Annual Members, while there is no name of pre-eminent distinction, yet all of them were "men of mark" in their respective communities—one of them, indeed, Mr. Robert C. Ogden, of New York City, being well known throughout the whole country by reason of his unstinted philanthropies, and more especially throughout the South, because of his keen interest in the education and moral elevation of "the wards of the nation," as is evidenced by his being President of the trustees of the "Hampton Institute" in Virginia, a trustee of the "Tuskegee Institute" in Alabama, President of the "Southern Educational Board", President of the "Conference for Education in the

South," and trustee of the "General Educational Board". Of all these, he was a most munificent patron, and was accorded the respect of all broad-minded men and women, who closely observed his single-minded efforts to further the cause of negro education.

Of Mr. J. Staunton Moore, a native and long a prosperous merchant of this city, it may be briefly stated that he enlisted in the spring of 1861 (before he was eighteen) in the 15th Virginia Infantry (commanded by that prince of wits, Col. Thos. P. August), proved himself a good soldier, had the good fortune to participate in the first and the last battles of the war, and was wounded and captured at "Five Forks". After the war, he began life as a "country merchant", prospered, and in 1877, came back to Richmond, resolved to tempt fortune on a larger field. Almost from the start, he achieved a marked success owing to his probity, his kindliness and his strict observance of "the golden rule". He was of decided literary bent, deeply interested in Virginia history, wielded a facile pen and contributed voluminously to the columns of the "*Whig*", "*Enquirer*", "*Dispatch*" and other newspapers of the time. Later on he collected these contributions, added largely to them, and published the whole in 1893 under the title of "*Reminiscences, Letters, Poetry, and Miscellanies*," a volume of goodly size, wherein will be found much not only of local, but of general, interest.

Judge Armistead Burwell was sprung from the old Virginia family of that name, was an acute and profound jurist, a man possessed of high personal and civic virtues, and long adorned by his learning and judicial fairness the Supreme Bench of the "Old North State".

Mr. William Armstrong Crozier, English born, came to this country many years ago, and, becoming intensely interested in the early annals of our "Old Dominion", rendered invaluable service to Virginia history and genealogy by the publication, first, of his "Virginia Court Records" (in five volumes), and, later on, by issuing (under the auspices of the "Genealogical Association of New York") his "Quarterly Magazine" devoted to Virginia genealogy and heraldry. He was a member of

many learned Societies, at home and abroad, and all his genealogical publications (continued up to the time of his death) evidence most painstaking research and scholarly precision.

In the death of Dr. Bennett W. Green, Virginia loses a son, whose ruling "passion", strong even unto death, was his supreme devotion to his mother-state. He was born in Warwick County in 1835, was graduated at the University of Virginia in the Medical Class of 1855, entered the United States Navy as Assistant Surgeon, August 21st, 1859, served on the Pacific Station in the sloop-of-war, "*Saranac*", during 1860 and part of 1861, in which latter year, having openly avowed, on news of the secession of Virginia, his purpose to "follow his State," he was straightway put ashore at Panama by his choleric and painfully "loyal" captain, *sans* pay and *sans* "kit." However, the purser of the ship was friendly and made him a private loan, and Green, crossing the isthmus to Aspinwall, sailed for New York. There he lay *perdu* for a week or ten days, until, an opportunity offering, cleverly disguised, he was enabled by the help of warm "Southern sympathizers" to "run the blockade", not by sea, but *via* the underground", and so made his way to Richmond.

Having been at once commissioned as Assistant Surgeon in the Confederate Navy, he served at the "Naval Hospital" in this city during '62 and '63, was ordered abroad in '64 for service on some one of the new cruisers then building at Lairds' ship yards, for the Confederacy, and joined the "*Stonewall*" as Chief Surgeon in January '65, on which ship to his great delight he had as his commanding officer, Captain Thomas Jefferson Page of Virginia, and as mess-mates, Lieutenant Robert Carter of "Shirley" (on the James), and young "Sam" Barron of Norfolk. Though usually most reticent, he loved to talk to his old friends of his experiences as an officer on the "*Stonewall*", yet brief was her career, for, on her arrival in May at Havana, the news came of Lee's and Johnston's surrender and Captain Page turned over the ship to the Spanish authorities, receiving from them only money enough to pay off his officers and men.

So inflamed was the public mind in the North at the time, and so loud the clamor that the officers of all Confederate

cruisers should be hanged as "pirates", when taken prisoners, that most of the officers of the ship (Green among them) sailed at once for Liverpool. But he would not have returned to his ravaged state, even had it been prudent. He was a man of great modesty, yet, on occasion, had a sharp tongue and never hesitated to "speak his mind" with vigorous bluntness and epigrammatic terseness, whenever he deemed it his duty to do so. Thus it was that in those tragic days of '65, full of the bitterness of defeat (as indeed were most of us), he declared in his downright fashion that he "would not live in the same country with the Yankees", and so fared forth with slender purse in December of that year from Liverpool for South America, accompanied into exile by his old friend, Lieutenant William H. Murdaugh of Virginia (formerly of the U. S. N., later of the C. S. N.), who had won great glory and been severely wounded in the fierce fight at Fort Hatteras, in '61, and who was reckoned one of the "smartest" seamen, as he was one of the most accomplished gentlemen, in the naval service. At first, they settled at Rosario in the province of Santa Fé, moving later on to Cordoba in the beautiful valley of the Primero—Murdaugh, to try sheep-farming, and Green (a "side-partner" in Murdaugh's venture), to practice his profession, in which he had already achieved high reputation. Almost from the start, success attended the efforts of each, and they very soon won a recognized position among the most "solid" citizens of Cordoba, a thriving trade-center between Buenos Ayres and the "upper provinces" of Argentina. But far above all their worldly successes, the thing that singled out these two exiles from their fellows and made them immensely respected among all classes throughout Argentina, was the splendid example they gave of fearless altruism in volunteering (in company with a devoted Catholic priest of Cordoba) to go down to Buenos Ayres and fight "the black death", when that beautiful capital was being scourged by a virulent epidemic of cholera, as if by a veritable "besom of destruction". They stuck to their self-imposed duty until the dread disease was stamped out, which result, it was said at the time, was owing, in chief degree, to the sanitary measures advocated by Green. Justly, they were hailed as heroes on their return to Cordoba.

Murdaugh had closer home-ties than Green, and, after eight or nine years of marked success in his venture, returned to Virginia, but Green lingered on. Time naturally softened, in a measure, his animosities towards "the great Republic", and he was induced by friends, though much against his will, to accept first, the Vice-Consulship, and then the Consulship, of the United States at Cordoba. He went to live with his friend, the "devoted priest", and, having formed a few other close friendships with some of the Spanish-born citizens of the town, it seemed likely that he would end his days there. He was a man of the most abstemious habits, never touching spirits or tobacco, and a Spartan diet was to his taste. Living for years a life of utmost frugality, and with an ever growing practice, a shrewed business man to boot, though ever open-handed, he achieved in time a very handsome competence, and then "the call of the blood" became too imperious for this intense Virginian to resist, and, after fourteen years of exile, he returned to his beloved Virginia, residing for a short time in Norfolk, whence he removed to this city. He had always been a man of scholarly tastes and he now settled himself to a determined study of English Philology.

A partial result of these studies was his "*Word-Book of Virginia Folk Speech*," published in 1899, which bears this characteristic dedication: "To the People of Virginia by One of them." The book is not, of course, that of a rigidly trained philologist, but it is none the less a book of value. It contains many words and locutions not distinctively Virginian, yet, on the other hand, it preserves a very large number of words and colloquialisms, that have long been lost in the mother-country, and have, indeed, gone out of use since "the war" even in Virginia.

He was, in truth, what was called in Virginia fifty years ago "a character"—alas! in these days of telephones and aeroplanes, there are no longer any "characters" left—just "the dead level of mediocrity", as Tocqueville says. He was full of the most delightful prejudices and not a few eccentricities, which made him irresistibly attractive to his intimates. What was regarded here in Richmond as one of these marked eccentricities (though some may think it deserves a nobler name) was his

custom, every day in the year, and year after year, no matter what the weather, rain, sleet, or torrid sun, to walk out punctually at 4 o'clock P. M., to the Lee Monument, gravely uncover and salute the "presentment" in bronze of our great captain, and then walk back, with sedate step, to his rooms or to his corner in the "Westmoreland Club".

A little over twenty years ago, he moved from this city to the University of Virginia, where, when not buried in his beloved books, life was made very pleasant for him by both professors and students. Outside his special studies, he was a man of wide and varied reading, and, if he found a man congenial, could talk delightfully both of what he had read, and what he had seen in his wandering life.

He was never "reconstructed", and had a fine scorn, freely and pointedly expressed, for those, who, ere the grasses grew on Hotspur's grave, professed to be "glad that the war had ended as it did". He was long a member of our "Executive Committee", and continued always keenly interested in the work of the Society, reading our Magazine from cover to cover, but his paramount interest was in the development of the University of Virginia, to the library of which institution he bequeathed, at his death, on July 31st last, his noble collection of books and his handsome fortune.

We yield him the tribute dearest to his heart, when we say simply, and in soberest truth, he was "a Virginian of Virginians."

Three others there are in our necrology of Annual Members, of whom we can say nothing, because they were personally unknown to us, but over all we breathe our sincere "*requiescant*."

Only a single "Life Member", General George Washington Custis Lee, has been lost to us since our last Report, yet is the loss one that has brought such poignant sorrow to kinsmen, comrades and friends, that, despite the fact that he had passed fourscore and finally fell on sleep full of honors, revered and loved by all who knew him, we scarce can measure in words our unaffected grief at the passing of so noble a life, though well we know such "Life is perfected by Death."

Outside his immediate family, few people, perhaps, might claim to know him intimately, yet, reserved as he was, with a nameless touch of aloofness due to innate shyness, such was the compelling charm of his old fashioned courtesy, his ready sympathy with distress, his almost quixotic generosity to those in need, that men and women instinctively came to love this grave and silent gentleman, whose simplicity and kindness unconsciously won their abiding confidence and regard.

Probably, if the dead concern themselves at all with things of earth, he himself would prefer that his name should be passed over in silence and that no public utterance should vex the eternal quiet of "the keyless house."

So long had he lived the life of a recluse, so persistently, in his later years, did he guard his seclusion from the outer world, that it is not improbable that few of the general public, outside his native State, knew that he was still alive.

Yet, in his unobtrusive way, had he done much good service to nation as well as state, and, had fate willed that he should have been rated according to his great talents and varied accomplishments, had fortune, in homely phrase, "given him his chance", certain it is that his place in the world's eye had been a very high one, and that his name would have been linked for all coming time with the greatest of that noble stock from which he sprung.

But the hard truth is that the malice of fortune *did* deny him his full "chance"—his "heart's desire"—"most just and right desire" (in Shakespearian phrase)—and though many "honors", as the world counts "honors", came to him in his long life—Professor in Virginia's famous military school—President of a great University—degrees in plenty and honorary fellowships from universities and learned societies at home and abroad—who of us that often looked upon the sweet austerity of that patrician face, touched with gentle melancholy and tranquil dignity—who of us that did not divine that he himself, modest as he was touching his own abilities and deserts, felt in his "heart of heart" that his life was, what the French in pregnant fashion term, "*Une vie manquee!*"

In the contemplation of his career, one cannot, indeed, escape the constant suggestion of the touch of tragedy, despite the lofty reflection of England's greatest laureate that the path of duty, firmly trod, is ever the way to real glory.

Consider: he came of a great race—his name was the synonym of all that was highest and noblest, not in Virginia alone, but in the nation—he was a soldier born of soldiers, and, despite the fact that he was heir to a great estate, bequeathed him by his maternal grand-father, Washington's adopted son, he had deliberately chosen the stern profession of arms as the calling closest to his heart—no strange choice for the son of Robert E. Lee and the grand-son of "Light Horse Harry."

In June 1850, when not quite eighteen, he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point, and, after four years of severest study (during which time he received not a single mark of demerit, so punctilious was his observance of all rules of discipline and duty), in June 1854, was graduated first in his class. Just twenty-five years earlier, his illustrious father had graduated there second in his class, though it must be allowed that the class of '29 was far more distinguished for ability than the class of '54. For seven years thereafter, he served with marked distinction in "the Engineers," the *corps d'elite* of the army, receiving repeated commendation from his superiors for skill in the construction of forts from the Atlantic Coast to the Pacific, and especially for his able work in river improvement—all of which led to his assignment to duty in the "Engineer Bureau" at the seat of government.

Then came the Secession of the Southern States, when every Southern officer of the Army and of the Navy must needs meet the question whether to adhere to the Union, or to draw his sword against his native state.

His father left him absolutely free of all influence of his to decide the momentous question. "Custis", he writes to his wife, "must decide for himself, and I shall respect his decision, whatever it is".

But that decision was never for a moment in doubt, for there was bred in his bone the feeling of his grand-father, "Light

Horse Harry", who exclaimed, when the "Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions", foreshadowing Secession, were under discussion in the Virginia Legislature, in 1798—"Virginia is my country; her will I obey, however lamentable the fate to which it may subject me."

When on May 25, 1861, the die was cast, and, resigning his commission in the army, he resolved to offer his sword to his mother-state, it is safe to say that all those who knew him best (including his father, ever temperate in his estimate of the abilities of even his own sons) entertained no shadow of doubt that a brilliant military career lay open before him in the conflict impending between the sections.

He was then in the very flower of his young manhood (not quite twenty-nine) and of high and imperturbable courage, as was to be expected of one of his "valiant strain." He had received, as we have seen, the severest professional training, was as cautious of judgment as he was sparing of speech, and even those comrades, who were resolved to oppose him, reckoned him, so we now know, as ideally equipped for the great business of war.

Thus, he came to Richmond in May of '61, eager to give proof in a cause he held most righteous of "the mettle of his pasture", and almost at once (oh! malicious fortune!) was assigned duty in Richmond, as aide-de-camp to President Davis, with the rank of colonel of cavalry.

Had the assignment lasted but a single year, it had been hard enough to a young soldier, who had inherited the old fighting Berserker blood, and who, though modest, was yet but mortal, and could but be conscious of his fitness to share with kinsmen and class-mates the glories of that immortal army, that was destined to write its name so often in the very "Temple of Victory."

He had looked for command in the field, but "*Dis aliter visum*", and Mr. Davis saw fit to retain him at the seat of government during the whole of those four eventful years. We do not know positively that the silent young aide ever uttered one word of formal complaint.

His habitual reticence was never pierced, save, perhaps, by one, and that one, his father.

But is it not all easy to divine by those, who know the temper of his breed?

Consider, again, what it must have meant to him to attend day by day confidential conferences at the Executive Mansion, while those, knit to him by blood or youthful friendships, were yonder "at the front", winning high rank and dazzling a world with deeds.

For the rank he cared no whit, for we have Mr. Davis's explicit statement that he repeatedly offered him promotion (long before he finally consented to accept it), and that he as steadily refused it. "The only obstacle to be overcome", writes Mr. Davis, "was his own objection to receiving promotion. With a refined delicacy, he shrank from the idea of superseding men, who had been actually serving in the field."

It was said at the time, and is still constantly repeated, that he spoke to his father on the subject, requesting most earnestly field-assignment, and that the latter told him that his highest duty was obedience to the will of his superior.

The story is, probably, as apocryphal as the letter alleged to have been written to him by his father when Custis Lee was a cadet at West Point, in which occurs the oft-quoted platitude—"Duty is the sublimest word in our language"; a letter spurious beyond question, yet one that having caught the popular fancy is as hard to "kill" as the myth of "Barbara Frietchie", and destined, no doubt, to as long a tenure of popular credence.

True, he rendered eminent service in the position he held, and the President bears emphatic testimony to the great weight he attached to his sagacious counsel. Above all other members of his staff, Mr. Davis entrusted to him delicate missions (of a nature too confidential to be set down in writing) to his father, and to other generals commanding in the field. Much of highest import to the future historian he could have told, after the war, touching these inside shapings of events, but, as might have been surely predicted of a man of his temperament, he would neither talk nor write about them, and their secrets died with him.

But the position at best was a trying one, and no one but a soldier can fully understand what this enforced duty meant,

as the heroic years went by, to a man of high spirit and consummate military equipment.

While, as said already, he cared little for the rank his classmates and kinsmen were steadily winning, Custis Lee was too good a soldier not to care immensely for what that rank signified. Above all, it must have been well nigh intolerable to him that, all question of rank and "glory" apart, he should not be allowed to share their hardships and to brave with them the chances of honorable wounds and noble death.

Of "the class of '54", whose highest honors he had achieved, the records show, allowing for deaths and resignations, that twenty-four espoused the Union side, of whom four fell in battle, the first to fall on either side being Lieutenant John Grebble, U. S. A., who, at the early age of twenty-seven, died a soldier's death at Big Bethel, fighting his guns to the last. Fourteen of that class, including Custis Lee, cast their fortunes with the South. Of these fourteen, four served on the staff and rose only to "field rank", while ten became general officers.

Of the ten, *eight* (think of it!) yielded up their lives for hearth and home and country.

'Tis a glorious roll, and we, the lingering few, whose humbler part it was to follow where these captains led, like Harry's veterans, on "St. Swithian's day", still "stand a-tip-toe", when that roll is called.

Here it is in brief:

"Jeb" Stuart, of Virginia, barely 31, yet Major-General and Chief of Cavalry of the "Army of Northern Virginia", mortally wounded yonder at Yellow Tavern, while staying with a handful of troopers the enemy thundering at our gates.

William D. Pender, of North Carolina, Major-General, though still in "the twenties", mortally wounded, while leading in, with all the fire of youth and skill of age, the "Light Division" on the third day at Gettysburg.

John Pegram, of Virginia, "as full of valor as of kindness, princely in both", commissioned Major-General, though the commission had not reached him, when he fell at the head of his Division at "Hatcher's Run" in '65.

James Deshler, of Alabama, Brigadier, who died in the fiery van of his cheering Texans on Chickamauga's crimson field.

"Archie" Gracie, born in New York, but adopted son of Alabama, Brigadier, who ever held his front with grim tenacity, instantly killed in the trenches of Petersburg.

Horace Randall, of Texas, Brigadier, whose "vigor, energy, and daring" (to quote the words of Dick Taylor's official report) were everywhere conspicuous, mortally wounded in the battle of Jenkins Ferry, Arkansas.

John T. Mercer, of Georgia, Acting Brigadier, who died sword in hand at the head of his stormers in the victorious assault on Plymouth, N. C. in '64.

One other name there is—that of John D. Villepigue, of South Carolina, Brigadier, but already marked out for higher rank, who ill, yet refusing "sick leave", stuck to his men and died of exposure at Port Hudson, at the close of '62, yet not before his sword had been forged to heroic temper by fire of battle at Fort Pillow, at Corinth, at Shiloh and elsewhere.

Of the two survivors of these ten, both were of the same name—allied, indeed, in spirit, but not by blood—Custis Lee and, his junior by a year, Stephen D. Lee, who, like "Edward Freer of the 43rd", "could count more combats than he could years," and who, "with all his honor-owing wounds in front", closed his brilliant military career as Lieutenant-General and Corps Commander.

Of Custis Lee's close kinsmen, his younger brother, William Henry Fitzhugh, became Major-General of cavalry before he was 27, while his first-cousin, gallant "Old Fitz", Stuart's right-bower" (as the latter loved to call him), became Major-General before he was 28.

Such were the class-mates and immediate kinsmen of Custis Lee, who assuredly, had fortune given him his "heart's desire", had proved himself the peer of any of them.

In June 1863, Custis Lee, himself, consented to become Brigadier, having been placed in command, in addition to his staff duties, of the troops garrisoning the "Defences of Richmond." These "Defences" he greatly strengthened with trained engineering skill, and so improved the discipline and general efficiency

of the "heavy artillery" under his command, that, later on, in Oct. '64, he was raised to the rank of Major-General and assigned active command of all the outlying troops about the city, including the forces at Drewry's and Chafin's Bluff.

During the autumn and winter of that tragic time, when Lee with his handful of veterans of confirmed hardihood was still confronting the cruel odds of Grant with unabashed mien, Custis Lee was repeatedly under fire and bore himself with the serene courage of his race.

But the bitter end was fast approaching, and when Richmond was evacuated on the 2nd of April, 1865, and her garrison troops, under Custis Lee, taking the field as a skeleton Division in Ewell's skeleton Corps, joined the gaunt remnant of the "Army of Northern Virginia" on the "Retreat", the hope of a successful issue of the desperate venture was, in truth, but the forlornest of "forlorn hopes."

But his constancy shone out as brightly in the gloom as did his daring, and, though it was the irony of fate that his first battle should be his last (and that battle, like "New Market", a combat rather than a pitched fight), he fought his Division in the disastrous affair at "Sailor's Creek" with such skill and audacity as drew from Ewell (dear "Old Dick", hero of a hundred fights!), in his official report, most emphatic and enthusiastic commendation.

There on April 6th, 1865, just three days before "the Surrender" at Appomatox, C. H., Ewell's force of 3,000 was literally surrounded by about 30,000 of the enemy's infantry and cavalry and, after a stubborn resistance, in which the garrison-troops behaved with great steadiness, was forced to surrender—Ewell, Custis Lee and four other general officers being among the prisoners.

This ended the military career of the young soldier, who, we must allow, had tasted but bitterly of the meagre "chance" given by fate or fortune or call it what you will. Of his civil life, it is needless to speak save in briefest fashion. In the autumn of 1865, he was made "Professor of Civil and Military

Engineering and Applied Mathematics" in the Virginia Military Institute. Here, possessed of notable powers of lucid exposition, he taught successfully for five years, resigning his chair at the beginning of 1871 to accept the Presidency of Washington and Lee University, to which he had been elected on the death of his father in October, 1870. This high position he held for over a quarter of a century, evidencing executive ability of the first order, and when, in 1897, owing to ill health, he resigned the headship of that institution, he carried with him into retirement the profound respect and deep affection of the whole academic body, professors and students alike.

He was, by reason of his training, a strict disciplinarian, yet was this strictness so tempered by tact and kindly sympathy that he became the idol of the students, who constantly carried to him their little troubles and perplexities, assured beforehand of ready understanding and wise counsel.

Removing to beautiful "Ravensworth", the old Fitzhugh estate in Fairfax County, where lived the widow and sons of his brother, General W. H. F. Lee, he spent the remaining years of his life in scholarly seclusion, and it was there that he gently fell asleep on the 18th day of February, 1913.

It may be added here that, during the long years when he had a house of his own at Lexington, and, indeed, afterwards at "Ravensworth", he was the ideal host, full of delicate, unobtrusive provisions for the comfort and entertainment of his guests, charming them all, despite his habitual reserve when not under his own roof-tree, by his gracious manners, his quiet humor, and the modesty of his genial talk, which ranged over a wide field of intellectual interest, and evidenced a literary taste and critical perception most unusual in one, whose life had been so persistently devoted to scientific pursuits.

Though it is not unlikely that the recollection of the untoward stroke of fate, that, in his younger days, had shattered his dream of military distinction, never faded from his mind, casting in no mean measure a shadow over his whole life, such was the inimitable sweetness of his disposition that he never became embittered, nor could the snows of eighty winters ever chill the generous

impulses of a noble heart. As Sheridan said of Warren Hastings, "his noble equanimity, tried by both extremes of fortune, was never disturbed by either", and, in contemplating the sacrifices imposed upon him by duty and patriotism, which he accepted with the unquestioning "humility of a high spirit," surely we may say with Lear,

Upon such sacrifices
The gods themselves throw incense.

We have dwelt thus long upon his career, because we hold it a part of the business of this Society to perpetuate, so far as may be allowed us, the names and virtues of its members as they pass away, and because we hold Custis Lee justly entitled to take high place beside the best and noblest of our "Virginia Worthies".

Owing to his inbred shrinking from publicity of every kind and to his almost impenetrable reserve, which not even the most persistent "interviewer" ever pierced, these few poor remarks will probably constitute the sole memorial of him, though, of course, his name will live, in some measure, in the memoirs of his contemporaries, and especially in the intimate domestic letters of his father, in many of which, still unpublished, his name (as some few of us know, who have had the privilege of reading them) finds constant mention.

As we salute him with this halting "*Ave atque vale*", we are sustained by the abiding remembrance that from "the prime of youth" to "the frosty, yet kindly, winter of his age," he kept inviolate the chastity of a pure and stainless life, and that, with "soft invincibility", he remained to the very end "the Master of his fate, the Captain of his soul".

All of which is respectfully submitted.

W. GORDON McCABE,

President.

At the conclusion of the Annual Report the President called Mr. Thomas B. Robertson of Northampton County to the chair.

The nominating committee reported and recommended the re-election of all the officers and members of the Board, as follows:

President—W. Gordon McCabe.

Vice-Presidents—Archer Anderson, Edward V. Valentine and Lyon G. Tyler.

Corresponding Secretary and Librarian—William G. Stanard.

Recording Secretary—David C. Richardson.

Treasurer—Robert A. Lancaster, Jr.

Executive Committee—C. V. Meredith, C. W. Kent, W. Meade Clark, A. C. Gordon, S. S. P. Patteson, S. H. Yonge, William H. Palmer, Rt. Rev. A. M. Randolph, John Stewart Bryan, Daniel Grinnan, J. P. McGuire, Jr., and William A. Anderson.

On motion the recommendation of the nominating committee was unanimously adopted, and the Chairman declared the gentlemen named duly elected.

The President then resumed the chair and delivered the Annual Address. His subject was "The First University in America", and, in a very impressive and scholarly way, described the attempt made by the Virginia Company in 1618-1622 to establish an educational system in Virginia.

At the conclusion of his address, the President in the name of the Society thanked Speaker Cox and the members of the House of Delegates for the use of the hall.

On motion, Mr. Robertson was again asked to take the chair and a motion was made and enthusiastically adopted, thanking President McCabe for his Report and Address.

There being no further business, the Society adjourned.

APPENDIX.

The change of the section of the city to which the Historical Society's building is situated from a residential to a business one, with the consequent building upon the open yards behind the old residences has greatly increased the fire-risk in the vicinity. The Executive Committee, hampered as it is by lack of funds, has for a year or more past had the matter under serious consideration.

During the past year it was determined to have the most necessary work done. Metal cornices and fire-shutters were placed on the western side of the building and two unused doors on that side were bricked up. The house to the east is considerably farther away, and has no windows on the side facing us. It is now felt that our house is much safer from external fire-risk. As a precaution against fire from within, the only two fires in the house are allowed to go out at night.

Many years ago, probably soon after the house was built, the front of the western wing, which is about fifteen feet wide, settled somewhat, and was secured by iron tie-bars. When work was begun on the cornices, the City Building Inspector decided that it would be better for about twenty feet of the front part of this wing to be taken down, and rebuilt with a concrete foundation under the corner. This was done, the floors of the wing being shored up during the progress of the work.

All of this work was planned and executed under the supervision of our colleague, Mr. S. H. Yonge, who most generously gave his time and professional skill. The Society is under a debt of gratitude to him.

While, as has been stated, the Executive Committee feels that the Permanent Fund should be used for the maintenance of the Society, and not for building a fire-proof addition to the house, it was imperative that a portion of it should be

taken to pay for the fire-proofing and for the rebuilding ordered by the Building Inspector. The cost of the work was about \$1,000.

It is the desire of the Committee to commence at as early a date as may seem practicable, an effort to raise a building fund. A suitable fire-proof building, on the lot behind the present house, which will hold all our library and collections, can, it is believed, be erected for about \$25,000 or \$30,000.

It may, of course, take some time to raise this amount. While no active effort has yet been begun to raise this building fund the Committee will be grateful to any one who may wish to make donations to it. Such donations will be invested until the proper amount is raised.

The Committee prepared a circular in 1913, but on account of the financial condition of the country it was not deemed wise to circulate it. It is printed below:

THE HOME OF ROBERT E. LEE AND OF THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

The three story brick house at 707 E. Franklin Street, Richmond, Virginia, was the home of Robert E. Lee from 1861 to 1865 and was the home to which he returned from Appomattox. It was his only home during his life as a Confederate General. In 1892 the heirs of the late John Stewart Esq. of "Brook Hill", Henrico County generously gave this house to the Virginia Historical Society, which has since occupied it.

During the eighty-two years of its existence the Society has accumulated an exceedingly valuable collection of manuscripts, portraits and historical relics and a large library of valuable books and newspapers.

Until within the last year or two the part of Richmond in which the house is situated was a residential section. Now stores and office buildings are rapidly surrounding it and soon it will be the only building of its type in the neighborhood. The large yards behind the former dwellings, which as open spaces were such good protection against the spread of fire, are, like the rest of the adjoining lots, being covered with

business buildings. Soon this will be one of the most compactly built sections of Richmond.

This change in condition compels, the Executive Committee of the Virginia Historical Society to take immediate steps to protect the former home of Lee and the priceless collections of the Society from danger of destruction by fire.

It is proposed to make the present house as fully fire-proof as possible without altering its identity and to erect another entirely fire-proof building on the large lot behind the present house.

The Committee realizes that it is essential that the present activities of the Society, the publication of the Magazine, furnishing information to historical students, etc., shall not be interrupted. Nearly all the income of the Society is needed to maintain these activities.

It is therefore absolutely necessary that the money for the work proposed shall be raised from sources other than the regular and usual income of the Society.

The members of the Executive Committee will, themselves, subscribe to the best of their ability and have thought it probable that many of the members and other friends of the Society and of those who honor the name of Lee might like to contribute towards the preservation of his home and of the collections deposited there.

The burning of this house so intimately associated with General Lee would cause sorrow throughout the country and the destruction of the collections of the Society would be an irreparable loss to American History.

Prepared by order of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Historical Society, February 16, 1913.

GENEALOGICAL RESEARCHES IN ENGLAND

LEO CULLETON

92 Piccadilly, London, W.

Many influential Americans have given me to understand that historians and others interested in early English records would be glad to know of my manuscript indexes to the Official Records. They are unique indexes to the Chancery Proceedings and some other legal suits, giving both plaintiffs and defendants.

Early Chancery Proceedings

Vol. I—	1385 to 1467—	32,000 names
" II—	1467 to 1485—	34,000 "
" III—	1485 to 1500—	30,000 "
" IV—	1500 to 1515—	30,000 "
" V—	1515 to 1529—	32,000 "
" VI—	1529 to 1579—	32,000 "
" VII—	1579 to 1621—	30,000 "
" VIII—	1621 to 1660—	30,000 "

Star Chamber Proceedings

Vol. IX—1485 to 1558—30,000 names

Proceedings in the Court of Requests

Vol. X—1485 to 1585—32,000 names

I have established a charge of 5s for examining each volume, plus two pence per entry for copying the references.

Irish Chancery Proceedings

Vol. XI—1514 to 1575—12,000 names.

Among some other manuscripts in my library of (3000) heraldic and genealogical volumes are the following:

Index to pedigrees in the Additional Mss. at the British Museum—46,000.

Armorial Bearings in Cole's Mss. at the British Museum—8,000.

Collection of family mottoes—12,000—arranged under first word of motto.

Index of families using above mottoes.

Additions to Marshall's Genealogists' Guide (many thousands)

Alphabetical arrangement of Sim's Index to pedigrees in the Harlain Mss. at British Museum.

Annotations to Burke's General Armory (many thousands)

Pedigrees in my private collections.

Abstracts of Wills (30,000)

Index of Wills proved in India.

A general index of all the families and arms in Siebmachers Wappenbuch, which has been in the course of publication for about 50 years and is still appearing. My index includes the latest part issued. (70,000.)

Rupp's Emigration to Pennsylvania (30,000.)

Also private indexes to hitherto unindexed family and county histories, parish registers, collections, &c.

THE
VIRGINIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXII.

JANUARY, 1914.

No. 1

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL AND GENERAL COURT
1624 &c. *

FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

*All erasures in the original are here printed in italics.

(Continued from XXI, 292)

[Ink folio 81] [pencil folio 108]

A Courte held the eight daye of februarye
1624 present Sr Francis Wyatt Knight Gou'nor &c
Sr George Yardeley Knight M^r George Sandys
Threar'

William Geny sworne and Examed sayeth y^t Capt' martin told this Examinat' that it was A plott of y^e Compey (meaninge the Virginia Compeny) wth m^r Rastell that he should bringe him by the waye of Canada to make him away, And hath hard him saye it at severall tymes

Gilbert Peppett sworne and Examed sayeth y^t he asked Capt' graues why the Tobacco was soe badd, to w^{ch} he replied it was the best y^t he could gett, And that some of them said it was good enough to paye dewties, And y^t m^r How asked Capt' graues how y^e Tobacco Cam to be so badd he beinge soe Curious in the takinge of hitt, Then Capt' graves brought in A bundle of good Tobacco about 30 or 40 waight, and said he paid that in him self for m^r How and John Willkins, & this Examinat' sayeth that he tooke exception against the rest of the Tobacco when he received it and said it would be burnt when it Cam to James Cyttie

John How (1) gent' sworne and exam^d sayeth, affirmeth that he hard Livt' Peppett take exceptions against the Tobacco before it cam aboard and y^t he said it would be burnt when it cam vpp to James Cyttie.

[Ink folio 82] [pencil folio 109]

M^r Edward Blany marchant sworne and Exam'd sayeth y^t the Accompt wth he p'duced in Courte

¹John Howe was living at Elizabeth City, Feb. 1623. He afterwards removed to Accomac, where, as John Howe, gentleman, he patented land in 1628. He was a Commissioner (justice) of Accomac from 1631 until his death, Commander-in-Chief of the County from 1637, and Member of the House of Burgesses in 1632, and 1632-3. In a deposition, in 1636, he states his age as 43, and he was dead before Jan. 2d 1647, when the County Court made an order to his administrators.

ys a trew accompt, the most of the p'ticulars
beinge deliu'd by him self, and the rest by his
Servant Accordinge to his Booke owt of
w^{ch} it was taken

Yt is ordered y^t w^m Cowst shall come vpp from
Hogg Islande and heert in Court to make
Choyse of his m^r wth whom he is willinge
to Dwell wth, eyther wth Capt'weste
or wth Capt' Hamer, *and upon the same*
Conditions wth whom he hath alredy
agreed

Yt is ordered, y^t for such Fees and other dewes
and Charges or otherwyse dew to the marshall for Ric'
Cornish shal be defrayed, the one half by
Capt' Hamer or whom w^m Cowse shall agree
to serve and the other half by Georg menefre
owt of Certen goodes of m^r cornishes now in
George Menefre his handes, w^{ch} doth amount

Yt is ordered, y^t Capt w^m Tucker shall presently
pay vnto Capt' Francis west for A Jept dew to
Capt' Crashow (2) deceased The sume o^r quantetie of forty
six bushells of Corne, and three Calves Calved
since february in Anno 1623, or to deliver him
three Kyne owt of m^r Gookins stock of Kyne, such
as Capt' west or his assignes shall make Choyse
of

[Ink folio 83] [pencil 110]

Tho: Leyster sworne and exam'd sayeth that
Capt Croshaw did owe to Capt' Tucker fower
hundred and twentie pound waight of Tobacco, &

²Captain Raleigh Crashaw, long a prominent Colonist. See this *Magazine* I, 84.

Capt' Tucker demandinge the said Tobacco of
 Capt' Croshow, y^e said Capt' Cros. desired
 Capt' Tucke to forbear him Awhile longer
 To w^{ch} Capt' Tucker answered y^t yf A he wold
 make present payment of one hundred and
 twentie pownd waight of y^e Tobacco he would
 forbear the other three hundred till the
 next Cropp, whervppon Capt' Croshow did
 send the one hundred and twenty pownd
 of tobacco by this Examinat to Capt' Tucker

Liut. Harrisone

Yt is ordered y^t m^r menefre forshall paye to m^r Chew
 one to

for the dept m^r Bennett from Livt' Harison
 two hundred three score and fower pownd of
 Tobacco, deductinge soe much therof as was
 dew to the said Livt' Harison for his share
 of y^t Cropp w^{ch} Livt' Harisone did oversee
 for m^r Bennett, in lookinge to his servants
 w^{ch} doth Amount to

Yt is ordered y^t w^m Geny shall paye presently ten
 barrells of Corne dew by his bill, bearinge
 date the 13th of Aprill 1623, and also
 feach m^r Chew one shallopps ladinge of corne
 from the eastern shore by the first daye of
 Aperell now next Cominge

The nyynth dye of February 1624 Roger Webster sworne by
 Sr George Yardley Knight sayeth y^t Capt Croshow hired Hugh
 Brett the last yeere, & was for one yeere to give him two hundred
 pownd waight of Tobacco, And the next yeere followinge Capt
 Crowshoe
 was to Cary him for England at his Coste and Charge

[Ink folio 84] [pencil 111]

Deptes Demanded from Capt' Thorpe Deceased in Tobacco
as hereafter followeth (Vidlt')

	li.		li.
To m ^r Abraham Peirsye.....	235	...he is to rebate	28...
To Thomas Harris.....	333	...he is to Rebate	40...
To m ^r Threr.....	133	...he is to rebate	16...
To marmadwke Reynar.....	175	...he is to rebate	21...
To Robert Polande.....	090	...he is to rebate	11...
To m ^r Buck.....	240	...he is to rebate	29...
To Sr George Yardley	310	...he is to rebate	37...
To m ^r Sandys y ^e minister.....	055	...he is to Rebate	07...

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

REVOLUTIONARY ARMY ORDERS.

For the Main Army under Washington 1778-1779.

(From the Originals in the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society.)

CONCLUDED.

G. O. Heard Quarters Moore's house Nov^r 17th 79 the Sub Clothiers of the Respective States or those apointed to act protamene to Call at the Clothier Gen'l's Store at Newburgh to morrow to Receive their proposon of Blankets if the Blankets Differ in Quality the Clothier Gen'l is to regard their Circumstance Given to Each State of the Best and worst in Due propotion, the Sole or State Clothier or person appoin^d to act as Such Pro tempes to Report to the Brigadiers Colo Commanding the troops of their State the Number and kind of Blankets the Draw who are Requested to have them Delivr^d In the justest propotion to the wants of the Several the gm^{ts} Soldiers who are Inlisted for the war on three years are only Intitled to Blankets in making this Distrubution Reguarded must be had to the Len^t of time which the Soldiers have to Serve it Being but just that those Engaged for the war or for a Considered time to Come would have the preferance.

D. A. O. Nov^r 18th 79. P. M. 7 oclock
for fatigue L^t Colo: Dabney, Maj^r Clark. Honorable Board of war of the State of Virg'a having Auterized the Commanding

officers of theire troops to appoint a person to act as State Clother till it is known that Capt Paton. (1) who was formerly opointed will act in that office Capt Mousley (2) in the 5 Regm^t is opointed to that Duty and is to take upon him the office of State Clother from this Date. a fatigue party Consisting of a L^t Col'o 1 Maj^r 5 Cap^t 10 Subs & 200 men are to perade to morrow morning at 8 o Clock to open a New Rode from the Burnt Shool House in the Rode Leading in to Haverstraw forge Col'o Russell & Col'o Gists will point out the Rout to the Com-manding officer of the fatigue & the Deputy Q. M. G. will furnish the Necessary tools

B. C. Nov^r 19th 79

A Court of inquirey wherof Maj^r Merewether is presedent is ordered to Set at the presedents Quarters at 10 o'clock this forenoon to Inquire in to the Conduck of Cap^t Long (3) of the 2 Virg'a State Regm^t Charged with Beating Serj^t How of the 1st Maryl'nd Reg^t in an unjust and Cruel maner.

1 Cap^t Member

B. A. O. Nov^r 19th 79

the Q. Masters of Differrent Reg^t are Immedatly to Collect the axes &c. in theire Respective Regm^t Resepting for the Same which they to Deliiver to the Brigade or Division Q. Master.

Nath Gist Col'o Com^t

¹This was John Peyton. See *Calendar of Virginia State Papers* I, 440, 488, 489, and numerous references in II, III, IV, V. He was a son of Craven Peyton of Loudoun County, and after the war settled in Fluvanna County, where he was Sheriff 1797-9. See Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies*, 501.

²Captain Moseley was William Moseley 1st Lt. 7th Va Feb 29 1776, Captain Dec 13, 1776, wounded at Trenton, transferred to 5th Va Sept 14, 1778, captured at Charleston, May 12, 1780, exchanged Nov. 1780, Major 3d Va —, retired Feb 12, 1781.

³Gabriel, Reuben and Wm Long of Va were officers in the Revolution, but, according to Heitman, neither of them was a Captain in the 2d State regiment at this time.

A. O. Nov^r 19th 79

the Defecencies of Clothing Derected to be Returned yesterday for the year 1778 are to be to the Companies as they Stood that year.

D. O. Harvestraw Fryday Nov^r 20th 79.

field off^r

Brigade Major

For Police

For the Day

Croughan

Cap^t Moody

aj^t Meriwerther

B. O. Nov^r 20th 1779

the Court of Inquiry whereof Major was President is to Set to Day at a 11 o clock the 1st Virg'a State Reg^t will furnish a Sub in addition to the Present members.

D. A. O Harvestraw Nov^r 20th 1779

Field officer

Brigade

For Fatigue

Col'o Russell

Major Mitchell

Lieu^t Col'o Alleeson

Major Webb

as the argimt from the State of Virginia has Provided with proper Stores for the Goods Sent for the use of the Division and is know Ready to Begin to Ishue to the officers agreeable to his Instructions from the Board of war as arrg'ent has furnished with a Late arangement made of the Contanent. Reg^{ts} in the Division it is thought more Equitable they should Ishue there to Giving officers Preferances agreeable to there Ranks in order to follacalticate as much as possible their Drawing & at the Same to prevent too Great a propotion of officers Being Abs^t at the Same time from Camp one half of the field off^{rs} are Desired to aply to Day and the other half to morrow after which one half of the Cap^{ts} will aply Daily till they are Served & then as many of the other officers as Can bee Served in Each Day un till the whole have Received their propotion the Store keeper is Derected to Ishue the prising man the Olowance of

Tee Sugar and Choocalate to the off^{rs} on their applacation, the Store keeper will after Dis Charging theire Several Due Bills for Rum make a Return of Still Remain on hand in order that a proper Distrubalation may be made of the Remainder

For Police Cap ^t			
For the Day	aj ^t Carry		
	S	C	P
For Picquet.....			1
For in Guards			1
For Q ^r Guard.....			1
For Fatigue.....	1		2
			<hr/>
	Total		5

D. O. Havarstraw Sunday Nov^r 21st 79

F. O. Col'o Nevell.

B. M. Croughan

The Commissarys are to Isue Rum to the Division this Day deducting the fatigues at Stoney point And on the Road who have Drawn by Seperate Returns—The will Isue Rum Every Cther Day to the Troops so long as the have A Stock upon hands. The Deputy Q. M. G'l and the Q. M. of Each Brigade are to Examine the houses in the Vicinity of Camp, and to put an immediate Stop to the Selling of Liquors to the Soldiers which is hereby forbid—as well by the Country people as those belonging to the Army. If the practice is Continued after the Isuing this Order they will Ceize the Liq^r & make a Report of it

For Police	Cap ^t L ^t Williams
For the	Adj ^t Robertson

D. O. Havesttraw Nov^r 23^d 1779

F. Officar L^t Col'o Haws

B. M. Crawhorn

For fatigue Major Stephenson

The fatigue Party for the Rout to morrow is to be Reduced to one field Officar and 150 men who are to get Work as Earley as Possabel that They may Compleat it in to the Road Leading from Kakiate to Suffrins The Officar Corn^dting this Party Wlli take directions from L^t Col^o Allison who will in form him Whear he left of this Evening—As the devision will take up its line of march for winters Quarters in a fue days the deputy Q. M^r Gen'l is Requested to have Every thing in his department in the most Perfect Rediness the Communeserrys are Like wise to hold them selves Redy for the march and the Cap^t of Artificars to use the graitest Experdision in Comepeating any Repairs that may be wanting To the Waggons as well as shoeing the wagon horses.

The forrage masters are to in Deavour to procure as much forrage as will last us for a fue days if To be had—and the wagon masters to see that the Wagoners Carrey ther horseys whear the best Pasturs are to be had.

For the day

Adjuant Sinton

D. A. C. Nov^r 23rd 1779

The debuty Q^r Master Gen'l is to furnish as many Waggons as will be Necessary to Carry the Contenaltion Cloathing from King Ferry to Suffrence Where the Hole will be got in Readyness to be Servd to the Troops upon their arrival their

One Regimantle Cloather from each Brigade is to Attend Captain Mosley to Suffrence to Assist Him in Sorting out the Diffrent Spaies of Cloath'g and Debuty Adjutant Gen'l to furnish him wth As Maney men as he has Occation to loade the Waggons at the Ferry & to attend him as a guard to suffrence, all the Coll^{as} that are In the Division that are presint are Requested to Attend at Genl Woodfords Quarters Tommorrow morning at 9 Oclock precisely.

G: O: West poynt Nove. 19th 79 Upon the arrival of the troops Destoned ta Quarter in the new Jersey at the ground Upon which theay are to hut The Space allotted to Each Briggad will be appointed By the quarter master Gn'l Who will furnish a plan of the intendid dementions yf the Soldirs huts in the Construction

Of which it is Expected a Minut attention will be paid to the Plans as Convensey helth and Every good Conss'quence will Regult From a perfect Uniformity In the Camp—the Commander in Chief takes Privous oppertunity of a shoring that Any but not azactley Conformible to the Plom or the Least out of the lins Shall be Pulled down and built agasn Agreabel to the mood and in its Proper Place Com-manding Officers of briggads will pay Strict attention to this order.

G. O. West poynt Nov^r 20th 79

in the distribution of all the Clothing actley Issued and Shortley to be Issued to the light Infantry Companys of their Respective Reg^t are to be in the propotion Of Blankits Uniforms and other Spacis Delivered to the Sub Clothers Of this State Sub and Regimentil Clothers are to take perticular Notis the Sub Clothers are to make a Report of the Quantities Of the Several articles drawn So the Brig'a Diers or officars Comm^dg of the Briggaids of their Respective States who are to Give orders that in the distribution Regards Shall be had To the length of Sarvice of the Troops it being but Just that thoes who have longist To Serve Should have the Prefar'nce

At a Gen'l Coart martial of the Line where of Col'o Chambers is President Cap^t Kirkpatrick of the 4th Virg'a Reg^t Was tried for steeling a Bridel and detain'g in his Persession a stray hors without advertising him—The Coart are of a pinion that Cap^t Killpatrick is not guilty of either of the Charges exhibited a gainst Him the Comm^{dr} in Chief Confurns the opinion of Coart Cap^t Killpatrick is Released from his a Rest.

D. O. Haverstraw Nov^r 23^d '79

F. O.

Col'o Gwatkins

B. M.

mitchel

A Detachment from each Brigade of One Cap^t 2 Subs & 40 men to march tomorrow morning to the Ground Where the Division is to Hutt, the Brigade Q^r M to Go with these parties

to Receive their proportion of Tools for their Brigade & to have them Ground & put in order Against the Troops up—The Cap^{ts} who are to Com^d these parties are to Call on Gen'l Woodford this Evening for instructions the Division to march the Day after to morrow from the Right the Rout of Cakiate & Sufferns, where the State Clothier will be prepared to Issue their new Clothing the Gen'l is to beat 7 o clock & the Assembly at half past 7

B. O. Nov^r 21st 79

Regimental Q^r M. are Desired to see that their Waggons & horses are in Readiness to march agreeable To yesterdays orders that no delay may be occasion^d theirby it is Expected that the Comd officers of Reg^{ts} will take the Nessary steps to prevent their men from stragling with the waggons.

During the Course of march The officersmen are to form a Section of Platoon in the Rear of their Respective Reg^{ts}.

Conklins Nov^r 26th 1779.

D. O. The Reg^l Clothiers to Draw what Clothing Cap^t Moss has in possession & Deliver them immediately to their Respective Reg^{ts} at the same time the Troops will hold themselves in readiness to march at the shortest notice.

W^m Woodford.

Piquet Guards are to be call^d in to March Immediately.

D. O. November 29th 1779

The Troops will cook three days provision and hold themselves in the most perfect readiness to march at a moments warning—The Officers commanding Regiments are requested to pay particular attention to their Officers & soldiers to prevent their stragling—and leaving the regiment without leave.

Beau Woodford (3)

Comm^{dr} of the Virg Divis

⁴This is evidently a purely personal and private entry of the orderly sergeant, as is the paragraph referred to in Note 4.

and the Damn^dest

Partial Rascal on this earth without exception

For Police

Cap^t Crump

Day Adj^t

Meriwether

G. O. orders Head Quarters Morris Town Dec^r 1st 1779

The Virginia Devision will march to morrow morning at 7
O Clock for Philidelphia.

Wm Woodford B. G.

D. O. Dec^r 2nd 1779

The Devision will hold themselves in the most perfect readi-
ness to march at the shortest notice no Officer or soldier to
leave Camp on any pretence Whatsoever the arms &c to be
Duly inspected &c.

Beau Woodford

Ma.....Damn'd

G. O. Morristown Dec^r 4th 1780 []

The Virginia Troops will hold themselves in readiness to
march to Trenton the two State reg^{ts} will march to morrow
morning at 8 o Clock the 6th & Col'o Gists at 4, 1st & 10th at
8 O-Clock the day follow & 2nd third & 8th at 4 in the afternoon
the 4th & 5th & two Comp^{ys} of Col'o Harrisons Artillery will
March the third day they will waite at Trenton till further
orders except the State reg^{ts} which will move on to Philadelphia.

D. O. Dec^r 21st 79

The tents & baggage of the Division will be transported to
Phila'dia by Water, & the Troops to hold themselves in perfect
rediness to March

W Woodford

W Woodford*(4)

Destruction on Every Side impossible to Shun

What would uoy do, or what would you have done—

Know all men by these presents that

I G

Oh Woman Lovly woman Nature made thee to Comfort Man
there is in the all we believe of Heaven amazing brightness,
purity & truth eternal joy & everlasting Love—

THE RANDOLPH MANUSCRIPT.

VIRGINIA SEVENTEENTH CENTURY RECORDS

From the Original in the Collection of the Virginia Historical
Society

Commissions and Instructions to the Earl of Orkney for the
Government of Virginia

(Continued)

133. You are to take care that all Writs be Issued in Our Name within Our said Colony of Virginia.

134. If any thing shall happen which may be of Advantage and security to our said Colony, which is not herein, or by our Commission Provided for, We do hereby allow unto you, with the Advice and Consent of our said Council, to take orders for the present therein, Giving unto us by one of our Principal Secretaries of State, and to our foresaid Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, Speedy Notice thereof, that so you may receive our Ratification, if we shall approve the same.

135. Provided always that you do not by Coulour of any Power or Authority hereby given you Commence or declare War without our Knowledge and Particular Commands therein, except it be against Indians upon Emergencies wherein the Consent of our Councill shall be had and speedy Notice thereof given as aforesaid.

136. And you are upon all Occasions to send Unto Us by one of our Principal Secretarys of State, and to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations a particular Account of

all your Proceedings, and of the Condition of Affairs within your Government.

G. R.

A true Copy from the Books of the Right Hon'ble the Lord Carteret's Office

Dan'l Preverau.

Whitehall 28th April 1722.

ORDERS AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR OUR RIGHT TRUSTY AND WELL BELOVED COUSIN GEORGE EARL OF OAKNEY OUR LIEUTENANT AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF OUR COLONY & DOMINION OF VIRGINIA IN GEORGE R. AMERICA. IF PERSUANCE OF SEVERAL LAWS RELATING TO THE TRADE AND NAVIGATION OF THIS OUR KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND OUR COLONIES AND PLANTATIONS IN AMERICA. GIVEN AT OUR COURT OF ST. JAMES'S THE FIFTEENTH DAY OF APRIL 1715 IN THE FIRST YEAR OF OUR REIGN.

First You shall inform yourself of the Principal Laws relating to the Plantation Trade Viz^t. The Act for Encourageing and Encreasing of Shipping and Navigation, made in the 12th Year of the Reign of King Charles the Second, The Act for Preventing Frauds, and regulating Abuses in the Customs made in the 14th Year of the said King's Reign. The Act for the Encouragement of Trade made in the 15th Year of the said King's Reign. The Act for Regulating the Plantation Trade made in the 22d & 23d Years of the said King's Reign. The Act for the Encouragement of the Eastland and Green land Trades, and better Securing the Plantation Trade made in the 25th Year of the said King's Reign. And The Act for preventing frauds, and regulating abuses in the Plantation Trade, made in the 7th & 8th Years of the Reign of King William the third all which Laws you will herewith receive. And you shall take a Solemn Oath to your Utmost that all the Clauses, Matters and things contain'd in the before recited Acts of Parliament heretofore passed, and now in force, relating to our Colonies and Plantations be Strictly and duly observ'd according to the true Intent and meaning thereof.

2. And as by the last recited Act, the Officers appointed by the Governors for the Performance of Certain Things mention'd in the Aforesaid Act for the Encouragement of Trade, commonly known by the Name of Naval Officers are to give Security to the Commissioners of our Customs in this Kingdom for the time being, or such as shall be appointed by them for our use for the true and faithfull Performance of their Duty. You shall take Care that the Person by you so employ'd do not only give such Security to the said Commissioners of Our Customs, but be approv'd of by them in manner as thereby is enjoyn'd.

3. Whereas by the said Act of Navigation no Goods or Commodities whatsoever are to be Imported into or Exported out of any of our Colonies or Plantations in any other Ships or Vessels whatsoever, but in such as truly and without fraud belong only to the People of England or Ireland, or are of the built of and belonging to any of our Lands Islands or Territories as the Proprietors and right Owners thereof, and whereof the Master & three fourths of the Mariners at least are English, under the Penalty of the forfeiture and Loss of all the Goods and Commodities which shall be Imported into or Exported out of any the said places in any other Ship or Vessel, as also of the Ship and Vessel with her Gunns Furniture &c. And Whereas by a Clause in the foresaid Act of Frauds, no foreign built Ship, that is to say not built in any our Dominions of Asia Africa and America or other than shall bona fide have been bought before the first of October 1662, and expressly nam'd in the List thereby Appointed to be made of all foreign Ships, in all the Ports of England. Shall enjoy the Priviledge of a Ship belonging to England or Ireland, altho' own'd and Mann'd by English (Except Such Ships only as shall be taken at Sea by Letters of Mark or Reprisal and Condemnation made in our Court of Admiralty as Lawful Prize) But all Such Ships shall be deem'd as Aliens Ships and be lyable to all duties that Aliens Ships are lyable to by Vertue of the foresaid Act for the Encouraging and Increasing Shipping and Navigation And whereas by a Clause in the foresaid Act for preventing frauds and regulating Abuses in The Plantation Trade it is enacted that after the Twenty fifth day of March 1698 no goods or Merchandizes

whatsoever shall be Imported into England or exported out of any of our Colonies and Plantations in Asia Africa or America or shall be laden in, or carry'd from any one Port or Place in the said Colonies or Plantations to any other Port or Place in the same, Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales or Town of Berwick upon Tweed in any Ship or Bottom, but what is or shall be of the built of England or Ireland, or of the said Colonies or Plantations, and wholly own'd by the People thereof or any of them, and Navigated by the Masters and three fourths of the Mariners of the said Places only. Except such Ships only as shall be taken Prize, and Condemnation thereof made in one of our Courts of Admiralty in England, Ireland, or the said Colonies and Plantations, to be Navigated by the Master and three fourths of the Mariners English or of the said Plantations as aforesaid and whereof the property doth belong to English Men with an Exeption for three Years to such foreign built Ships as shall be employ'd by the Commissioners of our Navy for the time being, or upon Contract with them, in bringing only Masts, Timber and other Naval Stores for Our Service from the Colonies and Plantations aforesaid to this Kingdom to be Navigated as aforesaid and whereof the Property does belong to English Men on the Pain of forfeiture of the Ship and Goods. And whereas by another Clause in the said Act for the Effectual prevention of fraud which may be used by Colouring Foreign Ships under English Names. It's further Enacted that from the 25 of March 1698 no Ship or Vessel soever shall be deem'd or pass as a Ship of the Built of England, Ireland, Wales, Berwick, Guernsey, Jersey, or any of our Plantations in America so as to be Qualified to Trade to from or In any of the said Plantations untill the Person or Persons Claiming Property in any Such Ship or Vessel shall Register the Same in Manner thereby appointed; You shall take care and give in Charge that these Matters and things be duly Observ'd in Our Colony of Virginia according to the true Intent and meaning of the said Acts, and the Offences and Offenders prosecuted according to the Directions thereof. And where it is required that the Masters and three fourths of the Mariners be English, You are to Understand that the true Intent and

Meaning thereof is, that they shall be such during the Whole Voyage, unless in Case of Sickness Death or being taken Prisoners in the Voyage, to be prov'd by the Oath of the Master or other Chief Officer of the Ship, and none but our Subjects of England, Ireland or the Plantations are to be accounted English.

4. Whereas by the said Act of Navigation its further Enacted that for every Ship or Vessel which shall set Sail out of or from England Ireland Wales or Berwick upon Tweed, for any English Plantation in America Asia or Africa Sufficient Bond shall be given with One Surety to the Chief Officers of the Customs of such Port or Place from whence the said Ship shall set Sail to the Value of One Thousand Pounds if the Ship be of less Burthen than One Hundred Tuns, and of the Sum of Two Thousand Pounds if the Ship shall be of a greater Burthen, that in Case the said Ship or Vessel shall Load any of the Commodities therein enumerated, Viz^t. Sugar, Tobacco, Cotton, Wool, Indico, Ginger, Fustich or other Dying Wood of the growth, Production, or Manufacture of any English Plantation in America, Asia, or Africa, at any of the said English Plantations the Same Commodities shall be by the said Ship brought to some Port of England, Ireland, Wales, or the Port or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, and be there unloaden and put on Shoar, the Danger of the Seas only excepted, and for all Ships coming from any Port or Place to any of the afcresaid Plantations. who by this Act are Permitted to Trade there that the Governors of such English Plantations shall, before the said Ship or Vessel be Permitted to Load on Board any of the said Commodities, take Bond in Manner and to the Value aforesaid for each respective Ship or Vessel, that such Ship or Vessel shall carry all the Aforesaid Goods that shall be Laden on Board the said Ship to some other of our English Plantations or to England, Wales, Ireland or Berwick and that every Ship or Vessel which shall Load or take on Board any of the aforesaid Goods until such Bond be given to the said Governor, or Certificate produced from the Officers of any Custom house of England, Ireland, Wales or Berwick, that such Bond hath been there duly given, Shall be forfeited, with her Gunns, Tackle, Apparel, and Furniture, to

be Employ'd and recover'd as therein directed. You are to take Notice that though by the said Act the word Ireland is to be Inserted in the Condition of the Bonds, and Permission thereby given to bring the enumerated Plantation Commodities to Ireland as well as to England, Wales or Berwick yet by the aforesaid Act for Regulating the Plantation Trade, which having been expired was afterwards Reviv'd and is now in force the Word Ireland is to be left out of the Condition of such bonds, and you are not to permit any Ships or Vessels to load any of the Enumerated Goods upon any Certificate of Bonds having been given in Ireland but in that Case, for before they Load any of the said Goods they are to produce Certificate of Bonds given in England, Wales and Berwick, under the hands and Seals of the Customer and Comptroller of Our Customs or their Deputies in such Ports from whence the respective Ships shall come, Sign'd also by four or more of the Commissioners of Our Customs in England, and to give bond to yourself, or the Person appointed to receive the Same, with good Security as aforesaid, And if any Ship or Vessel shall Load or take on Board any of the said Commodities until such bond be given, or Certificate produced, the said Ship or Vessel is forfeited with her Gunns &c to be recover'd and divided in Manner as is therein directed.

5. You shall carefully Examin all Certificates which shall be brought to you of Ships giving Security in this Kingdom to bring their Lading of Plantation Goods hither, as also Certificates of having discharg'd their Ladings of Plantation Goods in this Kingdom, Pursuant to their Securitys, And where there shall be reasonable Ground of Suspicion that the Certificate of having given Security in this Kingdom is false, in such Case you or the Person appointed under you, shall require & take Sufficient Security for the discharge of the Plantation Lading in this our Kingdom. And where there shall be cause to Suspect that the Certificate of having discharg'd the Lading of Plantation Goods in this Kingdom, is false and Counterfeit, you shall not Cancel or Vacate the Security given in the Plantations, untill you shall be inform'd from the Commissioners of our Customs here, that the Matter of the said Certificate is true, And if any Person or Persons shall Counterfeit Raze or falsify any such

Certificate for any such Vessel or Goods or shall knowingly or wittingly make use thereof, you shall prosecute such Person for the forfeiture of the Sum of five Hundred Pounds according to a Clause of the Aforesaid Act for preventing frauds and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade. And Pursuant to the said Act you shall take Care that in all such Bonds to be hereafter given or taken in the Plantations, Viz^t in Our Colony and Dominion of Virginia, the Sureties therein named be Persons of known Residence and Ability there for the Value mentioned in the said Bond, and that the Condition of the said Bond be within Eight Months after the Date thereof (the Dangers of the Seas excepted) to produce Certificate of having Landed and discharg'd the Goods therein Mention'd in One of Our Plantations or in this Our Kingdom, otherwise to Attest the Copy of such Bonds under your hand and Seal and to cause prosecution thereof.

6. You are to understand that the Payments of the rates and Duties Imposed by the aforesaid Act for the Encouragement of the Eastland and Greenland Trades, and for the better Securing the Plantation Trade on the Several Plantation Commodities therein enumerated, doth not give Liberty to carry the said Goods to any other Place than to some of our Plantations or to England, Wales or Berwick only, and that Notwithstanding the Payment of the said Duties, Bond must be given to carry the said Goods to some of our said Plantations or to England, Wales or Berwick, and to no other place.

7. You shall every three Months or oftener or otherwise as there shall be opportunity of Conveyance to this Kingdom Transmit to the Commissioners of our Customs here a List of all Ships and Vessels trading within our said Province according to the form and Specimen hereunto annex'd, and you shall cause demand to be made of every Master, at the Clearing, of an Invoice of the Contents and Quality of their Lading &c according to the form hereunto also Annex'd, & to Inclose a Copy thereof by some other Ship, or for want of such Opportunity by the Same Ship under Cover, Seal'd and Directed to the said Commissioners of our Customs, And send another Copy thereof in like manner to the Collector thereof in that Port within this

Kingdom for the time being to which such Ship shall pretend to be bound.

8. Whereas by the Aforesaid Act for the Encouragement of Trade no Commodities of the growth, Production or Manufacture of Europe, except Salt for the fishery of New England and Newfoundland, Wines of the growth of the Maderas, or the Western Islands, or Azores, Servants, and Horses from Scotland or Ireland, and all Sorts of Victuals of the growth and production of Scotland or Ireland Shall be imported into any of our Colonies or Plantations but shall be Bona fide and without fraud Laden and Shipp'd in England Wales or Berwick, and in Ships duly Qualify'd; You shall use your utmost endeavours for the due Observance thereof And if contrary hereunto any Ship or Vessel shall import into our said Colony & Dominion of Virginia any Commodities of the growth Production or Manufacture of Europe (but what are before Excepted) of which due Proof shall not be made that the Same were Ship'd or Laden in some Port of this Kingdom, by producing Cocquets or Certificates under the hands and Seals of the Officers of our Customs in such Port or Place where the same was laden, such Ship or Vessel and Goods be forfeited. And you are to give in Charge that the Same be Seiz'd and Prosecuted accordingly.

(To be Continued.)

VIRGINIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C. London, (including "Gleanings" by Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed).

MAX(IMILIAN) ROBINSON, late of Rederiffe, Marriner bound out to Sea. Will 28 October 1694; proved 8 October 1695. Imprimis I bequeath my Soule to God etc. (2) To my Neece Anne Robinson the Daughter of James Robinson all Household goods and a Trunke of Goods in hands of Mr. Deal- esly. Alsoe my 32 part of Ship Jeffery with proffitts from present Voyage (3) To Margaret Bridger my Goddaughter money left in Alderman Bristows hands which I presume may be about £70 to put out to Interest till her marriage (4) Whereas I have on Eighth of Ship Avarelia and near £200 Adventure in her if please God She safe arrive in England the part of the Shipp to brother Henneage Robinson and what- ever else I have in her to be divided to brother James Robinson, Tho: Creeston, Ann Robinson and Elizabeth Haney daughters of my late wife and the Sonn of my brother John Robinson by his first wife (5) To Maximilian Haney sonn of my wife's Daughter Tract of Land lieing in New Kent alias King and Queene County which I bought of Mr. Breeding and one Negro woman named Pendot with what children she hath (6) To Nephewes William Robinson and James Robinson my Tract of Land lying in Rappa. river comonly Called Southings Ferry provided they or hee that live to 19 actually go and live on Land. Also to said nephews all Negroes English Servants Stocke and cattles—rest of Estate etc etc at age of 20 of eldest of eldest Three Nephewes a Division to be made and Eldest to have his part, the other to be in hands of Mr. Henry Awbrey

and Mr. John Deane to be delivered at same age at first notices of my death, said Henry Awbrey and John Deane to take Custody of Estate and Improve it and Shipp the Croops yearly to Mr. Robert Bristow junior if living, otherwayes to Mr. Phillipp Richards (7) To Mr. Robert Bristow junior £10 for mourning, to Mr. Henry Awbrey and Mr. John Deane £5 each (8) Executors: Mr. Robert Bristow Junior and my brother Hen: Robinson. Witnesses: William Revil, Richard Sergeant Jno Haselwood. (Proved by Robert Bristow junior reserving to Heneage Robinson. Probate Act Book describes testator as late of ship Aurelia dying on high seas. *Irby*, 159.

[Maxamilian Robinson, the testator had probably at one time lived in Virginia. An entry in the Richmond Co, Va. order book under date, October 7th 1696, states that the Henendge [Henneage] Robinson, one of the executors named in the will of Mr. Maximilian Robinson, deceased, by his attorney Mr. Arthur Spicer, presented an authentic copy of the will of said Maxamilian Robinson, proved in the Ecclesiastical Court of the Diocese of London. Richmond Court "allowed" the will and appointed said Henneage Robinson administrator.

The *Richmond Critic*, of Aug 23, 1890 contains an account of this family evidently derived from authentic private records, as in almost every instance it is corroborated by the county records.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, the nephew, came to Virginia, (according to this account) "from Yorkshire" about 1695, and settled on an estate, later known as "Bunker Hill" in Richmond Co. The section in which this property is situated was first in Richmond Co, later when King George was formed, was in that county and still later was added to Westmoreland. He was high sheriff of Richmond County 1708, County Lieutenant 1718, and was a Burgess for that county at the sessions of March 1702-3, April 1704, April 1706, October 1710, November 1711, Oct. 1713, Nov 1714, and for Stafford Nov 1720, May 1722, May 1723, May 1726, & May 1730, and probably in intervening years

In 1701 Wm Robinson of Rappahannock Co gave bond for his wife Frances as administratrix of Captain Samuel Bloomfield. There is in Richmond Co. a deed, dated April 3, 1704, from Wm Robinson, of Richmond Co, gent., and his wife Frances, only daughter and heir of Samuel Bloomfield, of Rappahannock Co, gent, deceased. By deed, in King George Co, July 5, 1727, William Robinson of Sittenbourn parish, gent, gave to his son Maxamilian Robinson, 600 acres of land, 15 negroes, the following plate, viz: 12 silver spoons, 1 gallon tankard, 2 porringers, 2 salts, 1 salver, 2 cans, 1 teapot and lamp, 1 milk pot, 2 castors, 6 tea spoons, a pair of tea tongs and a silver strainer, together with a considerable amount of handsome furniture, stock of cattle &c. William Robinson died Sept 20, 1742, and on Dec 3, of that year his will was proved in King George Co, by his executor Maxamilian Robinson, gent. (The will-book for that period was carried off during the Civil War, and a few years ago was known to be in existence in the State of New York. It is hoped that it may yet be returned to the county)

William and Frances Robinson had issue: 2. *Maxamilian*² (of whom later)

2. MAXAMILIAN² ROBINSON, lived at various times in King George and Westmoreland. He was a justice of King George 1722-1751 and perhaps later. There is on record in King George a deed, dated Sept 8, 1760, from Maxamilian Robinson, of Washington parish, Westmoreland, conveying land in King George, which had been purchased by his grandfather Samuel Bloomfield. He married twice. The name of his first wife is unknown, the second was a daughter of Wm Fauntleroy, who in his will, dated 1757, names his grandson Henry Robinson. The will of Maxamilian Robinson, of King George, was dated Jan 4, 1775, and proved in that County Feb 1777. Legatees: his son Henry his lands in King George, and if he d. s. p. to the testator's son William, and if he d. s. p., to the heir of testator's deceased daughter, Alice Ford, provided said heir took the name Maxamilian Robinson; wife. Appoints friends and neighbors Thos Jett, and "Mr Moore Fauntleroy the elder, my wife's brother, executors."

Issue of Maxamilian Robinson (by 1st marriage): 3. William³ (of whom later), 4. Alice, married ----- Ford; (by 2d marriage) 5. Henry³, d. s. p.

3. WILLIAM³ ROBINSON, of King George, was a vestryman of Hanover parish, a signer of the Northern Neck Declaration of 1766, and of the County Committee of Safety 1774-75. His wife was Ann, probably daughter of Richard Watts, of Westmoreland. A deed, 1770 (?) recites that Richard Watts, late of Westmoreland, possessed a tract of land in King George which, at his death, descended to Mary ("now dead") wife of John Ashton, and to Ann, wife of Wm Robinson, gent, of King George. The will of Wm Robinson Feb 17, [date of year missing from copy], bequeathed £750 to his daughter Alice and the rest of his estate to his son William.

William³ Robinson had issue: 6. William⁴ (of whom later), 7. Alice.

6. WILLIAM⁴ ROBINSON, of King George, and Westmoreland, married Margaret (born Oct. 16, 1755, died Nov 18, 1837) daughter of Dr Walter Williamson, of King George, a native of Scotland, and his wife Mildred, daughter of John Washington, of King George (Mrs. Robinson married secondly John Rose, and had Mildred and William Rose). Wm Robinson died in 1782 or 1783. His will, ("Wm. Robinson of Westmoreland") was dated Oct. 3, 1782, and proved in Westmoreland Feb 25, 1783. He gave his wife Margaret one third of his estate, to each of his daughters 20 negroes, and the rest of his estate to his son. The state assessment book shows that in 1782, Wm Robinson owned in Westmoreland 93 slaves.

William⁴ and Margaret Robinson had issue: 8. Ann Washington, born 1778, married Dr Rose, of Alexandria, and had a son William, who died unmarried; 9. Margaret, born Nov. 30, 1780, died May 31, 1808, married (1st) Daniel McCarty, of "Pope's Creek," Westmoreland, who died Jan 31, 1801, and (2d) at "Montrose" July 28, 1802, Richard Stuart; 10. William⁴ (of whom later)

10. WILLIAM⁴ ROBINSON, of "Bunker Hill," was born June 1, 1782. He married (1st) Ann Aylett, daughter of Corbin Washington, of "Haywood," Westmoreland (and had three children who died in infancy); (2d) Ann Calvert, daughter of Dr David Stuart, of Fairfax Co (and had Edwin Wilberforce, and Claudius, who died young), (3d) Frances Hunt Peyton daughter of Samuel T. Turner, of Georgetown D. C. William⁵ Robinson had issue by 3d marriage: 11. Henry⁶; 12. Gwynn⁶. 13. Margaret⁶; 14. Edwin Wilberforce⁶; 15. Samuel Augustine⁶; 16. William⁶; 17. Frances Vicessimus; 18. Walter William Hambleton.)

THOMAS WOTTON of London, Barber Cjirurgeon. Will 15 March 1635; proved 28 April 1638. Being now bound forth in Sir William Curteene's voyage in the good ship called the Planter of London. — Hill, master. I have constituted John Cartwright, citizen and Salter of London my Attorney. If it shall please God to call me out of this life in or during my intended voyage I doe then give all my goods, wages, Adventures, substance and estate whatsoever to my said loving friend John Cartwright this to stand for my last will and testament whereof I make said John Cartwright sole executor. Witnesses: Thos Symonds, John James, Humphrey Tomkyns, Ralph Fryth, scr.

Lee, 38.

[Possibly the testator was "Master Thomas Wotton," who came with the first settlers to Virginia in 1607 as surgeon general, and who was one of the expedition in May-June of that year, which ascended James River to the site of Richmond. Sir William Courteen's voyage was to the East Indies]

ANNE BARHAM of the city of Canterbury, widow, deceased. Nuncupative will 21 June 1640; proved 13 July 1640. "There is in the hands of Mr. William Somner of Canterbury £20 which was given by Mrs Shrubsole her late mother and by herselfe to her son Graves his child and intrusted with said Somner he paying eight pounds % interest" There is remaining in the hands of Mr. Wraigh of Feversham county Kent, £30 one silver salt and one silver cup. In the hands of Mr. Charles Shrubsole £17. 10s. 0d. In the hands of Thomas Lyne £9. 10s. 0d. Out of which £30 aforesaid she willed to William Graves £10 to be paid to him at 21 years Until that time, said sum to Robert Graves father of said William he paying no interest but putting in security. To Mrs Lyne £5. To Mrs. Graves £5. £10 of said £30 to be expended for her funeral. Out of the moneys in hands of aforesaid Mr. Shrubsole and Thomas Lyne she gave to Anthony Barham now in Virginia £5. To Sibill and Anne Lyne £5 each. To Mrs. Bowling 20s. To Goodwife Aleberry 10s. To Goodman Gray 10s. To Goodman Warren 10s. To Mary Fusser 10s. Mr. Thomas

Lyne executor. Spoken in the presence of John Berry and Robert Graves, John Berry and Robert Graves.

Coventry, 102.

[Anthony Barham, referred to in the will, was a member of the House of Burgesses for Mulberry Island, March 1629-30. The will of Anthony Barham of Mulberry Island, in Virginia, gentleman, was proved Sept 13, 1641 in England. See Water's *Gleanings*, and this Magazine III, 228. He gives a legacy to his "loving friend Mr Edward Aldey, minister of St Andrews in Canterbury"]

NICHOLAS DOWNE, Cittie of London Esqre. Will 17 April 1653; proved 21 May 1653. To be buried in church of St. Margarets Westminster. Executrix: Wife Ann Downe and to whom all estate in England, Virginia or elsewhere. Vnto my Neece Jane Downe if shee be living in Virginia 1000 waight of Tobacco which I desire my said wife to give order to Livet Coll. Bredge Freeman (in whose hands I left a farr greater quantitie) to deliver her in Virginia on notice from Executrix under hand and seal with Coppie of this my last will and Testament and in case she be dead then to revert to my wife. Witnesses: Joshua Mullard, Jo: Johnson.

Brent, 332.

[Nicholas Downes was a shareholder in the Virginia Company 1621-23. Possibly the niece Jane Downes of Virginia, was daughter of George Downe or Downes, who was living in Elizabeth City Co, as late as 1638 and who was a member of the House of Burgesses for that county Feb 1631-2, and Sept 1632.]

NICHOLAS HARRISON late of Virginia, Planter, but dying in the parish of St. Sepulchres, London. Nuncupative will undated; proved 28 September 1653. Hee did give and bequeath vnto his Mother Dorothy Harrison all his estate if hee should dye a Bachelor or vnmarried. Witnesses: Jane Parsons, Echlizabeth Lewis, widdow. Administration to mother Dorothy Harrison, no executrix being named.

Brent. 230.

[Nicholas Harrison lived in York County.]

RICHARD COLE, Salisbury Parke, County of Hertford Esquire. Will 15 September 1653; proved 28 September 1653.

To sonne William my Manor of Shruely (sic i.e. error for Shenley) hall als Salisbury parke, and heirs male and female, in default to sonn Richard. then Sonn Francis etc. To wife Dorothy Cole all lands vndisposed of by this will to dispose to other children etc. Also for wiefe annuitie lately purchased in Buckinghamshire. Executor to distribute one years profits of lands in Gloucester, then to children of kinsman Thomas Cotton and said lands to Sonn William. Also to William all plowe harness Cartes harness houses Cowes higgs sheepe except those comonly reputed to be my wife's. To Sonn William halfe of plate in house. Other half to wife. To wife all money in house To poore of Shenley £50 as Mr. Robert Pemberton, Alice Ewer, and George Sibley of ditto think fitt. Executrix: my Brother in law Mr. John Scargill of West Holland county of Darby and my wife. Witnesses: Robert Pemberton, John Beamond, John Holms.

Brent, 378.

A Richard Cole who lived on the Potomac River in Westmoreland Co Va, as early as 1659, and named his plantation "Salisbury Park," was very probably the son Richard named in the will. The Virginia Richard seems to have been a gentleman of vivid language and imagination, both probably frequently stimulated by drink. In 1665 he was brought before Westmoreland Court on the charge that in the presence of several gentlemen he said that, "Sir William Berkeley durst not show his face in England," that if the said Cole were in England he had better credit than "His Honour," that he was better born and better bred, that "he expected his brother to come in Governor, who should kick his Honour from his place, And he should be a Councelor at least, and then would Act knavery by Authority;" that "he had formerly a better man (than Berkeley) for his pimpe, for a Knight of Malta was his pimpe" &c. His neighbors "Hardwick and Hutt were rogues," and Washington "an ass-negro-driver," whom he would have up before the Governor and Council, "as a Companie of Caterpillar fellows," who "live upon my bills of export." When Richard Cole died in 1674 he directed that his body be buried upon his plantation in a neat coffin of black walnut, and over it a gravestone of black marble to be sent for out of England "with my Coate Armour engraven in brasse & under it this Epitaph:

Heere lies Dick Cole a grievous Sinner
That died a Little before Dinner
Yet hopes in Heaven to find a place
To Satiare his soul with Grace."

The records show that he had a great quantity of merchandize and many servants. The provisions of his will in regard to his funeral were rescinded by a codicil.

He bequeathed his estate to Nicholas Spencer Jr, son of Nicholas Spencer, Secretary of State of the Colony. Anna, widow of Richard Cole, married (2d) Roger Malloch, and (3d) Thomas Kerton.

Richard Cole's idea that he was better born than a Berkeley is but little borne out by the pedigree of Cole of Salisbury Park in the Visitation of Hertfordshire. It was quite an inconspicuous family of gentry beginning in Tudor times]

THOMAS CHESLEY, Welford, County Gloucester, Shoemaker.
Will 3 June 1653; proved 23 September 1653. To be buried in Welford Churchyard. To eldest sonne Phillip Chesley 12d. To youngest sonn Edward Chesley 12d. To Thomas Chesley youngest sonn of my sonn Edward 12d. Rest to wife Bridget Chesley, executrix. Overseer: Thomas Roberts, Witnesses: Thomas Robertes, William Porter.

Brent, 263.

[Philip Chesley of York Co Va mentions in his will his "relations at Welford in Gloucestershire," came to Virginia in or before 1650, acquired a comfortable estate. His will, proved 1675, was printed in this series of Gleanings (Vol XIII, 63, 64). He was very probably the son of the poor shoemaker, whose will is printed above. A reference to Philip Chesley's will will show how kindly he treated his relations at home. In comparison with the property of Thomas Chesley he must have seemed to them a very rich man. It is a concrete example of the opportunities which the Colonies gave to poor; but energetic men]

COUNCIL PAPERS 1698-1701.

(From the original volume in the Virginia State Library)

(CONTINUED)

APPOINTMENT OF DR. JAMES BLAIR AS COUNCILLOR.

William R.

Trusty & Wellbeloved We Greet you well Whereas Wee are well satisfied of y^e Loyalty, Integrity, And Abilities of Our Trusty and Well beloved D^r James Blair, Wee have therefore thought fitt hereby to Signify Our Will and pleasure to you that forthwth upon Receipt hereof you swear & admitt him the said James Blair to be one of the Council in Our Colony of Virginia, And for so doing this shall be y^r Warrant. And so Wee bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Hampton Court y^e 30th day of Decemb^r 1700 in y^e twelfth Year of Our Reign.

By his Ma^{ty's} Command.

Ja: Vernon.

To Our Trusty & Well beloved Francis Nichollson Esq^r o^r Lieu^t Govern^r & Command^r in Chief of Our Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America and to our Chief Governor or Governors thereof for the time being

VIRGINIA COUNCIL TO LORDS OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

May it please y^r Lord'pp^s

Since the Death of his Maj^{ty's} late Attorney Gen^{ll} the Place has bin Endeavoured to bee filled wth a person capable to serve his Ma^{ty's} in that station wth haveing not been further able to doe then for the prosecuting Criminally at the Gen^{ll} Courts, And Conceiving his Maj^{ty's} Service requires a Man of good Ability and knowing in the Law to Supply y^t Office; Wee hold itt our Duty to lay before y^r Ld'pp^s the motives y^t Occations y^e P sent Defect; for that formerly the place of Att^{ny} Gen^{ll}

was of little trouble & rarely more busyness then drawing Indictments & prosecution of Criminalls & not any Sallary allowed by his Maj^{ties} till aft^r y^e year 1680. And then the Penalty of y^e Laws being made to y^e King and prosecutions thereon increased the Business & required the more frequent Attendance of y^e Attorney Gen^{ll} at y^e Courts for w^{ch} y^e P sent small Sallaryes of 40^{ll} P Annum was sett and established And now y^e busyness being very much augm^{ted} & for perquisites incident to y^t Office itt doth not compensate the trouble of a Suitable Person to attend his Maj^{ties} S^rvce att Courts, Councils, or residence att y^e Seat of y^e Governm^t as is Necessary. Therefore Humble propose y^t y^e present limited Sallary of 40^{lb} P ann bee raised to an 100 lb P ann at y^e least.

On the like Subject we pray further leave to represent to y^r L^dpp^s, y^t it is very difficult to Supply y^e place of Clerk of his Maj^{ties} Council such P sons y^t are qualified, liveing remote from the Seat of y^e Govern^t or takeing upon them to plead in the Courts of Justice & thereby gaine to y^rselves more profit and advantage then the present Sallary & perquisites amounts to & wth all find inconveniences by Employing and makeing Sollicit^{rs} & Plead^{ers} privy to y^e Arguments & results of y^e Council, wherefore for the incouragem^t of such as will apply y^rselves to y^t Duty & whose cheife dependance may bee thereon, wee do think itt very much for his Maj^{ties} Service y^t the Sallary may be advanced to 100 lb P Annum, And apprehend these additions will be a meanes bett^r to advance as well as Secure the present & Growing Proffitts of his Maj^{ties} Revenue of 2^s Phhd & s^t (without unhappy accidents or Emergent Occasions should happen will annually bear w^{ch} is humbly Offered for y^r Lord^{pp}^s Approbation & his Majesties Cond therein by y^r Lord^{pp}^s most faithfill & most

Obedient Servants.

fr. Nicholson

William Byrd

Mat: Page

Ben Harrison

Jno. Custis

James Blair

Virg^a Councill Chamb^r in his Maj^{ties} Royall College of W^m
& Mary y^e 4th day of June 1701.

E. Jenings

J. Lightfoot

Ch: Scarborough.

(To be Continued)

JOHN POVEY TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Whitehall, y^e 2^d Jan^{ry} 1700

S^r

I am to acknowledge y^e favo^r I have of y^r Ex^{cy} Lett^r of y^e 27th Augst last as I beleive y^r Ex^{cy} Soon aft^r y^a recd mine dated in y^e same month. I do not know of any thing y^t has occurred here wth relation to y^r Ex^{cy} Govern^t since y^t time more than y^t I understand M^r Blair is at Last to be restored to his Place in Council, w^{ch} matt^r is yet und^r Consideracon but y^e Success not doubted of, so y^t y^e Chief p^t of y^e Trouble I give y^r Ex^{cy} at pres^t is aily to pay my respects & to wish y^r Ex^{cy} health & Happyness this & many Succeeding Yeares.

Since his Ma^{ies} return from Holland we have had some chance [?] in y^e Ministry, y^e Earl of Rochester is made Lord Lieu^t of Ireland y^e Lord Godolphin first Com^r of y^e Treasury & S^r Ch^o Hedges Principall Secretary of State, M^r Cha: Montague is Called up to y^e House of Peers by y^e Creation his Ma^{ties} has been Pleased to grant him in Consideration of his great Service, to be Baron of Hallifax.

The Consideracon of y^e Great Loss these Kingdoms have had by y^e Death of y^e Duke of Glouster (1) & y^e great Occurrences abroad by y^e death of y^e King of Spaine & y^e French King accep^{ing} y^e will made by y^e Late King of Spaine Bequeaths all his Dominions to y^e Duke of Anjon, seems to have moved his Ma^{ies} to dissolve this Parliam^t & to call a new Parliam^t for w^{ch} y^e writts are now out to meett y^e 6th of y^e next Month, y^t so y^r may be able to go through wth y^e whole Business w^{ch} is like to come under there Consideration & to be more y^a Probable be

¹The Duke of Gloucester was son of Princess (afterwards Queen) Anne.

Compleatly Settled In So short a session as * remains to y^e expiracon of y^e last Parliam^t. In y^e meantime y^e totall Overthrow of y^e Muscovites Army by y^e Swedes & y^e Inclination of y^e King of Poland are an accomadacon w^{ch} Sweden seemes to have Quelled all things in y^e North from whence great troubles in Christendom were apprehended.

M^r Randolph (2) Continues here being only Called in his way from y^e Bahamy to Virginia. But I do not hear yet when he determines to be gone he Says when his Mast^{rs} y^e Com^{rs} of y^e Customes shall please to Ord^r him as their Busyness & attendance being now their.

I have nothing more at p sent but to assure y^r Ex^{cy} of my being wth great truth & Respex to

S^r

Y^r Excellencys

Most Faithfull & most humble

S^tv^t

John Povey

I und^rstand Coll Byrd is comeing over by leave from y^e tra^r

J. BURCHELL TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Adm^{ty} Office 24th Jan^{ry} 1700-1

S^r

I send this to acquaint you y^t I have recd y^r Lett^r of y^e 11th of April & y^t other L^r of y^e 10th June Following to my L^{rs} of y^e Adm^{ty} came safe to hand, together wth y^e Box of Pap^{rs} relateing to the Pyrates (3) taken by y^e Shoreham off y^e Capes of Virg^a.

²Edward Randolph, the well-known English government agent.

³On April 29, 1700, the *Shoreham*, a small English man-of-war, after a sharp action in Lynhaven Bay captured a pirate vessel. Governor Nicholson and other gentlemen were in the *Shoreham* during the fight, and one of them, Peter Heyman, collector of customs for the lower district of James River, was killed. His tomb formerly at Hampton (but destroyed during the Civil War) bore an epitaph, which paid a tribute to his gallantry. It was printed in this Magazine XI, 158, 159.

Theire L^dpp^s are very Sensible of y^e good Service done therein, & of y^e Zeal you shew'd to y^r Country in y^t particular & I doubt not but before this arrives, you will have had an Acc^t y^t many of those Pyratice Villaines have recd their just punishm^t w^{ch} I hope will in a great measure deterr others for the future.

Their L^dpp^s are very well Satisfied wth w^{ht} you write in y^e behalfe of Cap^t Aldred & notwth standing y^e Occasion you formerly had to represent him otherwise to y^m than now you doe, they are pleased in Consideracon of his good Service in y^e taking ye Pyrate Ship, to Continue him in their fav^r.

I have not yet heard from you relateing to y^r receipt of y^e Passes sent from hence for Secureing y^e Ships of his Maj^{ties} Subjects from y^e Algereens Concerning w^{ch} I take this Opportunity of acquainting you y^t besides what is contained in y^e Instrucons for ye disposall thereof, his Maj^{tie} has by his late Ord^r in Council directed y^t they shall be delivered out w^{thout} any other Charge whatever than y^e duty for y^e Stamp So y^t it will be Necessary you give Strict Ord^{rs} herein, to y^e Person you Employ in th^s Affaire.

What I have more to add is That the Southampton a Shipp of y^e 4th Rate will Soon be ready to proceed on her Voyage to relieve y^e Shoreham y^t now attends on y^e Governm^t, And therefore I am Comanded by my Lord to desire, y^t y^e s^d Shipp Shoreham may not be out of y^e way, when y^e Southampton arrives, but y^t she may be ready to come for England Soe soon as her Comd^r recieves Ord^{rs} by y^e Southampton for doeing thereof. The Lyncolne alsoe a Ship of y^e 4th Rate, is fitting out & Soon will proceed to Cruize on y^e Coast of America; Soe y^t it is hoped you will be freed from y^e Pyrates y^t have infested you. I am wth True Respect

S^r Y^r most Faithfull humble

Sv^t

J. Burchell

To y^e Gov^rn^r of Virg'a.

EXTRACTS OF A LETTER FROM M^r SANSOME, SECRETARY TO THE
COMMISSIONERS OF Y^e CUSTOMES, DATED THE 6th OF
SEPTEMBER 1699.

But as to the Amity of London James Duncan Master (Seized in Maryland) w^{ch} having been duly Registred before her going out, and proved to belong to M^r fowler & other Scotch Merch^{ts} Inhabitants of London, The Master having also a Settled family here, Upon y^e application of y^e said M^r fowler, & others, who brought parochial Testimony thereof, The Com^{rs} did by their Letter of y^e 6th of July last Inclose to y^e Governor a Duplicate of y^e Register, And acquainted him That it was the declared Opinion of his Maj^{ties} Councill, That Natives of Scotland Inhabiting with their familyes in England or Ireland were to be accompted English within y^e meaning of y^e Acts of Trade & Navigation, And therefore desired, That if the Ship was otherwise qualified, and Navigated according to Law, he would please to direct the Officers concerned to take of their hands & release y^e s^d Vessell, being here under Security to bring her Lading to Some Port of this Kingdome.

FOR THE COMR^s AT KENSINGTON THE 23th OF NOV^r 1699

Presents

The Kings most Excellent Majesty in Councill.

A Representation from the Lords Comission^{rs} of Trade & Plantations, dated the 16th of this Month, being this day read at y^e Board, Setting forth, That the Agents of Barbados having by their Memorial Complained that not only Debtors but also Indented Servants are carried off from y^e Island; in breach of their Laws, & to y^e great prejudice of the Inhabitants, by his Maj^{ties} Ships of Warr.

Their Lordships thereupon humbly Offer to his Maj^{tie}, That Strict direcons may be constantly given to y^e Comand^{rs} of all his Maj^{ties} Ships of Warr Sailing to any of his Maj^{ties} Plantations, That they observe y^e Laws of y^e Plantations where they come, relateing to y^e Carrying off, of Debtors, but more especially in relation to Indented persons, without Ticketts, as

the Laws of each plantation requires. His Maj^{ty} in Councill is pleased to Order, as it is hereby ordered that Instruccions be given from time to time to y^e Comand^{rs} of his Maj^{ties} Ships of Warr, which are or shall be sent to those parts as is proposed by the said representation of the said Lords Comission^{rs} A Coppy whereof is hereunto annexed. And the Lords Comission^{rs} of the Admiralty are to give the necessary Directions herein accordingly.

John Povey.

BOARD OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS TO THE GOVERNOR OF
VIRGINIA.

Whitehall, January y^e 4th 1699-700.

Sir,

We received some time past your Letter of y^e first of July last, together wth y^e papers therein menconed & referr'd to.

But before we enter upon answering them, wee will add to what we writt in ours of the 28th June in Answer to yo^r former of the 4th & 27th february, That we hope you will be at no great Loss for want of yo^r predecessors papers: At least we do not know of any thing sent him by us, that needs to be copied and sent againe to you; But if we come to observe the want of any thing needfull for your Direction, that we can supply it shall be done.

We are very glad to observe your good management of the publick mony of the Province comitted to yo^r Charge, and doubt not but from y^e continuance of the like care you will not only preserve that province from runing back againe into Debt but be able to effect many things for the advantage thereof: Wee also approve of what you have done in not admitting M^r Dudley Diggs (4) to be of y^e Councill, because it would have been contrary to the Rules given you by his Maj^{ties} Comission & Instructions w^{ch} must be yo^r Standing guide. But we

⁴Dudley Digges, son of Governor Edward Digges, and grandson of Sir Dudley Digges, was born about 1665, and died Jan 8, 1710. He was appointed to the Council in 1698 and was Auditor General 1705-1710.

have been surprized to observe by yo^r minuts of Council of the 10th December 1698, that you have appointed one to be Clerke of the said Council who owned to us at our Board that he had carryed a Shipp's lading of Tobacco from Virginia directly to Scotland.

You begin yo^r last Letter by acquainting us with the good correspondence there is between the Earl of Bellemont yo^rselfe & Coll-Blakiston which we must rejoyce at, And heartily wish it may so happen that you be able to meet together, as we perceive by Coll Blakiston was intended, at Philadelphia, especially whilst M^r Penn is there, because we cannot but hope that at a meeting of so many Governors of such important Provinces, some Advices will be thought on & proposals made that may be of general use & influence for the good of y^e whole.

There are many things in this Letter w^{ch} belong more properly to the Direction of other Offces than of ours, as particularly the treasury & Custome house; unto which we can give little answer^e tho the whole be very necessary for our Informacon. For instance, what you write in the 4th Paragraph about the State of several Acc^{ts} & yo^r desire thereupon that the Revenue of 2^d p^h hd, may be not charged by any Order from hence we thought necessary to be laid before the Lords of y^e Treasury & therefore sent them a Copy of it. And you tell us in yo^r Postscript y^t you intend to send to y^e Ccm^{rs} of the Customs the Copies of severall things y^t you have sent us; Which is very well. But we thing it will be some ease to yo^r self if when you write to y^m or others ab^t any thing y^t it may concern us to know, you send us y^e Copies of what you so write or send, referring thereunto; and adding whatever further Remarks you think fitt. And that Method will also be advantage to us: Because we shall thereby best understand what remains to be done by us upon any matter that offers.

Again what you write in y^e 5th & 6th Paragraphs about the Receivers being a distinct Officer from y^e Auditor; and of y^e prejudice that may perhaps happen to his Majesty if y^e person instructed wth the publick money do not give Security in England as well as Virginia for the discharge of his trust, is also matter proper for the Consideration of y^e Lords of y^e Treasury;

And wee cannot therefore doubt but you have writt them to y^e same purpose as you do to us. So y^t all we need say thereupon is, that if you finde any inconvenience in y^e present State of those matters, and want Directions therein you will do well to continue to address yo^r self to y^e Lords of y^e Treasury for them.

As for what you write about those Officers keeping their papers in distinct Offices (supposeing troo) and y^t theirs & all other publick papers (as you propose in Severall places afterwards) be lodged in y^e publick building, & y^t y^e said Officers be also obliged to Live at y^e Seat of Government, we think it all very fitt. And w^t you add in the 7th Paragraph about y^e Governor in Chief & others liveing there also we approve in like manner. And for y^t reason we againe exhort you to use yo^r most Endeavors that a convenient house be built for the Governuor in Chief to dwell in according to his Maj^{ties} Instrucons to you in that matter.

Your Proposall in y^e 8th Paragraph about a Lieu^t Governour for Virginia & Maryland shall be considered in due time. But we have not thought fitt at present to offer unto his Maj^{ties} y^t any Change be made from the Directions already given about the Devolution of those Governments upon the Death of a Governour, by his Maj^{ties} Comission & Instrucons to yo^r self and Coll. Blakiston respectively.

What care you say (in the Tenth Paragraph) hath been taken about the getting an Exact Rent-roll of his Maj^{ties} Quit-rents, in order to the improveing of that Revenue, is very well: And we desire you to continue your care to see that it be accordingly done. And in like manner, we are very well pleased with all you write in y^e 12th paragraph about the fitness of trying Pirates & illegal traders in the Court of Admiralty Settled in Virginia, rather than in the other ordinary Courts of y^t Province; And are perfectly of y^e same opinion. But as for what you write in the 13th Paragraph about y^e Comissions of y^e Officers of y^e Admiralty Court, & their peticon & yo^r proposal about their Salaries, all we can say is, That we suppose their Comissions to be y^e same as have been sent to his Maj^{ties} other Plantations, and sufficient for y^m to act upon: And as soon as any Salaries

are Settled upon those Officers in other places, we shall be ready to propose y^t y^e like may be done there also.

In the same 13th Paragraph we meet wth another Instance of a matter w^{ch} belongs properly to the Comission^{rs} of his Maj^{ties} Customes there, & which we suppose you have accordingly communicated to them for their Directions upon it, viz^t, Concerning the qualification of a Scotchman to trade in y^e Plantations. However having had occasion to enquire into their Opinion upon a Case of that kind, happened in Maryland we send you here inclosed an Extract of their Secretary's letter thereupon which may give you some light into it.

We do believe it is not without reason y^t you complaine of y^e many irregularities in y^e Governm^t of Pennsylvania. But very full Orders haveing been sent to M^r Penn for the redressing of them we hope he will heartily endeavour to do it, and that his Endeavours may have a good effect.

We do not conceive how you came to appoint the same persons to Execute both the Naval Office & y^t of y^e Collector of y^e 2^d phhd, (as you say in the 17th Paragraph you have done). That being directly contrary to yo^r Instruccions, & also to yo^r owne opinion w^{ch} you writ us from Maryland upon y^e same Subject y^e 13th of July 1697. You ought therefore on this occasion, as all others to have kept to the Rule of your Instructions, & only offered the reasons upon which you thought it necessary they should be altered, y^t so those reasons might be further considered.

In the 19th paragraph speaking concerning y^e Secretary's Office you say y^t we best know whether the Secretary send us Transcripts of all Acts, Publick Orders, & Journals of Council, or no; Yo which we can only answer that we are not at present sensible that we want any of those things. But as it may perhaps be difficult for us to be immediately aware of every omission of that kinde, we desire you to be carefull therein; And as you are by yo^r Instruccions to require him & others to do their Duty, So it will be well that by takeing a List of what papers are sent, you examin whether any thing material be omitted, & acquaint us therewith.

And upon this occasion we may instance in a thing that has lately happen'd. Collonel Ludwell did, not long since, present to his Majesty an Address from the General Assembly of Virginia whereof we have had no Copy, nor previous notice of it from him w^{ch} should have been taken care of.

All y^t you write in this place about the publick Building & y^e allotting Distinct Roomes in it for all the different kinds of publick busyness is very well intended, and we hope you will accordingly accomplish it.

Upon consideracon of what you write of y^e want of Councellours, & y^e difficulty of getting five of y^m together, We have represented to his Maj^{tie} our humble Opinion that M^r Robert Carter, & M^r John Custis ^{*}(5) may be constituted Members of the Councill in y^t Colony; And his Maj^{tie} has been pleased to order it accordingly.

What concernes fforts, Fortifications, Armes &c (w^{ch} you mention in y^e 22th Paragraph) is a matter that we have now under consideration with reference to all his Maj^{ties} Plantacons; And therefore deferr answering you any thing upon that head, untill we have gone through the whole matter y^t lyes before us.

We are affraid by what you write in y^e same place about A Committee of the house of Burgesses appointed to revise the Laws of that Colony, that you have mistaken the Sence of his Maj^{ties} Instrucons to you about y^t matter: Tho' the words appear unto us as plain as can well be, For it is not y^e house of Burgesses, but you y^t are required to us it, with the advice of y^e Councill; And y^e end is not y^t y^e Lawes so revised should be immediately re-enacted, but y^t you should propose to us yo^r observations thereupon in order to his Maj^{ties} further Directions. And above all things we add our Advice in case y^e house of Burgesses have made any considerable progress towards y^e revisall of y^e Laws y^t you take care not to pass or authorize any Collections of Laws by one Single act, but y^t each Act be pass'd severally, and y^t nothing be put into any Act of a different nature from what is express'd in y^e title of it; That so any

^{*}Robt Carter, of "Corotoman," afterwards Governor of Virginia, and John Custis, of "Arlington," Northampton Co., who was member of Council from 1699 to his death Jan 28, 1713.

particular Act may be approved or disallowed of by his Majesty without involving others y^t have no relaçon thereunto in y^e same Determination.

What you write in the 23th Paragraph about the Stile of Commissions, Instrum^{ts} &c is under consideraçon, and if any thing materiall be observed thereupon you shall be advised of it in due time.

We have considered all you write & y^e papers you referr to relateing to y^e fixing of the Boundaries between Virginia & North Carolina, & are satisfied wth yo^r proceedings therein. What remains to be done by you in y^e mean while, untill Commissioners from Carolina duly qualified be appointed to treat about y^t matter is, That you take care y^t those who have settled any lands in those Confines upon Virginia Patents be protected against y^e people of Carolina & y^t you assert his Maj^{ties} Right ag^t their incroachments & suffer no innovation therein untill those boundaries come to be finally settled & determined.

The Laws y^t you mention in the 24th Paragraph to be transmitted to us have not y^e publick seal of y^e Province affixed to y^m. And are therefore not fitt to be taken into consideraçon, in order to his Maj^{ties} pleasure upon y^e whole, or any part of y^m. If you did expect y^e Secretary should have sent us another Copy of those Laws under y^e publick Seal you may blame him for y^t omission. For he has not done it. But however it is very fit y^t two Copies of Lawes be always sent us under Seal for fear of Miscarriage; and y^t a third be likewise sent wth out Seale to lye by us for use upon all occasions.

What you propose in y^e 25th Paragraph about ascertaining the value of Coines in all his Maj^{ties} plantacons & y^t y^e value thereof in all places may be equall is a matter of great Moment & will be duly considered.

What you write or referr us to in y^e 26th Paragraph relateing to a New discovery of Western Indians & y^e promoting of a trade wth y^m by Subscriptions there, does not sufficiently inable us to judg of y^e expediency thereof. You should have sent us a Scheme of y^e Designe wth such proposalls as may

shew y^t it will not interfere wth or discourage y^e planting of Tobacco, w^{ch} is y^e maine thing to be pursued in y^t Colony. And we should thereby better have known whether it be proper for us to intermedle in the promoting of it here or no. The Earle of Bellomont gives us also notice y^t he has writ to you about opening a new Trade with some Western Indians, but whether y^t be y^e same trade w^{ch} you say was endeavoured to be carried on by Subscriptions, we cannot tell. Yo^r own sense upon all such matters is very necessary for our information, besides y^e papers y^t you may send and referr to about them.

We have considered all the papers y^t you referr to in the 27th Paragraph relateing to Lands in Pamunky Neck to Blackwater Swamp. And have thereupon reduced our thoughts in severall heads w^{ch} we judg proper to be observed by you in y^t matter, They are as follow

Viz^t.

That y^e Articles made wth y^e Indians at y^e Middle Plantation the 29th of May 1677 be exactly observed, as likewise all other treaties whatsoever,

That no Grants be made to Englishmen of any Lands within the Territories reserved to the Indians by the before menconed Articles.

That a Patent be granted to the Indians for the Lands reserved to them by the s^d Articles, in the same manner as Patents are usually granted for Lands to other his Maj^{ties} Subjects.

That the said Indians be not allowed to grant or Lease lands to any but their own posterity.

That all Lands in Virginia be held from the King, More especially, That no countenance be given to any colour of title got from the Indians by Gaming.

That those who have bona fide planted Lands in those parts and enjoyed a long continued possion of them upon defective Titles, without legall Patents for the same, may have the s^d Lands confirmed to them by Patents so far as they have actually planted them.

That those who have in the same manner taken up any great Tracts of Land w^{ch} they do not actually cultivate, may have Patents granted them for more or less of the s^d Lands as near as possible according to y^e intent of his Maj^{ties} late Instrucons to you about a new method of granting Lands in Virginia.

That if any Cases relateing to the grant of Lands have particular Difficulties in y^m the same be reported Specially to his Maj^{tie} & not determined there wth out particular Directions.

That No Posteriour Grant of Lands to the Colledge be extended to y^e Outing of those who have bona fide planted upon any prior defective Title so far as they have actually planted the same.

The New Method that you have proposed (paragraph: 28:) for takeing the number of Tithables more exactly than formerly, we very well approve of.

We have considered your desire of particular Seals for the Council Office, Secretary's Office, and Notary Publick, besides y^e Great Seal y^t you have already. But as you acknowledge there have been no such particular Seals formerly, and we do not find that any such Seals have been appointed from hence for any other of his Maj^{ties} Plantations, we have not thought fit to propose it: But have put the Old Seals y^t you sent us into M^r Secretary Vernon's hands: And must leave it to your selfe or any Officer concerned to make use of what Seal you & his Maj^{ties} Council Shall think fitt for the publick Service in each particular busyness.

You have amongst y^e rest of your Instrucons one relateing to the pressing of Seamen which has been given in the same manner to the Governours of his Maj^{ties} other plantations. But nevertheless complaints having been made from some places of the irregular Conduct of the Captains of his Maj^{ties} Ships of Warr in y^t matter his Maj^{tie} has thereupon made a further Order in Council dated the 23th November last, whereof we send You here inclosed a Copy; which will shew you what Orders

all those Captains are to observe. So we bid you heartily Farewell.

Your very Loving Friends

Stamford

Lexington

Ph: Meadows

William Blathwayt

John Pollexfen

Abr: Hill.

Concerning the forms of Comm^{rs} &c menconed in your 23th Paragrp^h M^r Attorney General has Signified to us that he finds no objection in Law against any of them.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

VIRGINIA IN 1677.

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies of the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

DECLARATION OF COL. JEFFERYS.

(COPY)

A DECLARATION

By his Ma^{ties} Governor and Capt General of Virginia.

Whereas his most Sacred Ma^{ty} Charles the Second by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith &c. by his royal Letters Patents under the great Seal of England bearing date at Westminster, the eleventh day of November last, in the eight and twentieth Year of his said Ma^{ties} reign, hath upon the humble representation of the rt. Hon^{ble} S^r Wm. Berkeley, his great age and bodily weakness, in respect whereof, he held himself unable to perform and execute the Duties of his place and Office and therefore did most humbly and earnestly beseech his Gracious Ma^{ty} for leave to retire, and that his Ma^{ty} would be pleased to appoint some other person, to take upon him the exercise of the Powers and Authorities, belonging to the place and office of Governor, his Ma^{ty} taking the premiscs into his princely

consideration hath thought fit and by his royal letters Patents, under the Great Seal of England doth declare his royal will and pleasure to be, that he the said S^r W^m Berkeley should, with all possible speed, return into England whither he is now gone on his way. And thereupon his Ma^{ty} doth appoint, and constitute me (by the name of Herbert Jefferys Esq^r) to perform and execute, all Jurisdictions, Powers and Authorities belonging to the Office of Chief Governor of this his Ma^{ty}'s Colony & Plantation of Virginia and of Captⁿ General of his Ma^{ties} forces of or belonging to, the said Colony, in as full and ample a manner, and in all matters, causes, and things, as well Civil as Military, as he the said S^r W^m Berkeley might, or could have done, or as any other Governor or Capt. General of his Ma^{ties} said Colony & Plantation hath used to do execute and performe. And Whereas, his most Sacred Ma^{ty} and most Hon^{ble} Privy Council at my departure from England enjoined me, take my Oath before them as Governor, of this His Ma^{ties} Colony of Virginia, Which Oath I accordingly took; To the End therefore that all and every His Ma^{ties} subjects of this his Plantation of Virginia may be well and fully informed of the power and authority to me granted, and pay, and perform that obedience, and conformity thereunto due and appertaining; and that no one, by any false pretence, real ignorance or misinformation may go about to excuse themselves in any mistake or misnomer of my place and power, I His Ma^{ties} now Governor and Capt. General of this his Colony of Virginia aforesaid have thought fit to publish and declare, & do hereby declare, That if any person or persons whatsoever, shall, hereafter presume, Contrary to His Ma^{ties} royal Grant and my Oath enjoined, and taken as aforesaid, and in degrading and lessening of the place & power, to me given, and confirmed, stile, route, name, or call me, by any other denomination title or character than what is herein before declared, I shall take such severe resentment upon the wilful contemnners of his Ma^{ties} said royal Grant to me, as to such high affront, contempt and degradation is most due; And I do farther declare, to the high Pleasure and honour of Almighty God and in reverence to his Holy Church, I shall take and use all speedy and effectual

means, possible for the difusive propagation of his glorious truth and Gospel here in this Country, by causing a strict Inquiry to be made into the lives, licence, abilities and qualifications, of the Clergy here, and by reporting home the same to the Rt. Reverend Father in God, Henry Lord Bishop of London (within whose Diocese Virginia is) who hath given express and pious admonition and charge in this behalf for suspending & removing such scandalous, unworthy Ministers and Pastors as, do now exercise and officiate in any the parishes, or precincts of this Colony; and take care that others may be instituted in their places and shall use all possible means for the Holy Keeping, and strict observing of the Lords day. And I shall also cause Inquiry, and Removal, to be made, of all scandalous, oppressive, incapable, disaffected persons in and to this Government, in all places of public trust and authority; to the End that the like Rebellion (which God defend) may not be kindled or encouraged for the future. And I do farther declare, that the grand reason, that induced me not to assume, the Honourable seat of this Government sooner, was, because an Assembly being called, before my Arrival and ready to convene, the issuing forth a new Summons, in my own name, with a farther time of meeting prefixt, must needs have greatly retarded the public weale of this country at such a time of confusion, and disorder, and at the same time obstructed and crossed the other Royal Commission, wherein his Ma^{ty} is pleased to join me with the honorable S^r John Berry, and Col^o Francis Morison for the Enquiry into, receiving redress and reporting, of public grievances, as also for other causes conducive to his Ma^{ty} and this Countrys Interest. And, I do declare that for the future safety, peace and security of this his Ma^{ty}s Colony and the inhabitants hereof, I shall with all convenient expedition most sharply and vigorously prosecute a just War with, and extirpation of, such of our Indian enemies as will not adhere to, accept and maintain, a good peace and league with us, and for those other amicable Indian Neighbours, as shall seek, or receive his Maj^{ties} Royal Oertures of peace and amity, I shall most readily embrace and earnestly endeavour to conclude and preserve, such a peace with them as may not only be a firm and

lasting one, but such as shall be most agreeable to his Ma^{ties} Honor and Interest. I shall also endeavour with my best abilities, care and Justice, as well the reformation, regulation, and redress of all apparent abuses, oppressions, excesses, and defects in the power, practice and proceedings of all County Courts of this Colony, and generally in all other matters, causes and things, as shall come within my power, province & cognizance, to redress and amend for the public Good, Welfare, and happy Re-establishment & upholding the peace prosperity and good Government under his Ma^{ties} of this his Colony of Virginia.

Given at Swans Point the seven & twentieth day of
April in the nine and twentieth Year, of his
Ma^{ties} Reign and in Year of Our Lord God 1677.

Herbert Jefferys.

God save the King.

A true copy teste.

W. Davis.

GOVERNOR BERKELEY TO COL. JEFFREYS.

(April 28, 1677.)

The irresistible desire to rule the Country he thinks has precipitated Jeffreys on that undertaking which cannot be justified. Points out mis-statements in his Declaration and says he believes the inhabitants will quickly find a difference between the Governor's management and the Colonel's, and sooner if Col. Moryson be removed who besides other advantages knows the laws, customs and nature of the people "with all which you are as yet utterly unacquainted"

Copy for the perusal of Sir Joseph Williamson, rec^d 7 June 1677.

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

April 1677

PETITION OF JOHN JENNINGS (1) OF ISLE WIGHT County, to the Commiss^{rs} for Virginia—To be admitted to take the oath of allegiance & included in his Maj. pardon, being truly sorry for his acting in the late rebellion and that he may have his estate released to him.

(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

April 1677

PETITION OF STEPHEN TARLETON (2) OF NEW KENT County, to the Commiss^{rs} for Virginia, Acknowledge being seduced into taking that unlawful oath imposed by Bacon & beseeches mercy for his crimes and to be admitted to the full benefit of his Maj. Act of pardon.

(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

¹John Jennings, Clerk of Isle of Wight County, 1662 to 1677, was an active adherent of Bacon during the Rebellion, and was sentenced to banishment, but died before leaving Virginia. A deed dated 1665 shows that his wife was Martha daughter of "Mr. Robert Harris," deceased, of Isle of Wight Co. In the County records is a petition dated April 9, 1677 from Jennings to Governor Jeffreys and the Council; "that y^r peticon^r having rec^d sentence of banishment and Transportation of this his Maties Colony asks for a larger time for his departure since by reason of the late Rebellion his estate has been so wasted that he has not the money to leave, and because it would peril his life to undergo the said sentence in his aged, weak and sick condition, having the care of a poor wife and children also incumbent upon him."

After consultation with the Council Jeffreys respited the banishment until the succeeding September; but it is possible that, on account of Jennings' bad health the order was never carried out. His will was dated Oct. 19, 1678, and proved in Isle of Wight Co March 10, 1679. Legatees: Son John; "to my s^d son one silver tankard marked I. I. M.; one small dram cupp and one small sack cupp marked I. G. E., two daughters Mary and Martha Jennings, to Mary one small cupp marked I. M. I. and one silver tumbler marked I. I. and a half dozen of silver spoones marked I. M. I., and one salt seller marked I. I. and one silver sugar dish marked I. I. &c; son-in-law William Seward a sword and belt which was formerly his father's; legacy to George Seward; wife Mary Jennings, son and three daughters. Disposes of much silver. Captain Edward Wilkens, Lt George Moore, Thomas Moore, and William Moore to see my will performed. "Further I do give and bequeath my whole library of Bookes to my sonn, my desk, my Gold Rings and silver seals, and every one of my overseers to have 10 sh. to buy them a Ring."

The male line of John Jennings ended with his son; but he has had many descendants of other names in Isle of Wight.

²Stephen Tarleton, of New Kent Co, probably a Quaker, had a daughter Judith, who married John Woodson, and probably another who married Charles Fleming.

April 1677

PETITION OF N. WYAT IN BEHALF OF WILLIAM AND ELIZABETH ROOKEINGS Orphans of William Rookeings (3) of Surry County to the Commiss^{rs} for Virginia. That the estate of William Rookeings condemned by martial law during the late rebellion and who died in prison may be secured for the benefit of his children & creditors until the King's pleasure be known therein, With Deposition annexed.

(Colonial Papers, 2 pp.)

Whitehall, April 26, 1677

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS—That the Commis^{rs} at Virginia be written to by the first ships to hasten an answer to the Circular letter and Heads of Inquiry sent formerly to Sir Wm. Berkeley as is desired in a letter from the Committee dated 28. Sept. last & delivered to Sir John Berry on 16. Oct. last. Despatches sent to Sir W. Berkeley on 14 April 1676 miscarried by reason of the death of the mate of a ship, who undertook to deliver it.—That no laws ought to be enacted in the Plantations concerning his Maj. revenue without his particular knowledge and orders.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 105. p. 25.)

May 1, 1677

COMMISSION FROM THE COMM^{rs} FOR VIRGINIA TO COL. GEORGE JORDAN (4) AND MAJOR THEOPHILUS HONE (5) to inquire into, take account of, and report to said Commiss^{rs} what estates real and personal have been forfeited, seized &c. for or in the late Rebellion within James River New Kent and York Counties and by whose orders &c. that the same may be returned to the Lord High Treasurer of England.

(Colonial Papers. 2 pp.)

³Wm Rookings, of Surry Co, was a Major under Bacon. He was captured and on Jan 24, 1676-7, was sentenced to death by Court-Martial; but died in prison. See *Wm. & Mary Quarterly* V, 191, for a note on him and his family.

⁴Lt Col. George Jordan was long a prominent citizen of Surry County and was appointed Attorney General. He died in 1678. For a note on him & his relations in Virginia see this Magazine IV, 2-4.

⁵For Theophilus Hone, see this Magazine IV, 4.

May 3, 1677

ATTESTATION SIGNED BY COLONEL WILLIAM BALL (6) AND DR. WALTER WHITAKER (7)—That one [Mathew] Bentley*(8), a shoemaker, notoriously known to be a very great actor and abettor in the late Rebellion and had often said he would be like death and spare neither man woman or child, was discharged without any tryal.

(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

*Col. Wm Ball first of that family in Virginia. See Hayden's *Virginia Genealogies* 50-53.

⁷Dr Walter Whitaker was a Justice of Middlesex Co 1673, and, as Captain Walter Whitaker, was appointed high sheriff of the County April 20, 1685. In a deposition Oct 6, 1684, he gives his age as 46 or thereabouts. In a deed, 1687 Dr. Walter Whitaker and his wife Sybilla are mentioned. There is a deed recorded in Lancaster Co, dated Aug 22, 1666, from Richard Perrott, of Lancaster, gent., to Walter Andrewes als Whitaker, Doctor in Physick, conveying 1100 acres on the north side of Pianketank River (in the present Middlesex). Dr. Whitaker died July 27, 1692. The legatees under his nuncupative will were, to Mrs Katherine Wormley a ring, to Thomas Stapleton his silver-hilted sword and belt, and what books he might choose; to Mr. Walter Wadding his gold buckles, legacies to servants, rest of estate to his wife. The will of Sebilla Whitaker was dated October 1695 and proved in Middlesex Feb 1695-6. Her legatees were "My Lady Chichley and her son Secretary Wormley Esq."

⁸Matthew Bentley was a shoemaker who went very far beyond his last. He was one of the leading Baconian Commanders in the Rappahannock River region; but he appears to have escaped any penalties except such as may have been imposed in suits for damages against him. In Middlesex Court March 4th, 1677, Matthew Bentley was summoned to answer the charges that he, during the late rebellion, when in command of 40 or 50 men, did kill three hogs and two sheep, took a great quantity of corn and enough meal for the whole army (Bacon's army) at Major Pate's in Gloucester Co. This particular plundering appears to have taken place at Lewis's plantation in New Kent. In March 1677 Mr. Wm Gordon and Mr. Alexander Smith became securities in the sum of £500 for the good behavior of "Mr. Matthew Bentley." On July 23d 1677, in Middlesex, Col Christopher Wormeley sued Matthew Bentley and others for trespass and claimed £455 damages. He stated that they had taken from him during the Rebellion, 12 beeves, 40 sheep, 12 bushels of salt &c. He obtained judgment; but the defendants appealed to the General Court.

There is on record a marriage contract between Matthew Bentley, shoemaker, and Mary Willis, widow, in which provision is made for her children Richard, John and Eleanor Willis. She was probably widow of Thomas Willis of Lancaster County. The will of Matthew Bentley was dated Jan. 1685-6, and proved in Middlesex Feb 1685-6; legatees: to Mary Allden a young mare, Robert Allden "a cloth serge suit I now have with my great cloath coat," John Willis "my hoodcloth Coat with gold buttons on it," &c &c. Son Richard Willis executor and residuary legatee]

May 12, 1677

MEM: THAT SIR JOHN BERRY COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF HIS MAJ. SHIPS BOUND IN VIRGINIA and one of H. M. Commissioners having seized on board a ship then in port a parcel of wine and brandy to the value of about £130, belonging to a malefactor then executed upon the place and being driven to make use of some to entertain some extraordinary Company, His Majesty at a Meeting of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty was pleased to grant Sir John Berry's request to grant him the said wine and brandy.

(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

Whitehall May 13, 1677

THE KING TO SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY. LETTER OF RECALL—Refers to a previous letter of recall dated 5 Nov. last (1676) whereby Herbert Jeffreys was constituted Lieut. Governor to act in Berkeley's stead; and is not a little surprised that he makes difficulty to yield obedience to his Maj. forementioned commands being so clear and plain that We thought no man could have raised any doubt or dispute concerning the same. He is now strictly commanded forthwith upon receipt of these letters to put the execution of the Governm^t into the hands of the said Herbert Jeffreys and then without farther delay or excuse to repair to his Maj. presence.

(Colonial Entry Book. No. 81. pp. 542-544.)

Another copy is in Col. Entry Bk. No. 95. p. 128.

Whitehall, May 13, 1677

THE KING TO COL. HERBERT JEFFREYS—Being given to understand that the late Rebellion in Virginia is brought to an end and his Maj. subjects there reduced to their former obedience and tranquility; he is directed, if the Commissioners judge it consistent with the safety of the Colony, to return hither the greatest part of the soldiers, except only one hundred to remain with the usual number of officers, notwithstanding if any of the soldiers of their own free will desire to stay as planters or servants to give them their discharge and leave to dispose of themselves accordingly.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 95. p. 129.)

Whitehall, May 14, 1677

THE KING TO COLONEL JEFFREYS AND THE COUNCIL IN VIRGINIA—By his Maj. letters of the 13th of this Inst. Sir Wm. Berkeley is strictly commanded to put the execution of the Government into the hands of Col. Jeffreys & without further delay to repair to the King's presence—In case he shall still persist to make any excuses or scruples, they are commanded to cause said Berkeley to be put on board some convenient vessel there to be forthwith transported to England without further delay.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 95. p. 130.)

Whitehall, May 15, 1677

SECRETARY COVENTRY TO THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA—In reply to their letter of 2nd Feb^r last and of the 10th promising another Despatch by the Deptford Ketch—We expect that with great impatience for by the results of the Assembly the complexion & temper of the people will be better discerned and so easier for his Maj. to give orders—How his Maj. relishes Sir W. Berkeley's refusing to return, a copy of his letter to Berkeley & his orders to Col. Jeffreys and the Council will sufficiently show him—For such goods as have been seized from men neither convicted nor indicted his Maj. would not have them disposed of till further order—Complains (very strongly) of their sending their Despatches whether to the King, the Lord Treasurer or the Secretaries of State under cover to Mr. Watkins their Agent, and that several of their letters are signed only by their Secretary, "This seems very nigh that which you so justly blame in Sir Wm. Berkeley, for he had as much authority to communicate his instructions to the Clerk of the Assembly as you, yours to Mr Watkins."—Does not take these mistakes to have proceeded from neglect or disrespect but will assure them they are great oversights & such as have hardly a precedent anywhere—Promises of his Maj. justice & bounty on their return—To consult upon a place to build a fort for security of the ships & landing of soldiers.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 95. p. 125.)

Whitehall, May 15, 1677

SECRETARY COVENTRY TO SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY—Has received his of 2^d Feb^y with relation of the tragical actions in the Colony & acquainted his Majesty with them & the happy composure of all things by the death of Bacon & this latter part was very welcome to his Majesty & Coventry heartily congratulates Berkeley's good success in it—Upon pretences which are no ways understood here, he has delayed if not refused the obedience due to his Maj. positive commands to return with all speed to England & put the command of the Colony into Col. Jeffreys' hands—His Majesty seemeth not a little surprised as well as troubled also to find a person that had for so many years served his royal Father & himself through the worst of times with so unshaken a loyalty, fall into such great errors as to affront his Proclamation by putting out one of his own at the same time & in that to exempt several persons from pardon—The King hath very little hopes that the people of Virginia shall be brought to a right sense of their duty to obey their Governors when the Governors themselves will not obey the King—Prays that he will redeem as much as he can by a ready compliance with his present orders—His long services & great loyalty of himself & family have kept the King from resolutions of resentment—Hopes his services will prevail above the present offence & he be restored to his Maj. opinion & favour, but earnestly presses him to take heed of a further persisting in a wrong course.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 95. p. 127.)

Whitehall, May 15, 1677

THE KING TO LIEUT. GOV. JEFFREYS AND THE COUNCIL IN VIRGINIA—Abrogating and revoking Sir William Berkeley's Proclamation of 10 February last and requiring and authorising them to acquaint his Maj. subjects there with his royal will and pleasure that the said Governor's Proclamation shall be deemed to be null and of no validity and that his Maj. own Proclamation of 27 Oct. last past be punctually obeyed and observed in all points. 2 pp.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 95. p. 131.)

May 15, 1677

SECRETARY COVENTRY TO COL. JEFFREYS—Has received his letter of 14th Feb^y and is glad to hear of his safe arrival [in Virginia] but troubled to find the difficulties he meets with in quartering his men but much more to hear the refusal of the Governor to obey his Maj. orders—His Maj. sensible of Berkeley's services & present age, is unwilling, unless forced, to proceed to extremities and has once more written enjoining his immediate submission and delivering up the execution of the Govern^t to Jeffreys; but if the Governor pursue the old subtrefuges and excuses his Maj. hath writ the inclosed letter to Jeffreys and the Council to cause Berkeley to be embarked according to the tenor thereof but in case the Gov. comply then Jeffreys is to retain this letter and not show it to the Council, his Maj. not desiring to add more severity than Sir William his comportments necessarily extract from him.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 95. p. 132.)

Whitehall, May 16, 1677

SECRETARY COVENTRY TO COLONEL MORYSON—Has particularly represented to his Majesty at the Committee for Foreign Affairs, the hardness of his condition above the rest [of the Commissioners] both having other employments as Lieut. Governor and Commander in chief of the ships—and both his Maj. his Royal Highness and the whole Council seemed satisfied that his case was very different from his two comrades—Is commanded to assure him that upon his return there shall be a full & ample compensation made to him "and that you rely upon his promise without making your colleagues acquainted with it."

(2 pp. Col. Entry Bk. No. 95. p. 126.)

May 19, 1677

PETITION OF RICHARD CLARKE OF NEW KENT COUNTY to his Maj. Commissioners for Virginia—Setting forth that altho' he was seduced into the late unhappy rebellion, he truly repenteth

himself & continued quietly under his own roof—that armed men under the command of Roger Potter & Bryan Smith with others carried away his servants & goods to the amount of £400 Sterl'g and praying for examination into the same—With Deposition on oath annexed and Order of the Commissioners thereon—part of said estate being in the possession of Major Robt. Beverley.

(Colonial Papers. 2 pp.)

May 19, 1677

PETITION OF ANDREW GOLDEON OF JAMES CITY COUNTY PLANTER to his Maj. Commissioners for Virginia—Against Wm Hartwell for imprisoning him ten days until he passed an obligation for five months work—With mem. that Hartwell owns imprisoning the petit' but denies the rest.

(Colonial Papers. 2 pp.)

Also affidavit of the petitioner.

May 19, 1677

PETITION OF JOHN JOHNSON AND JAMES BARROW OF JAMES CITY COUNTY, PLANTERS to his Maj. Commissioners for Virginia—Against Hartwell for imprisoning them and forcing from them a composition of ten thousand shingles—with two depositions on oath attached and mem. that it was owned by Hartwell who said it was done by the Governor's order.

(Colonial Papers. 2 pp.)

May 19, 1677

PETITION OF THOS. LUSHINGTON to his Maj. Commissioners of Virginia—Against Capt. Wm. Hartwell for imprisoning him stripping the clothes from his back and taking his papers out of his pocket—With mem. by Sam. Wiseman that Hartwell confessed that when others were plundering the pet' he plundered too—but by order of his Colonel (Ballard).

(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

May 19, 1677

PETITION OF NICHOLAS TOOPE OF YORK COUNTY, TANNER, to his Maj. Commissioners for Virginia—Against Hartwell for imprisoning him five weeks after he was in the King's service and forcing petitioner to give a bill for 20 pairs of shoes for his discharge—With deposition on oath annexed and mem. that Hartwell owned same for which he had none of the Governor's order but by word of mouth.

(Colonial Papers. 2 pp.)

May 26, 1677

WARRANT BY THE COMMISSIONERS FOR VIRGINIA APPOINTING COL. JOHN EPPS, James Bliss, Capt. Nicholas Wyatt and John Smith or any three of them upon oath to take depositions (9) of persons appointed by Charles City County to present their Grievances by reason they live so remote from the place of residence of said Commissioners. With mem. signed by Herbert Jeffreys & dated 7 June 1677 appointing the 15th of June instant for bringing in the depositions above said, his Maj. Commissioners being absent.

(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

*[These depositions were printed in full in this Magazine III, 132, 147, 239-252, 341-349; IV, 1-15, and give much information on the period of Bacon's Rebellion]

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

VIRGINIA'S SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF MUSTER AND PAY ROLLS, REGIMENTAL HISTORIES, ETC., WITH INTRODUCTORY AND EXPLANATORY NOTES BY C. A. FLAGG, CATALOGUE DIVISION, AND W. O. WATERS, BIBLIOGRAPHY DIVISION, LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

(CONTINUED.)

SECTION V.**LOCAL MILITARY HISTORY.**

THE STATE MILITIA, INCLUDING THE EARLY VOLUNTEER COMPANIES AND MINUTE MEN; ALSO ALL LISTS OF SOLDIERS FROM A LOCALITY, WHETHER REGULAR, VOLUNTEER OR MILITIA, OR ALL COMBINED.

The beginning of the disagreement between Great Britain and her American colonies found Virginia with a militia law probably differing but slightly, if at all, from those in force elsewhere. Its main features were compulsory service of all adults and a county organization.

At the second session of the General Assembly under the state constitution, which began in May 1777, under apprehension that the change of government might have abrogated the old laws, a new militia law was enacted.

All free males between 16 and 50, with certain exemptions, were to be enrolled and formed into companies of 32 to 68 rank and file. These companies were to be organized into regiments, the regimental officers being appointed by the governor (as they had been by the Council of Safety since the overthrow of royal authority).

The entire militia of each county was under supervision and command of a "county-lieutenant", who bore the commission of colonel when in the field and outranked the regimental colonels.

In case of actual invasion of the state, the commander of a military force in the field was authorized to call out all or any part of the state militia, while in the event of invasion of a neighboring state, the counties adjoining it were subject to the same call.

In May 1777, an amendment was passed directing that the entire militia of each county be divided into 10 sections, to be called out in rotation, one or more at a time, and to be commanded by an officer of rank suitable to their number. While in service they were allowed the same pay as regulars.

There has never been any authoritative statement of the number of Virginia militia enrolled or in actual service during the Revolution. Mr. H. J. Eckenrode, in the introduction to "List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia" published by the State Library in 1912, has a pretty full discussion of the question. Thomas Jefferson in answer to Query IX of his "Notes on Virginia" gives the total militia enrolled in the state, in 1780-1781, by counties, as 49,971.

It should be remembered that the militia system of the state was being continually upset by the volunteering and drafting from it into the various armies of the continental and state regular service.

Alongside of the militia and quite distinct from it, there grew up certain special and temporary forms of military service, to meet the peculiar need of the times. First came the volunteer companies, as a spontaneous outgrowth of the patriotic sentiment, aroused by the Boston massacre, Lexington, etc. Next followed the "Minute men", the Virginia Convention of July, 1775, voting to dissolve the volunteer companies and group the counties of the state into 16 districts, each district to enlist from its militia a regiment or battalion of 500 or more men in 10 companies, subject to instantaneous call in case of invasion or insurrection. In Oct. 1776, these battalions had become so depleted by enlistment into the regular service, that

they, too, were dissolved, officers and men on the rolls going back into the militia.

Simultaneously with the organization of the "Minute men," a first beginning was made of a force of 2 regiments of state regulars, augmented by seven more in Dec. 1775. All nine were however taken by Congress on the Continental establishment early the next year, as well as six others raised for that express purpose (See Section III of this Bibliography). But no sooner had Virginia transferred her regular troops to the general government, than conditions again demanded an army at home. Sketches of this later state force may be found in Section IV.

Again, after the capture of the Continental line at Charleston, and especially during the British invasions of the state in 1780 and 1781, there were various nondescript volunteer organizations raised for temporary service. Very fragmentary records have been preserved for this period.

The outbreak of the Revolution found Virginia, or at least the settled parts of the colony, subdivided into the following 60 counties: Accomac, Albemarle, Amelia, Amherst, Augusta, Bedford, Berkeley, Botetourt, Brunswick, Buckingham, Caroline, Charles City, Charlotte, Chesterfield, Culpeper, Cumberland, Dinwiddie, Dunmore (name changed to Shenandoah, 1777), Elizabeth City, Essex, Fairfax, Fauquier, Fincastle, Frederick, Gloucester, Goochland, Halifax, Hampshire, Henrico, Isle of Wight, James City, King and Queen, King George, King William, Lancaster, Loudoun, Louisa, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Middlesex, Montgomery, Nansemond, New Kent, Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Orange, Pittsylvania, Prince Edward, Prince George, Prince William, Princess Anne, Southampton, Spottsylvania, Stafford, Surry, Sussex, Warwick, Westmoreland, York.

During the war the following counties were created: In 1776, Fincastle County was subdivided into Montgomery, Washington and Kentucky counties (the name of Fincastle being given up entirely); Henry County was formed from Pittsylvania; West Augusta District from Augusta County,

and subdivided into the counties of Ohio, Yohogania and Monongalia. In 1777, Powhatan County was formed from Cumberland, Fluvanna from Albemarle, Rockingham from Augusta, Greenbrier from Botetourt and Montgomery, and Rockbridge from Augusta and Botetourt. In 1778, the county of Illinois was organized, to include the territory north and west of the Ohio, conquered by General G. R. Clark. Greensville County was set off from Brunswick in 1780 and Campbell from Bedford in 1781.

Thus it appears that the end of the Revolution saw Virginia divided into 74 counties.

East of the Blue Ridge, the county lines have remained very much as in 1776, save for numerous divisions of old counties by the setting off of new ones.

Beyond the Blue Ridge, in territory now West Virginia and southwest Pennsylvania the county names of 1775-1781 have little meaning, save for one with a map in hand, giving old county lines. Illinois and Kentucky counties were still more remote; vast tracts having the loosest possible connection with Williamsburg or Richmond.

MILITIA.

GENERAL LISTS.

Virginia militia in the Revolution. (Virginia magazine of history and biography, Jan. 1899-Oct. 1907. v. 6, p. 277-288, 399-403; v. 7, p. 146-153, 254-257, 418-420; v. 8, p. 74-75, 195-196; 306-309; v. 9, p. 77-80, 189-191; v. 10, p. 82-83, 188-189, 295-297, 419-420; v. 11, p. 88-89, 182-184, 256, 419-421; v. 12, p. 181-184, 310-312, 368; v. 13, p. 16-19, 206-208; v. 14, p. 80-81; v. 15, p. 87-92, 186-194).

Copy of a book of accounts.

Alphabetical by initial letter only.

Virginia militia in the Revolution, from Augusta and other counties, compiled from sworn statements of applicants for pensions under law of 1832. (Virginia magazine of history and biography, July 1899., v. 7, p. 24-29).

Prepared by J. T. McAllister.

John Francis Mercer, governor of Maryland 1801-1803 By J. M. Garnett (Maryland historical magazine, Sept. 1907. v. 2, p. 191-213).

Gives particulars of Mercer's services, chiefly in 1780-81, as commissioned officer in militia and volunteer service.

Virginia militia lists. From Force MSS. (Virginia county records, Sept. 1909, v. 6, p. 239-242).

Shenandoah Valley soldiers in various Virginia regiments (Shenandoah Valley pioneers. By T. K. Cartmell [Winchester, Va., 1909] p. 98-105).

Virginia militia in the revolutionary war; McAllister's data, by J. T. McAllister, Hot Springs, Va., McAllister publishing co. [c1913] 337 p. 24em.

ALBEMARLE COUNTY.

[including present Albemarle and Fluvanna counties]

Papers, military and political 1775-1778, of George Gilmer, M. D. of Pen Park, Albemarle County, Va. (Collections of the Virginia historical society. Richmond, 1887; new series, v. 6, p. 69-140).

Contains rolls and names 1st Independent company of volunteers and of many militia from Albemarle County. Index at end of volume.

A muster roll of Captain Ambrose Madison's company of foot in the regiment of foot at the barracks in Albemarle County, June 1, 1779. (Virginia magazine of history and biography. Apr. 1894, v. 1, p. 458-460).

Revolutionary soldiers from Albemarle County (Albemarle County in Virginia. By Rev. Edgar Woods. [Charlottesville, 1901] p. 363-371).

AUGUSTA COUNTY.

[including present Augusta and Rockingham and parts of Page, Rockbridge, Alleghany, Bath and Highland counties]

List of militiamen in Captain John Given's company, Augusta County, Virginia, Oct. 16, 1777-Mar. 15, 1782. (Gleanings of Virginia history. By W. F. Boogher. Washington, 1903. p. 223-224).

List of Revolutionary soldiers from Augusta County. (History of Roanoke County. by William McCauley. Chicago, 1902. p. 80).

Chronicles of the Scotch-Irish settlement in Virginia; extracted from the original court records of Augusta County, 1745-1800, by Lyman Chalkley. Published by Mary S. Lockwood. Rosslyn, Va., Printers: The Commonwealth printing co. [c1912-13] 3 v.

Includes numerous pension declarations and court orders relating to the Augusta County militia.

BEDFORD COUNTY.

Bedford County, Va. records. Names of women whose claims for assistance while their husbands were in the army were allowed by the courts of Bedford County, 1778-81. (American monthly magazine, Feb. 1907. v. 30, p. 104-105).

Usually gives soldier's name. Appended other county records relating to Revolutionary service.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

[including present Charlotte and part of Appomattox counties]

The late Col. Carrington. (Virginia historical register, July, 1849. v. 2, p. 166-169).

DINWIDDIE COUNTY.

Revolutionary services of Robert Bolling of Petersburg, Va., with a roster of his troop. (Virginia magazine of history and biography, Oct. 1904. v. 12, p. 155-156).

FAIRFAX COUNTY.

[including present Fairfax and Alexandria counties]

Orderly book of Adjutant John Piper of the First regiment of the Prince William and Fairfax militia, Mar. 4 to Apr. 10, 1781. Ms. in United States Bureau of Pensions.

FAUQUIER COUNTY.

Fauquier County militia. Order book 1773-1780. (Virginia county records, Sept. 1909. v. 6, p. 235-238).

Contains names of young men who served in line regiments.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

[including present Gloucester and Matthews counties]

Officers appointed by the Gloucester Co. Committee of safety in 1775. (William and Mary college quarterly historical magazine, Oct. 1906. v. 15, p. 123-124).

HENRY COUNTY.

[including present Henry and Patrick and part of Franklin counties]

A list of militia ordered from Henry County to the assistance of General Greene. (Virginia magazine of history and biography, Apr. 1909. v. 17, p. 190-193).

ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY.

Militia officers in Isle of Wight County. (Virginia magazine of history and biography, July-Oct. 1903. v. 11, p. 84-87, 187-189).

Isle of Wight County records. (William and Mary college quarterly historical magazine, Apr. 1899. v. 7, p. 205-315).

The records for 1775-83, contain many commissions in the militia, etc.

LANCASTER COUNTY.

Revolutionary diary, etc., of Eppa Fielding. (Virginia magazine of history and biography, July, 1905. v. 13, p. 92-94).

LOUDOUN COUNTY.

The Leven Powell correspondence 1775-1829. (The John P. Branch historical papers of Randolph-Macon college, June 1901-June, 1903. v. 1, p. 24-38, 111-138, 217-256).

Was Major of battalion of minute men from Loudoun County in 1775.

Militia officers recommended by the justices of the County Court of Loudoun Co., Va. for appointments 1778-1782. (History and comprehensive description of Loudoun County, Va. By J. W. Head. [1909] p. 134-135).

Loudoun County, Va. in the Revolution (Gleanings of Virginia history. By W. F. Boogher. Washington, D. C., 1903. p. 216-222).

Court orders and recommendations for needy families of Revolutionary soldiers, Loudoun County. (History and comprehensive description of Loudoun County, Va. By J. W. Head. [1909] p. 135-138).

Loudoun County militia [1778-1782. Court orders] (Virginia county records, 1911, v. 9, p. 22-23, 54-55).

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Records of commissions in the Revolutionary army, copied from minutes of court of Lunenburg County, Va. (Historical collections of the Joseph Habersham chapter, Daughters American Revolution. Atlanta, 1902. v. 2, p. 73-75).

MONONGALIA COUNTY.

[including the larger part of that section of modern West Virginia, west of the Alleghanies and north of the Great Kanawha]

Pay roll of Capt. William Haymond's company of Virginia militia, while in active service, April-June, 1777 (American monthly magazine, Sept. 1901. v. 19. p. 266).

Also in Henry Haymond's History of Harrison County, West Virginia. Morgantown, 1910, p. 155-156.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

[including present Montgomery, Wythe, Pulaski, Grayson, Carroll, Floyd and parts of Tazewell, Smyth and Giles counties]

Tazewell County men in the Revolution. (A history of the middle New River settlements. By D. E. Johnston. Huntington, W. Va., 1906. p. 152).

NORFOLK COUNTY.

Norfolk County Court's orders for allowances to wives and children of poor soldiers in companies of Thomas Bressie, Samuel Carr, and William Hoffeler. (Lower Norfolk County Virginia antiquary, pt. 2, 1897. v. 2, p. 69-70).

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

An effective return of Capt. William Henry's company of minute men at Northampton Court-house in Virginia, Feb. 17, 1776. (William and Mary college quarterly historical magazine, Jan. 1898. v. 6, p. 189-190).

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Revolutionary proceedings in Northumberland County, 1765, 1776-1778. (William and Mary college quarterly historical magazine, Oct. 1911. v. 20, p. 127-132).

Includes names of many militia officers.

ORANGE COUNTY.

[including present Orange and Greene counties]

Lists of soldiers and pensioners of the Revolution, and commissions, Orange County, Va. (A history of Orange County, Va. By W. W. Scott. Richmond, 1907. p. 247-262).

POWHATAN COUNTY.

Militia officers of Powhatan County, 1777-1778. (Virginia magazine of history and biography, July 1906. v. 14, p. 91-92).

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY.

Militia officers, Prince Edward County, 1777-1781. (*Virginia magazine of history and biography*, Apr. 1913. v. 21, p. 201-202).

Compiled by A. J. Morrison from the Order books of Prince Edward County.

PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY.

Orderly book of Adjutant John Piper, Prince William & Fairfax militia, Va. 1781.

Ms. in Manuscripts Division, Library of Congress.

ROCKBRIDGE COUNTY.

Early days of Rockbridge County—Commissions 1778-1781. (*Virginia magazine of history and biography*, July-Oct. 1909. v. 17, p. 323-325, 438-439).

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

[including present Washington, Russell, Lee, Scott, Wise, Buchanan and Dickenson and parts of Tazewell and Smyth counties]

Washington County. Revolutionary soldiers, 1776-1783. (*History of southwest Virginia*. By L. P. Summers. Richmond, 1903. p. 855-865).

Militia officers for Washington County, 26th Feb. 1777. (*History of southwest Virginia*. By L. P. Summers. Richmond, 1903. p. 261-262).

Tazewell County men in the Revolution. (A history of the middle New River settlements. By D. E. Johnston. Huntington, W. Va., 1906. p. 152).

List of killed and wounded at King's Mountain in Col. Campbell's regiment of militia from Washington County.

(History of southwest Virginia. By L. P. Summers. Richmond, 1903. p. 326-327).

List of officers of the Washington County militia recommended and commissioned, Apr. 1780, Col. Campbell's regiment. (History of southwest Virginia. By L. P. Summers. Richmond, 1903. p. 302-303).

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

Westmoreland County militia. Order books [1777-1781] (Virginia county record publications; new series, v. 1. Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., 1913. p. 85-86).

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA, WILLS, ETC., A.-G.

Contributed by W. B. Cridlin.

	Date.	Book.	Page.	Will, Inv. or Acc't Sales.
Addman, Thomas	1735	1	250	(Inv)
Adams, Edward	1752	3	59	(Inv)
Adams, William	1759	3	281	
Adams, William	1763	4	380	
Averis, William	1767	3	479	a/c
Adams, Elizabeth	1769	3	532	a/c
Avoris, William	1770	4	25	a/c
Adams, Peter	73	4	168	
Andrews, Joseph	74	4	209	
Andrews, Joseph	75	4	261	a/c
Abernathy, Jesse	77	4	504	
Abernathy, Jesse	77	4	514	a/c
Adams, Thomas	78	5	17	
Adams, Mary	80	5	99	
Adams, Mary	80	5	104	a/c
Adams, Henry	80	5	108	
Adams, Isaac	81	5	121	
Adams, Henry	81	2	184	a/c
Avery, John	81	2	212	
Anderton, Isaac	87	5	214	
Anderton, Isaac	90	5	363	a/c
Anderton, Elizabeth	92	5	484	a/c
Abernathy, Charles	96	6	55	
Avery, Edward	97	6	98	a/c
Abernathy, James	99	6	206	
Andrews, William	99	6	212	a/c
Abernathy, Charles	01	6	322	a/c
Avery, George	01	6	375	
Avery, George	01	6	378	a/c

Adams, Elizabeth	02	6	388	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Adams, Edmund	02	6	429	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Adams, Edmund	02	6	440	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Alley, Miles	07	7	233		
Atkerson, William	07	7	241		
Alley, Miles	1808	7	265	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Abernathy, Jesse	1808	7	281	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Avery, Eleanor	1808	7	283	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Abernathy, John	1813	8	79		
Atkins, George	1815	8	124		
Abernathy, John	1815	8	129		
Abernathy, John	1815	8	159	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Allen, William T.	1815	8	160	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Adkins, George	1815	8	161	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Abernathy, John	1815	8	213	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Allen, William T.	16	8	298	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Adams, David	18	8	468		
Adams, David	19	9	16	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Abernathy, Frederick	19	9	49		
Abernathy, Frederick	19	9	50	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Atkerson, Joel	22	9	243		
Atkerson, Joel	22	9	256	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Atkerson, Lewis	23	9	280		
Adams, David	23	9	295	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Atkerson, Joel	24	9	358	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Atkerson, Lewis	24	9	358	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Abernathy, John	24	10	5		
Abernathy, John	25	10	25	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Abernathy, John	25	10	26	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Allen, William W.	29	11	127		
Allen, Howell	32	11	405		
Allen, Howell	33	12	49	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Allen, Howell	33	12	52	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Allen, Reuben	34	12	197		
Allen, Reuben	34	12	225	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Allen, Anderson	35	12	301	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Abernathy, Turner	38	13	210		
Alley, Rebecca	38	13	211		

Avary, Barrenton	38	13	218	
Atkins, Mike	39	13	251	$\frac{a}{c}$
Alley, Rebecca	39	13	293	$\frac{a}{c}$
Avery, Tillman	41	13	411	
Avery, William V.	41	13	445	$\frac{a}{c}$
Avery, Tillman	42	13	508	$\frac{a}{c}$
Avery, William V.	42	13	537	$\frac{a}{c}$ S
Allen, Howell	42	13	554	$\frac{a}{c}$ S
Abernathy, Jarratt	44	14	141	
Avery, Rebecca	46	14	406	
Avery, Asa	48	15	215	
Abernathy, Elizabeth	49	15	224	
Abernathy, Elizabeth	49	15	237	
Anderton, Mourning	54	16	366	$\frac{a}{c}$

Wills, etc., after 1853—

Anderton, George, 1853; Atkins, Lucretia, 1855; Abernathy, Rawleigh H., 1859; Abernathy, Wm. C., 1862.

B

Bartholomew, John	1735	1	234	$\frac{a}{c}$
Bradford, John	1735	1	238	
Brockwell, John	39	2	5	
Barlow, John	39	2	6	$\frac{a}{c}$
Bryant, Richard	39	2	8	$\frac{a}{c}$
Brewer, Peter	41	2	29	$\frac{a}{c}$
Baker, William	42	2	44	$\frac{a}{c}$
Brewer, George	44	2	91	
Bates, George	45	2	103	$\frac{a}{c}$
Bowers, John	46	2	112	$\frac{a}{c}$
Brewer, George	46	2	121	$\frac{a}{c}$
Brown, Burwell	50	2	180	
Burton, Abraham	50	2	182	
Brown, Burwell	51	3	1	$\frac{a}{c}$
Brooks, John	51	3	6	
Brooks, John	51	3	7	$\frac{a}{c}$
Betty, John	51	3	18	
Bennitt, James	52	3	61	

Betty, John	52	3	72	a/c
Bennett, James	1752	3	88	a/c
Burche, John	56	3	192	a/c
Bittle, John	58	3	248	
Bailey, Walter	60	3	307	
Bailey, Walter	60	3	321	a/c
Brewer, George	60	3	344	
Brewer, George	61	3	348	a/c
Beck, Andrew	61	3	355	a/c
Bynum, Drury	61	3	379	a/c
Blanks, Ingram	62	4	267	
Brewer, George, Jr.	62	4	302	a/c
Brown, William	63	4	334	a/c
Bishop, Joseph	64	4	406	a/c
Britt, Henry, Jr.	65	3	433	
Bates, Robt.	66	3	456	
Baylor, Elizabeth	67	3	464	
Bruce, James	67	3	468	
Bruce, James	67	3	487	a/c
Blanks, James	69	3	542	a/c
Burnitt, Rich'd.	70	4	18	
Burnitt, Rich'd.	70	4	23	a/c
Blanks, Ingram	71	4	53	a/c
Brodnax, William	71	4	60	
Bass, James	71	4	79	
Burch, Richard	72	4	118	
Blick, Thomas	72	4	147	
Brown, Richard	72	4	148	
Blick, Thomas	73	4	171	a/c
Bishop, William	73	4	182	
Bishop, William	73	4	227	a/c
Booth, Reuben	75	4	248	
Branscomb, Richard	75	4	439	
Briggs, Howell	76	4	481	
Branscomb, Richard	76	4	482	a/c
Brown, Urvin	76	4	485	
Booth, Reuben	1776	4	494	a/c
Britt, James	78	5	7	

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Brown, Mary	78	5	13		
Brooks, Peter	79	5	85		
Britt, Edith	80	5	93		
Brown, Francis	81	2	163		
(Order Book)					
Brown, Francis	82	2	258		
Berry, George	82	2	353		
Briggs, Henry	82	2	355		
Berry, George	83	2	373	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Boswell, William	83	2	378	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Bishop, Mason	83	2	386		
Bennett, Benjamin	83	2	439		
Briggs, Henry	83	2	459		
(Will Book)					
Bruce, John	83	2	239		
Bruce, John	84	2	267		
Boswell, William	85	2	443	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Bass, William	85	2	463		
Bennett, Benjamin	85	5	142	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Brewer, James	85	5	144		
Brewer, James	86	5	159	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Bass, Thomas	86	5	168		
Bass, Thomas	88	5	227		
Brodnax, Ann	89	5	285		
Birchett, Edward	90	5	389		
Bagwell, Richard	90	5	393		
Boswell, Thomas	91	5	421		
Bagwell, Drury	91	5	431		
Bagwell, Richard	91	5	431	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Brown, Beverly	91	5	442		
Burgess, James	93	5	517	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Burgess, James	93	5	517	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Baugh, Joseph	98	6	120		
Baker, Lucy	98	6	155	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Banks, James	98	6	161	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Betty, Thomas	1798	6	165		
Baugh, Joseph	1798	6	187	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Brown, Beverly	1798	6	194	$\frac{a}{c}$	

Bennitt, John	1798	6	199		
Betty, Thomas	1799	6	200	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Bennitt, John	1799	6	211	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Blick, Benjamin	1799	6	226		
Bethshares, Thomas	1799	6	234	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Blick, Thomas	1800	6	264		
Brewer, Jesse	1800	6	283		
Brewer, Jesse	1800	6	298	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Browder, Joseph	1801	6	328		
Browder, Joseph	1801	6	344	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Bracey, Thomas	1802	6	437		
Birchett, Edward	1803	6	481	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Birchett, Edward	1803	6	487	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Birdsong, William	1803	6	533	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Bracey, Thomas	1804	6	546		
Burge, Nathaniel	1804	7	10		
Burge, Nathaniel	1804	7	13	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Brewer, Henry	1804	7	18		
Bailey, John	1804	7	21		
Bishop, Harmon	1804	7	23		
Bailey, John	1804	7	43	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Brewer, Henry	1804	7	43	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Brown, Sarah	1805	7	75		
Bishop, Harmon	1805	7	86	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Brown, Beverly B.	1805	7	102		
Brown, Beverly B.	1805	7	125		
Briggs, William	1805	7	137		
Briggs, Elizabeth	1805	7	138		
Briggs, Elizabeth	1806	7	146	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Briggs, William	1806	7	172	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Birchett, Henry	1806	7	179		
Britt, Benjamin	1806	7	185	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Barnes, William	1806	7	200		
Brown, Beverly B.	1807	7	211		
Baugh, William	1807	7	238		
Baugh, William	1807	7	243	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Barnes, William	1807	7	251	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Barnes, William	1807	7	254	$\frac{a}{c}$	

Betty, John	1809	7	317		
Bracey, Samuel	1809	7	320	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Bracey, Samuel	1809	7	349	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Baughtrill, John B.	1809	7	371	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Baughtrill, John B.	1809	7	372	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Brown, Lewis	1809	7	372	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Britt, Benjamin	1810	7	420	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Bishop, Mathew	10	7	431		
Bishop, Mathew	1810	7	435		
Boswell, William	1812	7	495	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Briggs, Ruth	1812	7	525		
Briggs, Ruth	1813	8	67	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Brown, William	1814	8	83		
Brown, William	1814	8	99	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Burge, Frederick	1814	8	115		
Burge, Frederick	1814	8	119	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Burnett, Lewis	1815	8	143		
Burge, Frederick	1815	8	159	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Bowles, Elizabeth	1815	8	165		
Burnett, John	1815	8	170		
Burnett, John	1815	8	190	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Baugh, Sarah	1815	8	205		
Brown, James	1816	8	231		
Birdsong, Judith	1816	8	238	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Burnett, Tebby	1816	8	242		
Baugh, Sarah	1816	8	248	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Birdsong, Judith	1816	8	263	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Booth, Frances	1816	8	280	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Barrow, David	1816	8	290	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Birdsong, William	1816	8	300	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Burnett, Phoebe	1817	8	337	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Bowles, Elizabeth	1817	8	337	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Browder, Susanna	1818	8	414	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Burnett, Lewis	1818	8	444	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Banks, Elizabeth	1819	9	38		
Blanch, Samuel W.	1819	9	51		
Buckley, John	1819	9	56	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Brown, Mary	1821	9	192		

Burge, Pleasant	1821	9	198	
Bruce, James	1822	9	212	$\frac{a}{c}$
Burge, Pleasant	1822	9	214	$\frac{a}{c}$
Burge, Pleasant	1822	9	216	$\frac{a}{c}$ S
Barner, John	1822	9	223	
Burnett, Lewis	1822	9	225	$\frac{a}{c}$
Burnett, John	1822	9	227	$\frac{a}{c}$ S
Bishop, John	1822	9	242	
Barner, John	1822	9	244	$\frac{a}{c}$
Bass, James	1822	9	255	
Brown, Richard	1822	9	262	
Bishop, John	1823	9	292	$\frac{c}{c}$
Bass, Heartwell	1823	9	304	
Bruce, James	1823	9	314	$\frac{a}{c}$ S
Bass, James	1823	9	330	$\frac{a}{c}$
Brown, Richardson	1823	9	331	$\frac{a}{c}$
Bruce, Ann	1824	9	345	$\frac{a}{c}$
Brower, Martha	1824	9	375	$\frac{a}{c}$
Brower, Martha	1824	9	376	$\frac{a}{c}$ S
Barnes, James	1825	10	24	
Barnes, James	1825	10	86	$\frac{a}{c}$
Bass, Heartwell	1825	10	109	$\frac{a}{c}$
Brown, Elizabeth	1826	10	173	
Bailey, Jane	1826	10	188	$\frac{a}{c}$
Batte, Elizabeth	1826	10	236	$\frac{a}{c}$
Brewer, John	1826	10	243	
Browder, Caleb P.	1826	10	259	$\frac{a}{c}$
Bruce, Ann	1826	10	266	
Butts, Benjamin C.	1826	10	282	$\frac{a}{c}$
Barner, John	1827	10	306	$\frac{a}{c}$ S
Brown, Richard	1827	10	406	$\frac{a}{c}$ S
Braswell, Jesse	1827	10	465	
Brown, John	1828	10	465	
Barner, Drury J.	1828	10	467	$\frac{a}{c}$
Birdsong, Merritt	1828	10	472	$\frac{a}{c}$
Bridgeforth, John	1828	11	22	$\frac{a}{c}$
Bishop, Martha	1828	11	57	
Barrow, John, Sr.	1829	11	121	

Brasswell, Jesse	1830	11	182	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Bishop, Mathew	1830	11	221	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Bishop, Polly	1830	11	226		
Brodnax, William E.	1831	11	284		
Blanch, Ezekiel	1832	11	375	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Brodnax, Alexander	1832	11	385		
Beasley, Peter J.	1832	12	21		
Baker, Otis	1833	12	126	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Blanch, Mildred	1834	12	182	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Bennett, Richard F.	1834	12	183	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Blick, Mary	1834	12	137		
Briggs, Frederick	1835	12	346		
Butler, William	1836	13	6		
Brown, Angelica	1836	13	29		
Bonner, Jesse A.	1837	13	114		
Bradley, Mike	1837	13	125	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Blick, James	1837	13	189		
Booth, R. N.	1838	13	213		
Baird, John	1839	13	347	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Biggs, Richard	1840	13	384		
Bishop, Angelica J.	1840	13	388		
Brown, George	1840	13	390		
Barner, John	1840	13	397		
Bass, Sarah	1841	13	435	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Buckner, William	1841	13	455	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Barrow, John	1841	13	459		
Barrow, Nancy	1841	13	461		
Buford, Thomas A.	1842	13	490		
Barrow, John	1842	13	534		
Bass, Benjamin S.	1843	13	556	(Inv)	
Brodnax, Rebecca A.	1843	13	602	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Brodnax, Rebecca A.	1843	14	1		
Blunt, Walter F.	1843	14	13		
Brodnax, Rebecca A.	1843	14	331	$\frac{a}{c}$	& List of Books
Buford, Mary L.	1845	14	225		
Biggs, Elizabeth	1845	14	230		
Burge, James	1845	14	236		

Browder, Urias	1849	15	232
Braswell, John	1849	15	235
Bolling, John R.	1849	15	249

Later Wills—

Barner, Harrison, 1850; Brown, Mary, 1850; Branscomb, R. D., 1850; Britt, Isaac, 1852; Barrow, Thomas, 1852; Bailey, Agnes A, 1853; Brewer, Lewis, 1854; Buford, Abram, 1854; Bradley, John D., 1854; Briggs, Sally, 1855; Blanch, John S., 1855.

C

Cartour, George	1734	1	109	
Clark, Henry	1736	1	295	
Clark, Samuel, Sr.	1736	1	304	
Colson, Joseph	1737	1	315	
Clanton, Edward	1741	2	33	$\frac{1}{2}\%$
Clemons, John	1741	2	36	
Cooke, John	1743	2	53	
Chapman, John	1743	2	55	
Cooke, Robt.	1748	2	145	
Clanton, Sarah	1748	2	150	
Cummins, David	1749	2	174	
Christie, Robert	1750	2	183	
Clack, Sterling	1751	3	19	
Carter, Thomas	1751	3	27	$\frac{1}{2}\%$
Campbell, Walter	1751	3	33	
Chamberlain, Samuel	1752	3	84	
Clarke, Samuel	1753	3	119	
Craft, Thomas (Croft)	1755	3	162	
Carroll, Thomas	1757	3	198	
Clack, James	1757	3	227	
Candle, Stephen	1759	3	280	
Cooker, John	1759	3	290	
Clark, Nathaniel	1759	3	303	
Collier, William	1759	3	304	
Collier, Thomas	1760	3	335	
Collins, Thomas	1760	3	342	$\frac{1}{2}\%$

Curtis, Michael	1760	3	346	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Clanton, Edward	1763	4	325		
Clack, Mary	1763	4	336		
Chapbell, Robert	1763	4	353		
Chapman, John	1763	4	374		
Cook, Henry	1764	4	400		
Clinch, Christopher	1768	3	519	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Collier, John	1769	3	529		
Cato, Burwell	1769	3	536		
Cocke, Brazure	1770	4	32		
Chapman, William	1770	4	34		
Caudle, Richard	1771	4	54		
Collier, Amos	1771	4	73	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Collier, Isaac	1771	4	80		
Carter, George	1771	4	86		
Clark, Samuel	1772	4	98	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Cocke, Richard	1773	4	150		
Carrell, Daniel	1773	4	159		
Clark, Simon	1773	4	173	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Clark, Robert	1774	4	201		
Cook, Henry	1774	4	241		
Clark, Joshua	1775	4	244		
Collier, Charles	1775	4	247		
Collier, Henry	1775	4	261	$\frac{a}{c}$	S
Clark, George	1775	4	448		
Clayton, George	1776	4	491		
Camp, Thomas	1780	5	92		
Crowder, Mark	1781	2	153		
(Order Book)					
Charles, Elizabeth	81	2	189		
Caudle, John	1782	2	239	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Clark, Henry	1782	2	316		
Caudle, Mary	1782	2	351		
Connelly, William	1783	2	484		
Charles, Lewis	1784	2	353		
Chambliss, Henry	1784	2	370	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Clements, Robert	1784	2	397	$\frac{a}{c}$	
Charles, Margaret	1785	5	131		

(Will Book)

Coleman, Daniel	1785	5	133	
Cely, Martha	1789	5	290	
Collier, Lewis	1790	5	358	$\frac{q}{c}$
Clements, Reuben	1790	5	362	$\frac{q}{c}$
Clay, Harwood	1790	5	381	
Cook, William	1791	5	426	$\frac{q}{c}$
Clarke, Elisha	1791	5	444	
Cannon, John	1796	6	54	
Curtis, Chislen	1796	6	56	
Croft, Thomas	1797	6	79	$\frac{q}{c}$ S
Collier, William	1797	6	136	$\frac{q}{c}$
Curtiss, Tarpley	1801	6	359	
Cook, Frederick	1801	6	381	
Cook, Soloman	1803	6	496	$\frac{q}{c}$
Carpenter, William	1803	6	508	$\frac{q}{c}$
Chambliss, James	1804	6	544	$\frac{q}{c}$
Crook, Joseph	1805	7	74	
Clack, Richard	1806	7	149	
Claiborne, John	1808	7	302	
Cordle, William	1809	7	327	
Collier, Vines	1809	7	353	$\frac{q}{c}$
Clayton, John	1812	7	492	
Cordle, Martha	1814	8	117	$\frac{q}{c}$
Croft, Mary	1815	8	128	
Cheely, Chas.	1815	8	134	$\frac{q}{c}$
Cordle, William	1815	8	163	
Cordle, Daniel	1815	8	118	
Clayton, William	1816	8	233	
Cheely, Mary	1816	8	307	
Cheely, Joseph	1821	9	162	$\frac{q}{c}$
Clack, Amy	1822	9	245	$\frac{q}{c}$
Cheely, John	1823	9	312	
Clack, Alfred	1824	9	356	
Cheely, William	1825	10	151	$\frac{q}{c}$
Clayton, William	1825	10	158	$\frac{q}{c}$
Clark, John	1826	10	214	
Crittenton, William	1826	10	242	$\frac{q}{c}$

Claiborne, Phil	1828	10	474	
Chapman, John H.	1828	10	483	
Clary, Herod	1829	11	118	
Connelly, William	1831	11	346	%
Clary, Benjamin	1831	11	355	
Chapman, Rebecca H.	1832	11	398	Nuncupative
Childers, Mary	1833	12	137-155	% S
Cook, William	1838	13	208	%
Coleman, Dorothy	1840	13	384	
Claiborne, James B.	1842	13	494	
Chambliss, John	1843	14	9	
Claiborne, Elizabeth	1845	14	249	
Claiborne, John H.	1846	14	403	
Claybrock, Chasteen	1846	14	415	
Claiborne, Lucy S.	1846	14	355	%
Coleman, N. H.	1846	14	389	%
Coley, Sarah	1846	14	424	%
Collier, Dorothy	1847	14	442	
Cheely, Winifred	1847	14	443	
Crowder, Sterling	1848	15	201	
Claybrook, Catharine	1849	15	247	

Names occurring from 1850 to 1861.

Connelly, Lewis, 1853; Crichton, James, 1853; Connelly, Ira, 1854; Coleys, William J., 1855; Cooper, Edmund, 1856; Conner, Richard, 1856; Carpenter, Marshall, 1857; Cary, E. B. S., 1858; Crutchfield, Isaac C., 1859; Cole, Edmund W., 1860; Clary, John, 1861.

D

Denton, John	1735	1	161	
Duman, Joseph	1741	2	38	
Douglass, Robert	1742	2	48	%
Denton, Edmond	1744	2	83	
Deloach, William	1747	2	140	
Deardon, George	1749	2	162	%
Donalson, John	1749	2	169	%
Deloach, Eleanor	1750	2	185	

NOTES AND QUERIES.

EPPS WILLS.

WILL OF RICHARD EPPS—Concluded. (From XXI, 219.)

By it known by these presents that I, Richard Eppes do further give and bequeath unto my son William Eppes the sum of eighteen hundred pounds, lawful money of Virginia to be raised by my executors from the whole of my estate, to be paid the said William Eppes when he shall arrive at the age of twenty one years, and my will and meaning is that this codicill, be adjudged to be a part of this my last will and testament and that all things therein mentioned, be as fully performed, and as fully and ample in every respect as if the same were declared in my last will and testament, witness my hand this second day of October, one thousand, seven hundred and ninety,

{Teste, John Robertson.} Richard Eppes.

At a court of quarterly sessions continued and held for Prince George County at the Courthouse on Wednesday the 14th day of May 1794. This last will and testament of Richard Eppes deceased, being at April court 1793, proved by the oath of Archibald Robertson, the court 1793, the codecill hereon endorsed was proved by the oath of John Robertson the witness, and now at this day to wit the 14th day of May 1794, a cause came on to be heard, on the Bill answer & exhibits filed on the validity of the said will, On consideration whereof it is decreed and ordered that this will with the Codecill hereon endorsed be admitted to record as the good, sufficient and substantial will of the Testator, and it is accordingly truly recorded.

Teste:

Peter Williams, Cl. Cou.

A Copy Teste:

Ro. Gilliam, Sr. D. C.

MIDDLETON, CRALLE, HEWES, STRAUGHAN, &C.

1776, Dec. 7—Elizabeth Middleton, widow of St. Stephen's parish deed to Rodham Kenner Cralle, her son by her first husband, of the same parish for 161 acres of land in Cherry Point Neck, St. Stephen's parish, which said land was granted by the Proprietors on the N. Neck to Richard Hewes May 1, 1700, and by will of the sd Hewes devised to

his wife during her life and after her death to her daughter which was mother to the said Elizabeth Middleton party to these presents and the said land was made over by certain deeds from James Straughan and Elizabeth, his wife, which was the father and mother of this present Elizabeth Middleton unto John Lewis and John Cralle gent. of this County and by the said Lewis and Cralle reconveyed to the sd James Straughan and from the said James descended to Elizabeth party to these presents and by the said Elizabeth and George Harvey, her second husband sold to William Eskridge and by the said Eskridge sold and reconveyed to the said George Harvey and by the said Harvey's last will devised to the said Elizabeth party to these presents and by the said Elizabeth given by a deed of gift to her sons, Wm. Taite Cralle and Rodham Kenner Cralle, bearing date July 10, 1774, and the said William Taite Cralle dying not of age and before the said Elizabeth, mother of the said William Taite Cralle whom the said Elizabeth in deed to her two sons reserved her natural life in the said land.

This Indenture witnesseth that the said Elizabeth doth convey same to her aforesaid son Rodham Kenner Cralle, his heir and assigns forever.

Signed etc. in the
presence of

George Barecroft Richard Hainey—Haynie
Mosely Mott.

Capt. Richard Hewes m. Mary Johnson Ball—Elizabeth Johnson
m. first Bonum—second Straughn.

DISCHARGE OF WILLIAM AND GEORGE TABB.

"By order of His excellency George Washington, Gen'l and Commander-in-Chief of the Army of the United Colonies.

Whereas the bearers William and George Tabb, riflemen in Major Stevenson's company, having served with courage and fidelity all the time of their continuance in the army, and with due obedience to their officers, but by the unfortunate death of their elder brother, it is necessary for the settlement of their private affairs and for the assistance of the widow and children of their deceased brother, that they should be gratified in having their discharge and permission to return to their home, they are therefore hereby discharged."

Given at the camp below Boston, Oct. 3, 1775.

By His excellency's command. To all whom it may concern.

Horatio Gates, Adj. Gen'l.

JOHN LAWRENCE

On behalf of a Scotch friend in Aberdeen, I am looking for "John Lawrence, son of Wm. Lawrence, and Margaret Mitchell, his wife, born at Invernorth, Rathen, Aberdeenshire; baptized 24 July, 1754. Came to Virginia, where he was farmer and postmaster; married here and had issue."

A. C. G.

LETTER BY A SOLDIER DURING THE WHISKEY INSURRECTION

Camp at Simpkins, the Center of Aligany 32 Miles short of Beasontown & 8 from the Big Crossings, Sunday Morning, Oct; 26, '94.

Dear Mustoe

Wee are hear Lying on our ores waiting for Better weather. It has been Verry wet Since Friday Evening Last and appears to Continue this Evening. Wee would Reached Beason town had the weather been Feavorable. Wee will march to Pit. at all Events & there Remain Some time. There will be about 2000 Men Kept there this winter to be Composed of Volenteers from the whole army when Collected on Imediate Drafts from the home Militia if the Volenteers Cannot be Procured. there will be Nothing to be Don but to Reduce them to Proper Subordination, which will be Easily Effected as they are Almost frighted to Death, the Great Breadford made his Escape Eight Days ago Down the River and Left Some fine farms, it is Supposed one of them will be head Quarters, this winter Brackenridge, Gattis, Cook & some others As yet Says they will Stand their Tryal in hopes for Mercy, a Captain Higgins -----Express from that Country Came to Genl Morgan a Thursday Last who Informs there Never was so affrighted a People, when they find the Army so near them.

Genl Morgans Division to which I Belong are the advanced part. My Compy Drew Rifles. there is one Regiment of Rifle men in the Division Commanded by Colo Crisup from Maryland, wee are about 500 strong.

A Military Life is a fine one. Waron Says if Ever he Volenteers it again the Devul May be his Captain. for my own Part I am as happy as the Nature of my Situation will admit of,—a fine apatite & Plenty to Eat and Drink, wet Cold Ground to Ly on. wee Ly down & get up Contented. I Procured the Quarter masters Appointment for Fliegan, which is a handsome one. he Lives in my famely. So of Course when Joined with the Stuf wee shal not Want. So hears to You & the two Whites, Cochran, & Oliver & the rest of the Boys about the Springs. Just Meridian. the Publick pays for all. Fliegan Joins the Lott. My Love to Dolly & the Childer. I shall Soon see them when I Return.

As ----- Yours

W Chambers

NOTE by O. F. Morton: The above letter has been copied from the original without change, except for two undecipherable words. The writer was a soldier from Bath county serving in the army sent to put down the Whiskey Insurrection. Beasontown is now Uniontown, Pa. The Big Crossings was a ferry on the Youghiogheny River. The camp where the letter was written was but a few miles from Fort Necessity and General Braddock's grave. "Just Meridian" was possibly an expletive of the time.

TEACKLE—NELSON.

(Contributed)

The Rev. Thomas Teackle-Teackle-Teague was born in Gloucestershire, England, in 1624 and died in Virginia, 1695. Will recorded in Vol. 1692-1715, pages 98-99 Accomac County Records. Parents—Thomas Teackle, name of mother unknown.

Thomas, the father of Thomas Teackle, was an ardent patriot of Charles I; was slain in battle during the war of Charles I and Parliament. He was the last male member of the family who bore the Teackle arms in England claimed from 1646, as his son, the Rev. Thomas Teackle, was driven from England by the persecution of the Cromwellian party.

His name first appeared in the Northampton Co., Va., records in 1653. In 1658 he married Isabella, widow of Lt. Col. Edward Douglass, a cousin of the Lady Elizabeth Dale and one of her agents in Virginia. (See Thomas T. Upshur, Va.). He married secondly in America, Margaret Nelson, daughter of Robert Nelson of London, Merchant. (See Nelson line.)

She bore him nine children—only three lived to maturity.

Elizabeth married Mr. Melchops, by whom she had one daughter (name unknown) who married Mr. Theophilus Pugh, Va. Elizabeth married secondly William Taylor of Va. They had two sons—Teackle Taylor and Edward Taylor.

Katherine Teackle, second daughter of Rev. Thomas Teackle and Margaret Nelson, married John Robins, Northampton Co., Va. Children—only three of whom left issue:

John Robins married Sarah Harmanson. One son (name unknown.)

Margaret married William Burton.

Edward Robins married Margaret Teackle, daughter of Lieut. Col. John Teackle (Burgess), son of Rev. Thomas Teackle and Margaret Nelson, born 2nd September, 1693, died 1721; married Susanna Upshur Nov. 1710, daughter of Arthur and Sarah (Brown) Upshur. Five sons and one daughter, etc.

See Accomac Co. Records for details.

NOTE:—Copied from papers found in the effects of the late Severn Teackle Wallis, of Baltimore, now owned by Miss Lillian Giffin. See other records.

The Teackle crest:—An arm couped at the wrist and incased in armor. Crest:—The same arm without the hand. Motto:—"Servata fides cineri" from seal of St. George Teackle.

See Hayden's, Va. Genealogy—page 161.

Margaret Nelson's brother, John Nelson, emigrated to Boston and was a great patriot. His life, his capture by the French, imprisonment in the Bastille, etc. may be found in any Biographical dictionary—Margaret probably went to Virginia during his imprisonment.

Mary Temple, the mother of Margaret Nelson Teackle, was the daughter of Sir John Temple of Biddleston & Stanton Bury, and his wife, Dorothy, daughter of Edmund, second son (d. 3rd Sept. 1632) of Sir Thomas Temple, Knight of Stowe; created a Baronet, will proved 13th March, 1637. His wife was Esther, daughter of Miles Sandys, Esq. of Satemus, Co. Buck.

Sir Thomas Temple was son of John Temple, Esq. of Stowe—d. 1603—and wife Susan, daughter and heir of Thomas Spencer of Everton Co., Northampton.

BOISSEAU NOTES.

FROM THE RECORDS OF DINWIDDIE COUNTY.

The old court records of Dinwiddie county for all of 1789 and 1790 and for January 1791 was obtained from a Northern soldier who states that he "captured this book." It was bought from him recently by the county, and while it is old, it is in good condition but not indexed.

On page 62 of this book I find the following:

"Joseph Watkins and Mary his wife, Mary being daughter of James Boisseau, deceased; Daniel Boisseau, John Boisseau, Lucy Boisseau, Benjamin Boisseau, Patrick Boisseau, David Boisseau, Anner Boisseau, Susanna Boisseau, children of said James Boisseau against William Watkins and Gray Briggs, executors of said James Boisseau, defendant."

Here follows a suit for a division of a number of slaves. This instrument is dated tenth of January, 1788.

If you desire to use this or my former letter in your magazine, you may do so, giving me credit if you wish for the article.

As I will be going to Dinwiddie a good deal, I can give you from time to time other articles from this very interesting book. It shows various payments in tobacco and other quaint customs of the times.

Yours very truly,

Sterling Boisseau.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Dinwiddie, Va., June 16, 1913.

DINWIDDIE COUNTY, JANUARY COURT, 1789.

At a court held for Dinwiddie County on Monday the 19th day of January, 1789.

PRESENT:

Edward Pegram Jun'r; Joseph Turner; Wood Tucker and George Pegram, Gent. Justices.

(Here follows two and a half pages in a book about 14 X 20 inches of the proceedings.)

The above is the first entry.

Sterling Boisseau.

AUGUST QUARTERLY SESSION 1789.

COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE.

Dinwiddie, Va.

John Boisseau, Complt.	}
Against	} In Chancery.
Patrick Boisseau, Deft.	}

Pursuant to a former decreetal order made in this cause, John Glenn and Samuel Dozer two of the persons therein named made their report in the words following to wit:

In obedience to an order of the Worshipful Court of Dinwiddie, we have divided the tract of land of James Boisseau dec'd between John Boisseau and Patrick Boisseau as may be seen by a plot above, beginning a corner red Oak on Stevenson's Line and running a strait line No. 63° degrees East to pointers in Jones's line, allotting to John Boisseau 240 acres and to Patrick Boisseau 435.

Given under our hand this 3rd November 1784. J. Glenn, Leonard Dozer." In consideration whereof it is decreed and ordered that the said Partition and Division stand and be established between the parties and their Heirs forever, and that the cost of this suit be equally borne between the parties.

OLDMIXON'S HISTORY OF VIRGINIA.

[The Spanish imbroglio of 1739 led Oldmixon to bring out a second edition, 1741, of his "British Empire in America," first published in 1708. Oldmixon's interests were directly with the Sugar Colonies, and his history of Barbados is of much value, but what he says throughout is worth examination, for his stout Whig principles if for nothing else.

He asks in his Introduction (1741), "Why our Colonies have not their Representatives, who could presently give a satisfactory Answer?"

The extract printed below is from Oldmixon's Preface of 1741. A hurried investigation fails to show any other mention of Colonel Byrd's manuscript history. What Oldmixon says of R. B. [Robert Beverley] should be compared with Beverley's statement in his own Preface,—that being in London in 1703 he was shown Oldmixon's sheets, and noting so many errors was determined to write a true history himself. Nobody should be prejudiced against Sir William Keith by the remarks below—his work, though meagre, is full of wisdom.

It is a pity that Oldmixon, in a hurry, closes his account of Virginia with a list of the chief officers of the colony as of the year 1707, after having sketched in the administrations of Spotswood and Drysdale. [Alfred J. Morrison].

[Vol. I, Preface pp. X-XI] "The History of Virginia is written with a great deal of Spirit and Judgment by a Gentleman of the Province, to whom this Historian confesses he is very much indebted; but in some Places he was forced to leave him, to follow other Guides; and whoever compares the one History with the other, will see enough Difference to give that which is now publish'd the Title of New. Several old Writers and modern Papers fell into this Author's Hands, which that gentleman never saw; however, he had seen and knew so much, that, by his Assistance, the Account of Virginia is one of the most perfect of these Histories of our Plantations. This refers to the History of Virginia which was written by Col. Bird, whom the Author knew when he was of the Temple; and the Performance answered the just Opinion he had of that Gentleman's Ability and Exactness. What he said of other Helps, his Relation to another History of Virginia, written by one R. B. which he made as much Use of as he thought necessary for the Improvement of his Work; but happening to take no Notice of some Particulars which would not at all have improved it, the Writer, for his neglecting them, has been very free with the Character of this Author's History, and not spared even some of the Passages which he took from himself. I shall only remark two Criticisms, the one is his abusing the Author for saying there was once a very great Frost in Virginia, when probably there was never a year without one, of which he gives himself sufficient Information; and the other is his censuring the Historian for making use of other Men's Memoirs, and not writing a History of his own Head: However we have been so free with him in this Impression, as to take from his History what we thought worth putting into our own. We shall say nothing here of Sir William Keith's History of Virginia, because it was of little Use to us, notwithstanding it came out many Years after the Publication of ours; and considering Sir William did not think fit to make farther Improvements, it were to be wish'd he had not spoken of those who wrote of Virginia before him with so much Severity****

The Author declares once for all, that there was no Part of this History which had not been shown to Persons who have lived in those Parts of the World, and been approved of by them; yet he is not so vain as to imagine there are not several Faults; for it was impossible to perform such a Work without it: All he hopes is, there are fewer than will be expected, together with much more Matter."

HAYNIE.

At this writing, I will only tell you the important part of my "find" at Heathville C. H. and I believe it covers your question.

The "WILLIAM HAYNIE, born 12 Nov. 1739", mentioned in Matthew Thomson's "Memorable Dates", was recorded as born, as above stated, on the register (preserved at Heathville C. H.) of Upper St. Stephen's parish, Northumberland Co. Virginia, and as the fifth child of Mr. "Ansby" Haynie, of this parish.

The name "Ansby" was written by the parish clerk, or the parish minister, for "Ormsby", which was the correct name of said William's father, as appears from the Court records of this county.

The children of ORMSBY HAYNIE recorded in this parish register:

Richard, b. 29 Sep. 1729.	Sarah, b. 11 May, 1737.
Charles, b. 21 Oct. 1731.	William, b. 12 Nov. 1739.
George, b. 16 Mar. 1732.	Elizabeth, b. 17 Feb. 1743.

The aforesaid ORMSBY HAYNIE was one of the fourteen children of Captain RICHARD HAYNIE, of St. Stephen's parish. (this before the parish was divided into Upper and Lower.)

This RICHARD HAYNIE, who was sometime a captain of militia of this county, as a Burgess, represented this county, with others, in the Va. House of Burgesses, for seven years, 1695, '96, '97, '98, 1703, '04, '05. He was born about, or in 1660, and died in 1721. He was twice married. He married first, 10 Oct. 1681, Elizabeth Bridgar, of this St. Stephen's parish, (according to her tombstone, in a "farm graveyard, near Heathville C. H.), born 16 July, 1635, died 2 April, 1697. "She had eight children." He married secondly, 1700-1, Elinor———, who survived him, and administered on his estate, (Her will proved in 1754). By her he had six children.

Captain RICHARD HAYNIE had by his wife ELIZABETH BRIDGAR:—

Bridgar (in father's will).	ORMSBY (in father's will).
John, (in bro. Bridgar's will).	Anne, (in father's will).
Elizabeth, b. 6 Dec. 1686.	Katherine, (in father's will).
Maxmilian, b. 31 Oct. 1688.	Samuel, (in father's will).

He had by his second wife, Elinor,

Mary, b. 3 Nov. 1702.	Elinor, b. 2 Sep. 1703.
William, b. 5 Nov. 1704.	Charles, b. 23 Jan. 1710.
Winifred, b. 7 April, 1706.	Sarah, b. 11 May, 1718.

Abstract of the will of RICHARD HAYNIE, aforesaid,
Signed by him, 31 Oct. 1724, Proved at Heathville C. H. 18 Mar. 1724-5.
"Deed Book, "1718-1726, fo. 389).

To son Bridgar, land by road, near the Court House, and all of my plantation where I now live.

Shoudl he die, leaving no heir, then the same lands to go to my sons Maxmilian Haynie and ORMSBY HAYNIE, and their heirs, &c.

To my son ORMSBY HAYNIE and my son Charles Haynie, certain other land.

To my son Samuel Haynie 80 acres of land, adjoining the land of Richard Oldham.

The rest of my land to be equally divided between my daughters, Katherine, Elinor, Winifred, and Anna. To them ne also gave some negroes.

To my daughter Elizabeth Smit, a gold ring of the price of 25 shill.
My wife Elinor and Major George Eskridge to be executors.

The inventory of the personal estate of Captain RICHARD HAYNIE was filed in Court, in 1725, by his relict, Elinor Haynie. Besides the items of "3 books", "a packet of books", and "3 other books", it was the usual inventory of a farmer of that period, and included a cupboard, two feather, and flock beds, a "truckell bed", handirons, two spits, two tables, three chests, six chairs, bellows, pots, pothooks, chafing dish, four spinning wheels, a brass snuff box, three tobacco boxes, pewter bottles, looking glass, glass bottles, and a silver headed cane, a seal skin trunk, a pair of spectacles, ink-horn, &c.

1713-4, Jan. 21. "Captain Richard Haynie" having "been presented by the Grand Jury for absenting himself from Church, contrary to law," could give no good excuse for this crime, was compelled to pay the customary fine, with the costs. (Court Order Book, 1713-4). However, there seemed to be no hard feeling towards the Captain, for the same day, the Court appointed him overseer of the road from the Court House to his house.

The will of Elinor, the second wife, and relict of Captain RICHARD HAYNIE, was presented in Court for probate by Samuel Haynie, an executor, 10 Sep. 1754. Charles Cuppage was his security.

ORMSBY HAYNIE married in 172-, SARAH——. He died intestate. He died in 1743-4, and on 12 March, 1743-4, SARAH HAYNIE, his widow and administratrix, came into Court, and confessed judgement for the sum of 848 lbs. of tobacco due as a debt to Matthew Zuille, Jr. of this county. Ar the same time, as adm'x, Sarah also confessed judgement for 621 lbs. of tobacco due William Hughlett.

As to Captain RICHARD HAYNIE'S service as a Burgess, see Standard's "Colonial Virginia Register", (printed book).

The inventory of "Mr. ORMSBY HAYNIE"'s personal estate was made at his house, 13 Feb. 1743-4. It is a long farm inventory. (Record Book. 1743-1749, Heathville C. H.).

I think these are all the "vital" items I found, but when I write out all the notes I took at Heathville, I may find others.

Charles H. Browning.

Nicholas Morris, died 1660
St. Stephen's parish, North'd Co.

(or "Wicomico parish").

John Haynie.
1650 Jan. 20. Grantee for 950 ac.

Jane Morris.
In father's will, 1660, "Jane Haynie."

North'd Co. Other patents later.
Burgess, Mar. 1657-8. St. Stephen's.

Married about 1650.

Captain Richard Haynie.
St. Stephen's parish. Land owner.

Elizabeth Bridgar, 1665-1693.
First wife, married 10 Oct. 1681.

Burgess, 1695, &c.

Their son "Ormsby", in father's will.

Will 31 Oct. 1724, pr. 1724-5.

Apparently fifth child, and fourth son, and b. 1689-90.

(Brother to Capt. John Haynie, of St. Stephen's. Burgess, 1703-4-5. Who died in 1724).

Ormsby Haynie.
Upper St. Stephen's parish.

Sarah.
Adm. on husband's estate, Mar. 1744.

Dies intestate before Feb. 1743-4.

William Haynie.
b. 12 Nov. 1739, fifth child, recorded in register of Upper St. Stephen's parish, North'd Co. at Heathville C. H. Aug. 1911.

Sarah.

DOSWELL—DRUMMOND.

Wanted, names of parents, etc., of Thomas Doswell who married Rebecca Drummond, about 1744, also want parentage etc., of Rebecca Drummond. Their children were,

Elizabeth Doswell, who married John Goodwyn,
John Doswell, who married Mary Eppes.
Richard Doswell, who married ——— Mills,
Thomas Doswell, who married Sally Coles,
James Doswell, who married Jane Thilman,
Mary Doswell, who married Paul Whitman(\$)

The above Doswells lived in Hanover Co., Va. The Drummonds may have been of York Co., Va.

Mrs. Alice Lewis Ramey,
609 Main Avenue,
Brownwood,
Texas.

LETTER FROM J. P. PENET TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA,
1780

To
His Excellency the Governor and the Honorable
Council of the State of Virginia
Williamsburg or Richmond
Virginia

To His Excellency the Governor and Council of Virginia

Gentlemen,

You have, no doubt, occasion to be anxious, having received no other supplies yet, but that by our vessel the Committee. Such a misfortune can only be attributed to the Revolutions of time and the actual circumstances of this kingdom in war. I have apply'd several times to the Ministry in Paris for Licence to raise a number of sailors sufficient to man two vessels; my applications were unsuccessful.

In one of my letters I have advised you that I was on the point of concluding a Treaty for supplies conformable to your orders, amounting to about the sum of eight hundred thousand livres Tournois. The Bargain was near being closed under the Guarantee of my house, on conditions that the said sum should be paid at the expiration of one year from the date of the delivery of the goods in Nantes. But previous to my acquiescing to them, I try'd to secure a number of mariners. Notwithstanding my frequent and earnest applications I was put off to the arrival of the West India fleet, which is now near our coasts detained by contrary winds. An embargo was laid on vessels. Those that were provided with sailors were obliged to let them go to Brest to serve in the Royal Navy. Seeing we could neither expedite our vessels nor find freight on foreign ones, I was enforced to suspend my contract for said goods untill the Government will allow us to enlist seamen. The chief motive which actuated me to put off my Treaty, was, that the Manufacturers being willing to give only one year's credit from the day I should receive their merchandises in Nantes, I foresaw they might have remained eight or nine months in our ware-houses before they could be shipped. The time of payment had been expired before the goods had reached you;

then you would have been compelled to make sudden and considerable Remittances; which being intercepted, my House had been troubled about those Payments, which became the more onerous, that we receive no remittances of the considerable sum due us by the Northern States. On the other hand, the Loan that I was authorised to negotiate for you, as I mentioned in my letter of the 20th May ult. not being executed, I was deprived of other facilities.

Business transacted in France on terms with the Manufacturers requires time and Instructions. Had I obtained the hundred thousand pounds sterling in question, considering I were not able to get men in this country to equip our vessels, I would have forwarded supplies by way of Holland. I must own I found everything contrary to my views and your advantage, especially after the taking of Charlestown, by which the commerce of France was thrown in great consternation. In a few days I will set off again for Paris to solicit the new Minister at the head of the Navy Department for a number of sailors sufficient to man two vessels that have been ready for some time to take a cargo and set sails. I hope I shall meet with success. Immediately they shall be loaded with the Articles according to your memorandum, and they may arrive with you in the month of february or march.

Government wanting funds in America for the maintenance and the subsistence of the French Army and Fleet, I have furnished them with twelve bills of exchange drawn on you at different Terms, making together the sum of five hundred thousand livres Tournois, to be paid in paper money exchange current or in provisions. The Treasurer General of the War Office, to whose order I have drawn the bills above mentioned, is directed to pay me the amount of them as soon as he or I shall receive advice that you have been pleased to accept and pay them.

When I saw I could not obtain the Loan, that it was very difficult or rather impossible for you to procure ships and send them safe to France with tobacco, that freight from America here was at an exorbitant rate, I was determined to give Bills of Exchange. By that mean I may be able to raise the hundred thousand pounds sterling agreeable to your desire and powers. Circumstances being alter'd I shall find a favourable opportunity. Be pleas'd, Gentlemen, to acquaint me with your intentions, and have them transmitted as soon as possible. My drafts were preferred to those proposed by the Doctor Francklin and several other People who have great friends in America. The Preference granted to me must be looked upon as a favor. As soon as I am informed those drafts have been accepted I will then resume the Business of my Engagements in order to comply with your orders in expediting all the merchandise you demand and paying the rest of the Bills you have drawn on my House.

I have just received authentic information that a second squadron of men of war is soon to sail in order to joyn that of Mr. D C Ternay. We will use our best efforts to prevail on the Minister that he would permit

us to ship all the new stands of arms that have been so long detain'd in our store-houses, principally on account of the difficulties suscitated by Messrs. Lee. At the same time we shall dispatch the other Articles consisting in woollens, linens, shoes, hats, shirts, stockings etc. We have already made the necessary dispositions for it. As soon as we obtain leave you may rest assured that they shall safely be conveyed to America; our intention being to have them put on board some frigates or other ships under the convoy of the Fleet.

It may be attested that since my arrival in France I have lost no time in discharging faithfully the trust you reposed in me. I have undergone the greatest difficulties. On account of the want of mariners and the unhappy circumstances of War my troubles and care were not very fructuous. Your sollicitudes must be great; I share them with you. If anything can assuage the grief I feel at your disappointments, it is the inward persuasion I have of my not being remiss in your service and that my future operations can still indemnify you. Nobody else, I dare say, in my stead, could have conducted your Business with more Prudence and Zeal. The Influence of my friends at Court, their extensive connections had the Preponderance, but what advantage could thirty or forty thousand pounds sterling invested in goods remaining eight or nine months in our ware-houses have procur'd. After the expiration of a year I should have been oblig'd to make payment by virtue of my engagements for the State. My Interest then, and your Credit had suffer'd.

If it be possible for you to expedite some American vessels here, they shall be loaded in return with your Articles. Be pleased to take a Determination. I will never lose sight of your Interest, and am so much attach'd to your Business, that on the Departure of the French Army and Fleet for your continent, having been proposed to take the Post of Commissary for victualling and supplying them with necessaries, I thought it was my duty to refuse it. I belong to you and am bound to exert my utmost endeavours to bring your Affairs to a happy Issue.

I have the honour to be with profound Respect

Gentlemen, your most obedient and
devoted humble servant

J. P. Penet

Nantes Nov 22nd 1780

[J. P. P. Penet, of Nantes, France, was a merchant who was largely engaged in furnishing military supplies to Virginia during the Revolution.]

EARLY SETTLERS IN PRINCE EDWARD CO., VA.

(By Captain H. T. Owen, Richmond, Va.)

A list of Pioneer settlers in the territory embraced within the bounds of Prince Edward County, Virginia, prior to the formation of that county from Amelia in 1753; the amount of land owned by each settler and where located:

Names of First Settlers	Date of purchase or settlement	No. of Acres	Where the lands were located
Anderson Bartlot.....	5th Sept, 1749....	953	Buffalo River
Anderson Charles.....	25th June, 1747....	3122	Buffalo & Brieny Rs.
do.	5th July, 1751....	400	Buffalo River
Anderson Henry.....	20th Augt, 1747....	1202	Bush & Meherrin Rs.
Arbuckle Samuel.....	25th July 1749....	800	Buffalo R.
Archtacon James.....	20th March, 1745....	400	Buffalo R.
Arnold James.....	1st Nov. 1743....	250	Mountain Creek
Atkins Robert.....	3d Nov, 1750....	400	Mountain Creek
Atwood James.....	20th March, 1745....	400	Briery R.
do.	20th July, 1748....	1765	Briery R.
Bagby John.....	30th Jany, 1743....	645	Mountain Cr.
Bagley George.....	1st Feby, 1738....	554	Snails Cr.
Baker Abraham.....	25th Sept, 1746....	400	Buffalo R.
Baker Caleb.....	20th July, 1748....	304	Buffalo R.
Baker Douglas.....	24th March, 1740....	1415	Spring Cr.
Baldwin Thomas.....	12th Feby, 1742....	400	Spring Cr.
do.	3d June, 1745....	400	S. Side Appomattox R
do.	5th June, 1746....	731	Buffalo R.
do.	5th July, 1751....	2100	Buffalo R.
Bibb John.....	12th Sept. 1738....	800	Buffalo R.
do.	10th July, 1745....	1200	Buffalo R.
Bigger John.....	25th July, 1749....	400	Buffalo R.
Blake, Frederick,.....	5th April, 1748....	400	Sandy River.
Blew Duncan.....	20th Sept. 1748....	228	Sdnay R.
Booker Edward.....	23d March, 1733....	503	Sailor's Cr.
do.	" " " ".....	238	Sailor's Cr.
Bowman Robt. & J. Ligon.....	28th Dec. 1736....	238	Sandy R.
Brifrate Edward.....	1st March, 1743....	1445	Falling Cr.
do.	25th June, 1747....	400	Buffalo R.

Names of First Settlers	Date of purchase or settlement	No. of Acres	Where the lands were located
Brown Daniel.....	15th March, 1744....	400	Sandy R.
Brown James.....	1st Oct, 1747.....	400	Appomattox R.
Brown William.....	15th Oct, 1741.....	400	Morton's Cr.
do.	25th Sept. 1746....	400	" "
do.	20th March, 1745..	400	Sailor's "
Burks Charles.....	25th July, 1740....	574	Sandy R.
Calliccoat William....	28th Aug. 1746....	800	Sailor's & Flatt Crs.
Cartain Thomas.....	20th Sept. 1745....	201	" Cr.
Carter Theodorick.....	20th Sept. 1748....	975	Bush & Briery Rs.
Childrey Thomas.....	30th Aug. 1743....	388	Briery R.
Chiles Henry.....	20th Aug. 1741....	1476	Appomattox R.
Chiles John.....	1st June, 1750....	400	Appomattox R.
Clemens Benjamin.....	22d Sept. 1739....	380	Sailor's Cr.
Cobbs Samuel.....	24th March, 1740..	3195	Falling "
do.	10th July, 1745....	8030	Buffalo R.
do.	20th Aug. 1745....	200	Sandy "
do.	1st June, 1750....	400	Bush "
do.	5th Feby, 1753....	429	" & Briery R.
do. & Win. Watson.....	5th June, 1746....	1850	Buffalo "
Coffee Peter.....	20th Sept. 1748....	220	Vaughan's Cr.
do.	28th Sept. 1748....	192	" "
Collins Stephen.....	6th Feby, 1745....	2400	Spring "
Cook George.....	3d Nov. 1750....	400	Harris's "
Craddock William....	10th Oct. 1752....	218	Sandy R.
Crawford John.....	5th June, 1736....	3546	Sailor's & Flatt Cr.
Cunningham Alx.....	28th Aug. 1746....	348	Little Mt. Creek
Cupples Charles.....	20th June, 1753....	236	Harris's Cr.
Davidson John.....	30th July, 1742....	400	Mountain "
do.	3d Nov. 1750....	400	" & Bush R.
Davis George.....	25th July, 1749....	400	Buffalo R.
Davis Peter.....	1st June, 1759....	522	Flewellins Branch
DeJarnette Mumford....	12th July, 1750....	400	Mountain Cr.
Dickens Christopher....	1st June, 1750....	96	" "
Dyer James.....	20th July, 1748....	200	Sandy R.
Eastes Elisha.....	12th Jan. 1747....	400	Briery "
do.	20th July, 1748....	400	" "
Eckholes Richard.....	15th Oct. 1741....	1600	Nottoway R
Eckholes William.....	20th Aug. 1747....	1091	Sailor's Cr.
Elam John.....	2d Jany, 1737....	400	" "
Elam Lodewick.....	20th March, 1745..	400	Falling "

Names or First Settlers	Date of purchase or settlement	No. of Acres	Where the lands were located
Elam William.....	20th Aug. 1747....	400	Vaughan's Cr.
Evans Griffin.....	5th Sept. 1749....	400	Buffalo R.
Ewing George.....	25th June, 1747....	287	" "
do.	15th Dec. 1749....	400	Vaughan's Cr.
Ewing Samuel.....	12th Jany, 1747....	395	Fort "
Fain William.....	26th July, 1746....	400	Appomattox R.
do.	15th Dec. 1749....	240	Buffalo "
Ferguson John.....	30th July, 1742....	780	Evans Cr.
Faeley Daniel.....	25th July, 1745....	400	Sailor's "
Fitzgerald John.....	15th Oct. 1741....	630	" "
Foster George.....	12th Jany, 1746....	363	" "
Franklyn Thomas.....	" " 1747....	400	Briery R.
Frasor Alexander.....	25th July, 1746....	400	Sandy "
do.	20th Sept. 1748....	177	Mountain Cr.
Fulton John.....	12th July, 1750....	400	Fort "

(To be continued)

WILL OF NATHANIEL WEST DANDRIDGE.

In the name of God amen I Nathaniel West Dandridge of the County of Hanover Being infirm but of sound and disposing memory do make this my last will and Testament for settling my Temporal concerns

Imprimis. I give my Beloved wife Jane Dandridge the use of the Tract of Land I live on Containing about seven hundred acres Being what I Reserv'd for my self when I laid off the several Tracts for my sons also my chariot and Horses and four chariot horses, a fourth part of my household and kitchen Furniture and of my stocks of Cattle Sheep and hogs during her natural life and after her death I give the said Land to my son William Dandridge and his heirs and the personals to be sold and the money Equally Divided Between my Four Daughters Dorothea Henry, Elizabeth Dandridge, Anna Katharina Dandridge, and Mary Claiborne Dandridge. I also give my wife a Black Mare called hers as her absolute property.

Item. I give to each of my sons William Alexander Spotswood, John, Robert and Nathaniel and to his heirs the Lands laid off and alloted to them Respectively together with the Slaves and other things I have delivered to them, for which I intend to make them deeds in my life time which if I do will fulfil this part of my will.

Item. I give to my Daughter Dorothea Henry one negro Slave named Mary now in her possession as her absolute property. to my Daughter Elizabeth a negro girl named Sukey Daughter of Sary and a sorrel mare call'd hers as her absolute property, to my Daughter Anna Katharina a negro girl nam'd Sally Daughter of Sary and a Sorrel mare call'd hers as her absolute property, and to my Daughter Mary Claibourn Dandridge a negro girl nam'd Sukey Daughter of Doll and a Bay mare call'd hers as her absolute property, nevertheless Each of my said Daughters shall account for the negros herein given to them as so much Received of their Share upon the General Division of Slaves herein after Directed so as to make the part of Each of my said Daughters in slaves Equal' and my Daughter Henry to account also for Patty which I gave her and is Since dead.

Item. All of the Residue of my slaves (after my wife, if she survives me shall have chosen hers according to our marriage agreement and those at her death) I give to be Equally Divided Between my said Daughter Dorithea Elizabeth Anna Katharina and Mary Claibourn and their Respective heirs they co-taking into the stock the negros herein Before given them so as to make an Equal Division as Before Directed.

Item. All the Rest of my Estate I give to my Executors or the survivor of them in trust to sell the same and the money to be Equally Divided Between my said four Daughters Dorethea, Elizabeth, Anna Katharina and Mary Claibourn and their respective Executors administrators.

Lastly. I constitute my said Wife Jane Dandridge and my son William Dandridge Executrix and Executor of this my last will and Testament seald and Published by me this Twenty fourth day of September one thousand seven hundred and eighty two.

N. W. DANDRIDGE.

[SEAL]

Seald and Published Before us who subscrib'd the same in Presence of the Testator and at his Request copy John Taylor, Edm'd Pendleton, John Rogers.

I give my still to my wife for life and at her death to my son William in Everything Else I confirm the above Will Octo'r 8th 1782.
Copy Edm'd Pendleton

A Copy N. W. Dandridge.

[SEAL]

[We are indebted to Mrs. James Lyons, daughter of Wm. Wirt Henry, for the copy of this will. N. W. Dandridge was a son of Col. William Dandridge, the immigrant. He was born in King William Co., Sept. 7, 1729, and died Jan. 16, 1786. He married first, June 18, 1747, Dorothea, daughter of Governor Alexander Spotswood, and secondly, Aug. 3, 1779, to Jane Pollard]

RANDOLPH—CORBIN.

Exact copy of entries made in Bible belonging to Mrs. Maria Beverley Randolph, Corbin.

Richard Randolph of Curles, Jr. Henrico Co. married Maria Beverley "Blandfield" Essex Co., Dec. 1st, 1785.

1. Richard Randolph their son born at "Turkey Island" Sep. 2, 1786 & d. July 13, 1787.
2. Richard Randolph (No 2) born at "Blandfield" Oct. 7th 1788.
3. Robert Beverley Randolph born at "Turkey Island" Nov. 10th 1790.
4. William Byrd Randolph b. at Monte Blanco March 29, 1792.
5. Maria Beverley Randolph born at Blandfield April 4th, 1794.
6. Midgley Randolph born at "Curles" April 29, 1796.
7. Peter Beverley Randolph born in Williamsburg Jan. 22, 1798.
8. Gawin Lane Corbin Randolph, born in Williamsburg Sep. 17, 1799.

Richard Randolph of "Curles" died in Williamsburg, March 18, 1799 aged 41 years.

Gawin Lane Corbin of "Kings Creek" married Mrs Maria Randolph April 12, 1800.

1. Their son Richard Randolph Corbin was born at "Kings Creek" April 11, 1801.
2. Lucy Beverley Corbin born at "Kings Creek" Sep. 1st, 1804.
3. John Tayloe Corbin born at "Kings Creek" Aug 21, 1806, d. March 1st, 1809.
4. Ann Byrd Corbin born at "Kings Creek" Nov. 26, 1808.

SLAUGHTER FAMILY

(Compiled by the late John S. Carpenter, Louisville, Ky.)

(Continued)

2. COL. ROBERT SLAUGHTER ⁶ (Robert⁵⁻⁴ Francis³⁻² John ¹) was born about —. Married in 1750 Susannah Harrison. He inherited his father's fondness for horses. Mention is made of a race in which his horse Ariel was one of the contestants. There is of record in Mercer County, Ky. a deed of slaves from this Robert Slaughter to his daughters Susannah and Eleanor and to his son Augustine Smith Slaughter, also a power of attorney to the last named, authorizing him to sell and make good titles to Robert Slaughter's one-fourth interest in 30,000 acres of land in Shelby County, Ky., now the richest farming district in the State. Issue Col. Robert and Susannah Harrison Slaughter:

- I. JAMES.—He was a Lieutenant and Captain in the Revolutionary Army. After the war he removed to Logan County, Ky. where he died in 1833. He married 1st. Elizabeth Slaughter of Fauquier Co., Va.; 2nd. Nancy Hampton; 3rd. Miss Mildred Bocock. By his first wife he had issue:
 - a. WILLIAM H. of Salisbury, N. C.
 - b. TABITHA married Rev. Valentine Cook. A biographical sketch of the Rev. Valentine Cook, A. M. by Edward Stephenson D. D. published in 1858 says "His father, Valentine Cook Sr., was the son of John Hamilton Cook of London, England who was a first cousin of the renowned mariner of that name.
 - c. ARTHUR born 1784. He married May 1811 Sallie Dinwiddie Harrison Fowke.
 - d. ROBERT F., physician, Bowling Green, Ky.
 - e. ELIZABETH married Mr. Gatewood.
 - f. MATTHEW married Catherine Slaughter of Mercer County.
 - g. SUSAN married Mr. Bell.
 - h. MARTHA married Mr. Allensworth.
- II. CHARLES.—He was the only one of his father's children who did not go to Kentucky. He married Miss Poin-dexter of Louisa County, Va., and settled in Campbell County, Va. He died prior to 1814. Issue:

- a. JOHN.
 - b. ROBERT.
 - c. NANCY married Glover Davenport.
 - d. ELIZABETH married James P. Bullock.
- III. GABRIEL.—He was born in Culpeper, Va., 1767. Died in Mercer County, Ky., in 1830. He married 1st. Sarah Slaughter, daughter of Thomas Slaughter of Caroline County, Va. and 2nd. Miss Elizabeth Hord of Caroline County, Va. Col. Gabriel Slaughter commanded a regiment of Kentucky riflemen at the Battle of New Orleans and was highly commended in the official despatches of Andrew Jackson. He received the thanks of the Kentucky Legislature for conspicuous gallantry on that occasion. He was a member of the Kentucky State Senate. He was also Lieutenant Governor and Governor of the State. Issue:
- a. Mary Buckner married Jeremiah Fisher.
 - b. Susan Harrison married James Caldwell.
 - c. John Hord married Mary Belle Weissiger.
 - d. Fanny Hord married Rev. John Torrey Worthington.
 - e. Felix Grundy—d. s. p.
- IV. JESSE.—Born in Culpeper about 1768. Died in Mercer County Ky. in 1824. He married Miss Lucy Thornton Slaughter, daughter of Thomas Slaughter of Caroline County, Va. and a sister of his brother Gabriel's first wife. Issue:
- a. Francis Thornton.
 - b. Susannah Harrison married 1st. Lawrence Egbert; 2nd. William Sea.
 - c. Mary, born July 11, 1796; married Edmund Burrus.
 - d. Jesse—d. s. p. 1816.
 - e. Gabriel Madison married 1st. Sarah Burrus (1828); 2nd. Lydia Maddox.
 - f. William H. married Elizabeth Bell (1830).
 - g. Thomas married Julia Ann Brock.
 - h. Sally married Lewis Slaughter (1820) son of Francis Lightfoot Slaughter and grandson of Col. John Slaughter and his wife Elizabeth Suggett.
 - i. Daniel S.—d. s. p. 1835. By his will freedom was granted to all his slaves.
- V. AUGUSTINE SMITH.—He married on Feb. 12, 1801 Susannah Fisher. Issue:
- a. Lucinda Smith born Apr. 20, 1802 married Rev. John S. Major April 8, 1817.
 - b. Eliza married 1st. Mr. Nelson; 2nd. Mr. Bradshaw.
 - c. Stephen F. married Miss Annie Sloan.

- d. Gabriel Stout born Aug. 7, 1809 married Eliza Drake.
He died Apr. 13, 1850.
- e. Robert V. born July 18, 1811 married 1st.—, 2nd.
Nancy Kindrick; 3rd. Mary Jane Poor. He died
April 21, 1868.
- f. Susannah Harrison born Nov. 18, 1813, died Sept. 2,
1857; married Geo. Giles Hawkins.
- g. Mary Davis born Nov. 9, 1816 died Nov. 30, 1883.
Married 1st. John Waller Burrs April 10, 1834;
2nd. Henry Bell Nov. 4, 1850.
- VI. LUCY.—Married Robert Slaughter, son of Col. John Slaugh-
ter. Their children were:
 - a. Charles.
 - b. Edmund.
 - c. Nancy married James Samuel.
 - d. Susanrah married Thomas Mundy.
 - e. Mildred married Mr. Curd.
 - f. Fanny married Mr. Curd.
- VII. TABITHA.—Married John Lightfoot. She died prior to Aug.
31, 1809, as on that date John Lightfoot married as his
second wife Margaret Pendleton Slaughter, widow of
Robert Slaughter of Bardstown. Issue of Tabitha and
John Lightfoot.
 - a. Susannah.
 - b. Elizabeth married Edmund Waller.
 - c. John G.
 - d. Philip.
 - e. Robert.
 - f. Amelia married John Gairy.
 - g. Nancy married Robert Hutson.
 - h. Mary.
- VIII. SUSANNAH.—Married Thomas Lillard (Nov. 23, 1791).
- IX. ELEANOR.—Married Benjamin Fisher.

12. WILLIAM SLAUGHTER⁶ (Robert ^{5.4} Francis ^{3.2} John¹) was born in Culpeper about 1724. He served in the French and Indian Wars as Lieutenant and was a Major in the Revolutionary Army. He married Miss Zimmerman of Madison County and removed to Jefferson County, Ky. Issue:

- I. THOMAS Triplett.
- II. WILLIAM married Miss Briscoe.
- III. JOHN.
- IV. GABRIEL.
- V. SMITH.—He married Miss Crane. He represented Jefferson
County, Ky. in the legislature for many years.

13. THOMAS SLAUGHTER⁶ (Robert^{5.4} Francis^{3.2} John¹) married Miss Robinson. On April 26, 1756 Thomas Slaughter Esq. was commissioned as Lieut. Colonel and Commander of the forces for Culpeper Co. against the Indians above Winchester. There is of record a petition of Col. Thomas Slaughter addressed to the Right Honorable John, Earl of Dunmore, and the Honorable Council, in which the petitioner showed that in the year 1756, he received a commission from the Hon. Robert Dinwiddie Esq., then Lieutenant Governor of the Colony, to be Colonel of a body of forces for the County of Culpeper, with directions to raise 400 men to be marched on an expedition against the Indians above Winchester, under the command of the petitioner, a Major, four Captains, ten Lieutenants and proportionable subaltern officers. In obedience to this command, the petitioner raised above three hundred men, and marched to Winchester, where he was to receive orders from Col. George Washington Esq., then Commander of the Virginia Regiment. There being then assembled from other counties more men than was necessary, Col. Washington after holding a council of war determined to discharge part of the force to save expense, reserving part only from each county, that there might be no necessity for retaining any of the field officers. Under this decision two companies of Culpeper men were retained and served during the summer. The petitioner was not an officer of militia at the time he received his commission but accepted it for that service. Afterwards he was engaged in recruiting men for the Royal American Regiment, and marched with a Company of Volunteers during the war to the frontier. Among those serving under Colonel Slaughter were Lieutenant Francis Slaughter, Ensigns John Slaughter, James Slaughter and Francis Slaughter Jr.

Petition for grant of land.

(To be continued)

THE BEVERLEY FAMILY

(Continued)

42. ROBERT GAINES⁵ BEVERLEY (Harry⁴) of "Hazlewood", Caroline Co., was born —, and died in 1797. He rapidly wasted nearly all of his fine estate, and when he died in King George Co. (where his will is recorded) owned only a few hundred acres of land. One case given in the Virginia Reports states that before he was of age he lost 25,000 lbs of tobacco on one game of cards. "Hazlewood" was sold to John Taylor of Caroline. R. G. Beverley married Elizabeth daughter of William Buckner and had issue:



COL. ROBERT BOLLING
The Emigrant

Negative property of
H. P. Cook Photographer
Richmond, Va.

81. William⁶; 82. Harry Stanard⁶ (of whom later); 83. Robert Hazlewood⁶; 84. Maria M. G.⁶ married (license in King George Co. May 15, 1817) John Hooe Jr of "Locust Grove," Prince William Co.

82. HARRY STANARD⁶ BEVERLEY removed to Nottoway County, married and had issue:

84. Robert H⁷, of Nottoway County; 85. Mrs Hatchett, 86. Mrs. Epes; 87. Mrs. Woodson.

We should be glad to have a full account of the descendants of Robt. Gaines-Beverley, and also of various members of the "Blandfield" branch of the family, who have been omitted from lack of information.

This genealogy will be concluded in the next number with the will of William Beverley of "Blandfield," member of the Council and patentee of Beverley Manor, Augusta Co., a copy of which has recently been discovered.

(To be concluded)

TURNER FAMILY

(Concluded)

71. THOMAS THEODORE⁶ TURNER married Harriet Brown and had issue: 101. Lyzinka; 102. Julia, married Kingsbury Waterman; 102. Anne; 103. Lucas; 104. Harriet; 105. Mamie Tasker; 106. Harry Smith; 107. Theodora; 108. Edith; 109. Arthur Campbell.

77. CHARLES HUNT⁶ TURNER, married Margaret Barlow, and had issue: 110. Lucy Barlow; 111. Charles Hunt; 112. Stephen Douglas.

79. JAMES LUCAS⁶ TURNER married Bertha Choteau, and died in 1853. He had issue: 113. James Lucas; 114. Bertha Choteau; 115. Julian; 115. Thomas; 116. Charles; 117. Virginia Sarpy.

85. WILSON PELHAM HOXTON⁶ TURNER married Maud Valle and had issue: 118. Henry; 119. Isobel Austin; 120. Wilson P. H.

THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROLFE WITH NOTICES OF SOME CONNECTED FAMILIES.

(Continued)

BOLLING OF VIRGINIA

Until a few years ago when the fragments were removed to a family burial vault in Petersburg, the broken tomb of Col. Robert Bolling, the immigrant, remained at "Kippax," Prince George County. It bore the Bolling arms and the following epitaph:

"Here lyeth interred in hope of a joyful resurrection, the body of Robert Bolling, the son of John and Mary Bolling, of Allhallows, Barkin Parish, Tower Street, London. He was born the 26th of December in the year 1646, and came to Virginia October the 2d, 1680, and departed this life the 17th day of July, 1709, aged sixty-two years, six months and twenty-one days."

As these dates show, Robert Bolling was only fourteen years of age when he came to the colony and was doubtless, in the care of some friend. In early manhood he engaged in trade as a merchant, and the firm of "Robert Bolling and Company" is referred to in the records of several counties, showing that their business was extensive. He was also a planter and acquired large tracts of land. His residence was in Charles City County, on the south side of James River in what is now Prince George County. The name of the plantation where he lived, "Kippax," did not probably originate with him, as he had, so far as is known, no reason for giving the name.

The first public office which he held was, doubtless, that of justice of Charles City County, and he was sheriff of that county in 1692 and 1699 (*Va. Mag. Hist. and Biog.* I, 234). In 1702 he was still a justice. He was member of the House of Burgesses for Charles City at the sessions of April 1688, April 1692, and April 1699 and for Prince George, April 1704 (*Va. Mag. Hist. and Biog.* XV, 332, 438, 441, and *Colonial Va. Register*). In 1705 he is styled, in a land patent, "Col. Robert Bolling," which indicates that he was then Colonel of the Prince George militia.

Col. Bolling probably acquired much land by purchase, as his grants were not extensive. There is on record in Henrico County a deed dated March 1700-1701, from Stephen Cocke to Robert Bolling, merchant, of Bristol parish, Charles City Co., conveying 240 acres north of the Appomattox River, part of a plantation called Old Town. His grants comprised about 1760 acres in Bristol Parish, 50 acres in Henrico Co., and 1973 acres in Prince George on Moccassoneck Creek and Nottoway River. The last grant, dated May 6, 1706 was to "Collo. Robert Bolling." His first grant was in 1682 to "Robert Bolling, Gent."

There is in the Virginia State Library an old volume of the laws of Virginia known as "Purvis's Collection," which once belonged to Robert. A fly leaf contains an entry which gives the dates of his birth and arrival in Virginia as they appear on his tomb, and continues, "& in the year 75 married Jane the daughter of Thomas Rolfe, gent., by whom he had one son, John Bolling, Born ye 26th day of Jan'y 1676. She dying [in 1676-Bolling Memoirs] he married a second venture Anne ye daughter of Major John Stith in ye year 1681, by whom he hath Robt Bolling born Jan ye 25th 1686, ditto Stith Bolling Borne March ye 28th 1686, ditto Edward Bolling borne ye first day of October 1687, ditto Ann Bolling borne ye 22d of July 1690, ditto Drury Bolling borne ye 21st day of June 1695, ditto Thomas Bolling borne ye 30th day of March 1697-8, & Agnes Bolling borne ye 30th November 1700, and that god



MAJOR JOHN BOLLING

Negative property of
H. P. Cook, Photographer
Richmond, Va.

almighty may bless these blessings shall be the continuall prayer of their father Robt Bolling."

A genealogy of the descendants of Robert Bolling, eldest son of the second marriage is given Slaughter's **History of Bristol Parish**. This branch, though always prominent, does not come within the scope of the present account. A carefully prepared and complete account of the descendants of the second marriage of Col. Bolling, would be a valuable addition to Virginia genealogy, especially if illustrated by the splendid collection of family portraits. The Petersburg branch, like their cousins of the other line, have a portrait of the emigrant, and it is believed of every generation from him to the present time.

As Dr. Slaughter did not give any of the offices held by the younger branches of the family it may be well to add them here. Robert Bolling, Burgess for Prince George at the sessions of May 1723, May 1726, and May 1730. Alexander Bolling Burgess for Prince George at the sessions of March 1756, Sept. 1756, April 1757, March 1758, Sept. 1758, Nov. 1758, Feb. 1759, Nov. 1759, March, May and October 1760, March 1761, Nov. 1766, and March 1767. Robert Bolling Burgess for Dinwiddie at the sessions of March 1756, Sept. 1756, April 1757, March 1758, Nov. 1761, Jan. 1762, March 1762, Nov. 1762, May 1763, Jan 1764, Oct 1764, May 1765, Nov. 1766, March 1767, March 1768, May 1769, Nov. 1769, Feb. 1772, March 1773, and May 1774.

Col. Robert and Jane³ (Rolfe) Bolling had issue:

I.—JOHN⁴, born Jan. 27, 1676, died April 20, 1729, married Dec. 1697, Mary Kennon.

I. MAJOR JOHN⁴ BOLLING, of "Cobbs," Henrico Co. (now Chesterfield; born Jan. 27, 1676, died at "Cobbs" April 20, 1729; married, December 1697 (License dated Dec. 29th—**Henrico Records**), Mary, daughter of Richard Kennon, of "Conjuror's Neck," Henrico Co. (now Chesterfield).

John Bolling, who from his rank in the Henrico militia was styled Major John Bolling, "devoted himself," says the **Bolling Memoirs**,*

Robert Bolling, of "Chellowe", Buckingham County, wrote, in French, about 1764, "A Memoir of a Portion of the Bolling Family, of England and Virginia". It remained in manuscript until 1868, when a handsome edition, a translation, was published by the well known Virginia Antiquary, the late Thomas H. Wynne. Mr. Wynne added many notes and obtained the permission of Mr. Thomas Bolling, owner of a long series of Bolling portraits to have them photographed for reproduction. The book contains the following portraits: (1) Col. Robert Bolling, the emigrant; (2) John Bolling, the son; (3) Mary Kennon wife of John Bolling; (4) John Bolling, Jr.; (5) Elizabeth Blair, wife of John Bolling, Jr.; (6) Thomas Bolling, son of John Jr.; (7) Betty Gay, wife of Thomas Bolling; (8) Richard Randolph, of "Curles"; (9) Jane Bolling, his wife; (10) Richard Randolph, Jr., of "Curles"; (11) Ann Meade, his wife; (12) William Bolling, of "Bolling Hall"; (13) Mary Randolph, his wife; (14) Ann Meade Bolling, daughter of William Bolling; (15) Portrait of a minister called "Rev. Hugh Blair"; as there was no such person in Virginia, the subject of this portrait is no doubt Rev. James Blair, President of William and Mary College, and uncle of the wife of John Bolling, Jr.; (16) Judge John Robertson. The originals of all these portraits, except the last, are now owned by Mr. Richard Bolling, who also has another portrait of Betty (Gay) Bolling, with two children; of a "Captain Bolling", of U. S. Senate or Thomas Bolling Robertson, of Louisiana, and of Richard and John Morris, of Hanover Co., Va. All of Mr. Bollings portraits have for a number of years been loaned to the Virginia Historical Society. When Mr. Wynne, obtained permission to reproduce the portraits for publication, it is stated that he has very fine water-color copies made and these were photographed for his book. A comparison shows that these portraits were admirably copied. The photographic negatives of all of these portraits are now the property of Mr. H. P. Cooke, photographer, Richmond, Va. Other portraits of members of this branch of the Bolling family are in existence.

"to commerce. He had a gay, lively, penetrating spirit. He lived at Cobbs, on Appomattox River, where he received all the profits of an immense trade with the Indians, and enjoyed at the same time all the pleasures of Society; for which never was there a person better formed."

Besides his business as a merchant Major Bolling was an extensive planter, and also took an active part in public affairs. He was a justice of Henrico in 1699, and in 1707, when he is styled Captain. He appears to have lived in Charles City County in early life, as there is recorded in Henrico, a deed, dated August 1697, from Bartholomew Fowler, gent., of James City Co., to John Bolling, gent., of Charles City Co., conveying 100 acres in Henrico called Varina. It is believed that John Bolling was already in possession of land here inherited from his ancestor John Rolfe.

Major John Bolling was a member of the House of Burgesses for Henrico County at the sessions of October 1710, Nov. 1711, Jan. 1712, Oct. 1712, Nov. 1713, Nov. 1714, April 1718, May 1723, and May 1726 (Col. Va. Register).

"Cobbs" is on the left bank of the Appomattox in the County of Chesterfield. It is on quite a high bluff just below a bend in the river. Several wooded islands in front, the hills of Prince George across the river and the distant steeples of Petersburg show an extent of view which explains why John Bolling chose it as a place to build his home. The house at "Cobbs," a large frame building was destroyed by fire years ago. A rather crude drawing of it has been preserved.

In the fields near the house site fragments of wine bottles lettered "J. Bolling Cobbs," and "T. Bolling Cobbs" have been ploughed up. All the old tombs have been destroyed.

The will of John Bolling was dated April 29, 1727, and proved in Henrico October 1729. He gives his wife Mary the plantation called Cobbs, (600 acres) which he lived on, for her life; also his household stuff, stock of horses, cattle, &c. &c. To "Mr. John Fleming who lately married my daughter Mary," 1207 acres over against Licking [Licking Hole Creek, now in Goochland], five negroes, and a sum of money. States that he promised a portion of £430 to his daughter Mary. To his daughter Elizabeth Bolling 1200 acres adjoining the land given to John Fleming, and £200 in money. Gives land at Flat Creek, and certain slaves to be divided between his daughters Martha and Ann. To his grandson Richard Randolph £100. All remainder of estate to his son John. Major John and Mary Bolling had issue:

- †2. I.—John^s, b. Jan. 20, 1700; d. Sept. 6, 1757; married (I) Elizabeth Lewis, Gloucester Co. she d. s. p., married (II) Aug. 1, 1728, Elizabeth Blair.
- †3. II.—Jane^s, born 1703, died 1766; married Col. Richard Randolph, of "Curles," Henrico County.



MARY KENNON
Wife of Major JOHN BOLLING

Negative property of
H. P. Cook, Photographer
Richmond, Va.

- †4. III.—Mar⁵ born 1711, died Aug. 10, 1744; married Jan. 20, 1747, Col. John Fleming, of Goochland County. See "Fleming Family," p. II. (She is called "2d daughter" in Fleming Bible).
- †5. IV.—Elizabeth⁵, born 1709 (§), died——; married Dr. William Gay, of Henrico and Chesterfield counties.
- †6. V.—Martha⁵, born 1713, died October 23d, 1749, married in 1727 (§), Thomas Eldridge, of Henrico and Sussex counties.
- †7. VI.—Anne⁵, born——, died 1800, married James Murray of "Athol Braes," ~~Annetta~~ ^{Pr. Geo.} County.
- (TO BE CONTINUED)

BOOK REVIEWS.

DWELLY'S PARISH RECORDS. Edited by E. Dwelly. Author of "The Illustrated Gaelic Dictionary," &c., &c., Vol. I. The First Portion of the Bishop's Transcripts, at Wells, being those that are in the most fragile condition [Section 1. Parishes A-H]. Compiled from the Originals by Arthur H. Jewers Herne Bay. Printed and Published by the editor at his Genealogical Offices, Margate Road. Sole Agent—A. H. Mayhew, 56 Charing Cross Road, London, pp. 485.

All Americans searching for English ancestry know of parish registers; but a knowledge of the Bishops' Transcripts is not so widespread. In the reign of Elizabeth it was ordered that at Easter two copies of the register for the past year should be sent from each parish to the Bishop's registry and that of the Archdeacon of the district. This order was far from being fully and regularly obeyed and the treatment of these transcripts in the Bishop's registry was far from complying with the spirit of the law. In consequence of the neglect by both parishes and bishops the transcripts are frequently very deficient and in bad condition, and Messrs Jewers and Dwelly are doing a most valuable work in preserving them in print.

The editor says in his preface: "Bishop's Transcripts are of particular value to anyone collecting information about a family and knowing the county they belonged to but not the parish or parishes. A search through the transcripts, which are comparatively few in number, will generally, in a very short time, disclose connections with parishes which one might have hunted for in vain for years by going through all the registers in several parishes." And we may add that the American, who does not even know the county his ancestor came from may find in these Bishop's Transcripts many possible clues.

The Diocese of Bath and Wells included Somerset and neighboring portions of England.

As an example of what may be found we cite, from p. 430, an entry which almost certainly must refer to a family which emigrated to Virginia. At Firehead on Sept. 17, 1609, Humphrey, son of John Tabb, was christened. An Humphrey Tabb, ancestor of a prominent Virginian family, came to Virginia in or before 1637.

It is hoped that Mr. Dwelly will receive ample support in his good work.

Original Article

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VIRGINIA COUNTY RECORD PUBLICATIONS. New Series. Volume I. Westmoreland County. Edited by the late Wm. Armstrong Crozier, F. R. S., F. G. S. A. (Editor of the Virginia County Records, &c. &c.), and published posthumously by Mrs. Wm. Armstrong Crozier. Hasbrouck Heights, New Jersey, MDCCCXIII. pp 102, an index of 8 pages (additional).

The late Mr. Crozier did much good work for Virginia genealogy in his various record publications; but none more useful than this, which was just through the press at the time of his death. Westmoreland is a county from which genealogists are constantly needing information and it is one from which, until quite recently, it was impossible to obtain anything by correspondence.

The book contains abstracts of all wills from 1655 to 1794, lists of inventories, of land grants, and of Revolutionary militia officers. It has a good index and is a book indispensable to genealogists.

VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY. List of the Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia (Supplement). Special Report of the Department of Archives and History for 1912. H. J. Eckenrode, Archivist, Richmond, Davis Bottom, Superintendent of Public Printing, 1913, pp. 335.

The first part of the list of Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia, published in 1912, has already become well known throughout the country. It contained between thirty-five and thirty-six thousand names drawn almost entirely from manuscript and printed sources in the State Library. For years the U. S. War Department positively refused to allow its Revolutionary records to be copied. A change in this policy was made and taken advantage of by the State of Virginia and the lists in the War Department were copied by the photostat process. These lists constitute the chief material of the present volume, which has, however, many additions from other sources. This second list contains about 8500 separate names.

It is needless to say that this book has been edited with great care and skill by Dr. Eckenrode who has prefixed it with a valuable introduction.

VIRGINIA MILITIA IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR. McAllister's Data.

By J. T. McAllister, Hot Springs, Va. McAllister Publishing Co., Hot Springs, Va. [1913] pp. 337, with index.

Mr. J. T. McAllister, a lawyer residing at the Hot Springs, Va., is carried by his professional work to many county seats in the western portion of Virginia and in West Va. Always interested in the history and antiquities of the State, he commenced years ago making notes of

the information relating to the Revolutionary militia, which is practically buried in the various county records. These records consist of pension declarations, memoranda of commissions &c., which supply a large amount of information. The original militia muster and pay rolls of the very large number of militia who served in Virginia during the Revolution appear to have been lost or destroyed and this fact adds to the value of Mr. McAllister's book. He has examined in whole or in part the records of forty-one counties and his extracts give a mass of new information. In addition there is a long list of Virginia militia pensioners who, in 1835, were living outside the State.

The work can be highly commended to all students of our Revolutionary history, or who are seeking Revolutionary ancestors. The only criticism which can be made is that there are not infrequent mistakes in the assignment to counties of the various militia companies referred to in the pension declarations. For instance, Robt. Bolling of Petersburg is assigned to Hanover because in 1778 he volunteered in that county under Captain Thos. Nelson. The troop of cavalry he commanded in 1780 was raised in and about his home, Petersburg. Only a very minute study of the records and a large knowledge of the residences of the militia captains will enable any one to place them all certainly in the counties to which they belong.

But these are minor errors, which in most cases are corrected by the pension declarations themselves as printed in this volume.

The book is also accompanied by a pamphlet giving a useful index to Virginians in Saffell's *Records of the Revolutionary War*.

THOMAS RITCHIE. A STUDY IN VIRGINIA POLITICS. BY
CHARLES HENRY AMBLER, PH. D. THE BELL BOOK
AND STATIONERY COMPANY. RICHMOND, 1913.

In the newspaper novel *Queed*, the hero, an assistant editorial writer, is represented as beginning life as a very serious student of society and politics. Since the time he lived in is our own, it is needless to say that he was not a marked editorial success. The old editor of the paper, a highly up-to-date personage, informed Queed one day in a spirit of kindly warning that the public vastly preferred descriptions of dog-fights to long political essays; and at the same time the young woman in whom Queed was interested and who was interested in Queed advised him to mend his sinfully impractical ways. Queed, taking the admonition to heart, abandoned science, became an authority on dog-fights, succeeded tremendously, married the level-headed young lady and lived happily ever afterwards.

Undoubtedly dog-fights are more entertaining than political discussions and the modern press by presenting dog-fights in every variety of skillful detail has taught the public to expect the newspapers to be filled with

them. For political information, still a matter of some importance, the public turns to the fifteen-cent magazines, which profess seriousness and a desire to arrive at the facts of politics. Therefore their power has grown great in the land and may grow greater in the approaching hour of crisis.

Doctor Ambler's journalistic biography, **Thomas Ritchie**, is a history of those times before the press had conceived the idea of describing dog-fights when the newspapers were filled not with news but with lengthy, dry and tedious political articles. And just for the reason that they were political organs *per se*, the newspapers had a political influence far greater than that of their modern descendants. The *Richmond Enquirer*, over which Ritchie presided, was a power and its editor played his part in president-making and in the shaping of great issues. Ritchie himself was courted by the politicians of all parties; Clay flattered him and Van Buren won him over to an alliance with the Jacksonian faction which had an important effect on the history of the country. He was a great leader in Virginia and a widely-read critic and exponent of Federal policies for the whole period of his editorship in *Richmond* and until he went to Washington to assume control of the administration organ, when he waned rapidly into his grave.

A biography of the noted Southern editor, who for a half-century was in intimate touch with State and general politics, could not well be anything but a history of Federal affairs from the stand-point of Virginia. What gives Doctor Ambler's book a peculiar value is the fact that this half-century he treats of covers years of an age of Virginia life about which little has been written. Aside from the **Letters and Times of the Tylers**, there was no authentic work on the subject until the appearance of **Thomas Ritchie**, and Doctor Ambler, by his exhaustive study of the files of the *Richmond Enquirer* and other Virginia papers, has been able to add much to our information on the history of the United States in the administrations of Monroe, Adams, Jackson and Van Buren, while the Virginia leaders, like Giles and Tazewell, who were known practically only as great names, are put in their proper historical setting. The "inwardness" of the failure of John C. Calhoun to attain the presidency and to secure a solid backing of Southern States for the South Carolina anti-tariff stand is revealed in Ritchie's inveterate distrust of Calhoun and his refusal of all proffers in the South Carolinian's behalf. Calhoun failed as much because he could not secure a united Southern support as for any other reason and he was unable to secure the support of Virginia largely because of Ritchie and his fellow-politicians, who while States-rights in principle wished to continue the good understanding with Van Buren and the other Northern leaders. Ritchie was an able, not a great man, and he could not read the signs of the times, or else it is not likely that he would have continued to aid in defeating the presidential ambitions of Calhoun, who alone of American

statesmen might have found some solution for the difficulties of the country. Nevertheless, in certain things, Ritchie showed insight, as in the demand for the annexation of Texas, which he was among the first to urge, beginning so early as 1819. He was anything but the self-sacrificing martyr type but there can be no question of the genuineness of his patriotism and the value of his services to Virginia, for the development of whose material resources he labored constantly through many years.

Doctor Ambler's book transcends its title: it is a general work of politics rather than a biography in the narrower sense and consequently it is more valuable than most biographies. He has with patient effort and excellent historical understanding untangled the twisted skeins of Virginia politics in that confused and difficult era when the Whig party arose to combat the Democracy—when the combinations of politicians changed with moving-picture quickness and the antagonism of North and South had begun to shape events for the final conflict. To have done this is to have accomplished a great work. The history of Virginia, as written, while fairly full for the colonial period and less full but at least outlined for the Revolution, has been largely a *terra incognita* for the time between 1781 and 1861, particularly for the decade or so following 1825. In making an adequate presentation of the politics of this time, when the state was still a pivotal if less conspicuous member of the Union, Doctor Ambler has shed light both on the history of Virginia and the of United States.

H. J. Eckenrode.

The first of these is the fact that the British
 government has been unable to secure the
 necessary support of the United States
 government in its efforts to maintain
 the integrity of the British Empire.
 The second is the fact that the British
 government has been unable to secure the
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VIRGINIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXII.

APRIL, 1914.

No. 2

THE RANDOLPH MANUSCRIPT.

VIRGINIA SEVENTEENTH CENTURY RECORDS.

From the Original in the Collection of the Virginia Historical
Society

(CONTINUED)

Commissions and Instructions to the Earl of Orkney for the Gov-
ernment of Virginia.

(CONCLUDED)

9. And in Order to prevent the Acceptance of false Cocquets
or Certificates (which has been practiced to our great Prejudice)
You are to give Effectual Orders that for all such European

Goods, as by the said Act are to be Ship^d or Laden in England, Wales, or Berwick Cocquets for the Same from hence be produced to the Collectors or other Officers of the Customs in Our said Colony and Dominion of Virginia for the time being before the unlading thereof. And you shall give Order that no European Goods be Landed but by Warrant from the said Collector in the Presence of an Officer appointed by him. And for the better prevention of frauds of this kind, you shall take care that according to the said Act of Trade no Ship or Vessel be permitted to Lode or unlode any Goods or Commodities whatsoever untill the Master or Commander thereof shall first have made known to you or such Officer or other Person as shall be thereunto Authorized and appointed. The Arrival of the said Ship or Vessel with her Name, and the Name and Sirname of her Master, and hath Shewn that She is a Ship duly Navigated and otherwise Qualify^d according to Law, and hath deliver^d to you, or such other Person as aforesaid a true and Perfect Inventory of her Lading, together with the Place or Places in which the said Goods were Laden, and taken into the said Ship or Vessel, under forfeiture of such Ships and Goods.

10. You shall not make or allow of any By Laws Usages or Customs in our said Colony and Dominion of Virginia which are Repugnant to the Laws herein before mention'd or any of them, so far as they do relate to our said Plantations on any of them or to any other Law hereafter to be made in this Kingdom, so far as such Law shall relate to and mention the said Plantations; But you shall declare all such Laws, By Laws, Usages, or Customs in our said Colony and Dominion of Virginia, which are any ways fepugnant to the foremention'd Laws, or any of them to be illegal, Null and void to all intents and purposes whatsoever.

11. You shall be aiding to the Collectors and other Officers appointed, or that Shall hereafter be appointed by the Commissioners of Our Customs in this Kingdom by and under the Authority and Direction of the Commissioners of our Tresaury, or Our high Treasurer of Great Britain for the time being, in putting in Execution the Several Acts of Parliament before mention'd, and you shall cause due Prosecution of all such

The first of these is the fact that the American Medical Association is a voluntary association of physicians and surgeons. It is not a government agency, nor is it a corporation. It is a body of men who are interested in the welfare of the medical profession and the public. They are men who are engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery, and who are interested in the advancement of their profession and the improvement of the medical service to the public.

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Persons as shall any wise hinder or resist any of the said Officers of Our Customs in the Performance of their Duty.

12. You shall take Care that upon any Actions, Suits and Informations, that shall be brought, Commenc'd or enter'd in Our said Colony and Dominion Of Virginia, upon any Law or Statute concerning our Duties, or Ships or Goods to be forfeited by reason of any unlawful Importation or Exportation there be not any Jury, but of such as are Natives of this Kingdom or Ireland, or are born in any of our said Plantations.

13. If You shall discover that any Persons or their Assigns Claiming any right or property in any Island or Tract of Land upon the Continent of America by Charter or by Letters Patents, shall at any time hereafter Alien, Sell, or Dispose of any of any such Island, Tract of Land or Propriety other than to our Natural born Subjects of Great Britain without the License and consent of Us Our Heirs and Successors, signify'd by our or their Order in Council first had and Obtain'd. You shall give Notice thereof unto us, and to Our Commissioners of Our Treasury, or to our High Treasurer of Great Britian for the time being.

14. You shall take Care that all Places of Trust, in the Courts of Law, or in what relates to the Treasury of our foresaid Colony & Dominion of Virginia, be in the hands of our Nayive born Subjects of this Kingdom or Ireland or the Plantations.

15. And that there may be no Interruption or delay in matters of Prosecution and Execution of Justice in our Courts of Judicature within our said Colony and Dominion of Virginia, by the Death or Removal of any of Our Officers employ'd therein until we can be advis'd thereof, and appoint others to succeed in their Places, You shall make Choice of Persons of known loyalty, Experience, Diligence, and Fidelity to be Employ'd for the Purposes aforesaid until you shall have our Approbation of them, or the Nomination of others from hence.

16. You shall from time to time correspond with the Commissioners of our Customs in this Kingdom for the time being, & Advise them of all Failures, Neglects, Frauds & Misdemeanors of any of the Officers of an Customs in our said Colony and

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession is not a homogeneous group. There are many different types of physicians, and each type has its own special interests. For example, the interests of a general practitioner are different from those of a specialist. The interests of a hospital physician are different from those of a private practitioner. The interests of a medical student are different from those of a practicing physician. This diversity of interests makes it difficult to formulate a single policy that will satisfy all groups. The second factor is the fact that the medical profession is a powerful group. It has the ability to influence public opinion and to lobby effectively in Congress. This gives it a special position in the political process. The third factor is the fact that the medical profession is a highly organized group. It has a long history of self-regulation and of maintaining high standards of practice. This gives it a reputation for integrity and for competence. The fourth factor is the fact that the medical profession is a highly educated group. Its members are trained in the sciences and in the arts. This gives them a broad perspective on the issues that face society. The fifth factor is the fact that the medical profession is a highly ethical group. Its members are bound by a code of ethics that is based on the principles of beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice. This gives them a reputation for honesty and for fairness.

The medical profession is a complex and powerful group. It has the ability to influence public opinion and to lobby effectively in Congress. It has a long history of self-regulation and of maintaining high standards of practice. It has a reputation for integrity and for competence. It has a broad perspective on the issues that face society. It is bound by a code of ethics that is based on the principles of beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice. This gives it a special position in the political process. The medical profession is a complex and powerful group. It has the ability to influence public opinion and to lobby effectively in Congress. It has a long history of self-regulation and of maintaining high standards of practice. It has a reputation for integrity and for competence. It has a broad perspective on the issues that face society. It is bound by a code of ethics that is based on the principles of beneficence, non-maleficence, and justice. This gives it a special position in the political process.

Dominion of Virginia, and shall also advise them as Occasion shall offer, of all occurrences necessary for their Information relating either to the Aforesaid Laws of Trade & Navigation, or to Our Revenue of Customs and other Duties under their Management both in Great Britain and the Plantations And you shall give the like Information to our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

17. Whereas by the aforesaid Act for preventing fraud and regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade. Its provided for the more Effectual prevention of frauds which may be used to Elude the Intention of the Act by Colouring Foreign Ships under English Names, that from and after the 25 March 1698 no Ship or Vessel shall be deem'd, or Pass as a ship of the built of England, Ireland, Wales, Berwick, Guernsey, Jersey or any of Our Plantations in America so as to be Qualify'd to Trade to, from or in any of our said Plantations untill the Person or Persons claiming property in such Ship or Vessell shall Register the Same in Manner thereby directed. And Whereas by an Act pass'd in the 9th and 10th Years of the Reign of King William the 3rd Entitled an Act for the enlarging the time for Registering of Ships pursuant to the Act for preventing frauds and Regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade. Nine Months longer time from the said 25th of March 1698 are granted and allow'd for the Registering of such Ships, and it is provided that all such Ships or Vessels being registered within the said Nine Months shall have and enjoy all such Benefit and Advantage of the aforesaid Act as they might be con'd have had in Case they had been register'd before the said 25th day of March 1698. You shall take Care that no foreign built Ship be permitted to pass as a Ship belonging to Our Kingdom of England, Ireland, Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, untill proof be made upon Oath of One or more of the Owners of such Ship or Vessel before the Collector and Comptroler of the Customs in such Port to which she belongs, or upon like Proof before Yourself with the principal Officers of our Revenue residing in our fore-said Colony and Dominion of Virginia, if such Ship shall belong to the said Colony, which Oath you & the Officers of Our Customs respectively are Authorized to Administer in manner

The first of these is the fact that the Earth's climate has changed significantly over the last 100 years. This is evident from a wide range of data, including instrumental records, tree-ring analysis, and ice-core data. The most striking feature of this change is the rapid warming of the atmosphere and the oceans, which has led to a rise in sea level and a decrease in ice cover. This warming is primarily driven by the increase in greenhouse gas concentrations, which has been caused by human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation. The second feature of this change is the increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, such as hurricanes, droughts, and floods. This is also primarily driven by the increase in greenhouse gas concentrations, which has led to a more unstable climate system. The third feature of this change is the melting of glaciers and ice sheets, which has led to a rise in sea level. This is primarily driven by the increase in temperature, which has led to a decrease in the thickness of the ice. The fourth feature of this change is the acidification of the oceans, which is caused by the absorption of carbon dioxide from the atmosphere. This has led to a decrease in the pH of the water, which has had a significant impact on marine life. The fifth feature of this change is the loss of biodiversity, which is caused by a combination of factors, including habitat loss, pollution, and climate change. This has led to a significant reduction in the number of species on Earth, which is a major concern for scientists and the public alike. The sixth feature of this change is the depletion of natural resources, which is caused by human activities such as mining, logging, and fishing. This has led to a significant reduction in the availability of these resources, which is a major concern for the future of the planet. The seventh feature of this change is the increase in air pollution, which is caused by human activities such as the burning of fossil fuels and the use of pesticides. This has led to a significant increase in the levels of pollutants in the atmosphere, which has had a negative impact on human health and the environment. The eighth feature of this change is the increase in soil erosion, which is caused by human activities such as deforestation and agriculture. This has led to a significant loss of topsoil, which is a major concern for the future of agriculture. The ninth feature of this change is the increase in desertification, which is caused by a combination of factors, including climate change and human activities. This has led to a significant loss of arable land, which is a major concern for the future of food security. The tenth feature of this change is the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters, which is caused by a combination of factors, including climate change and human activities. This has led to a significant loss of life and property, which is a major concern for the future of the planet. In conclusion, the Earth's climate has changed significantly over the last 100 years, and this change has had a wide range of impacts on the environment and human society. The most significant of these impacts are the rapid warming of the atmosphere and the oceans, the increase in the frequency and intensity of extreme weather events, the melting of glaciers and ice sheets, the acidification of the oceans, the loss of biodiversity, the depletion of natural resources, the increase in air pollution, the increase in soil erosion, the increase in desertification, and the increase in the frequency and intensity of natural disasters. These impacts are primarily driven by human activities, and it is therefore essential that we take action to reduce our greenhouse gas emissions and protect the environment for the future of the planet.

thereby directed, and being Attested by you and them so Administering the same, and Register'd in due form according to the Specimen hereunto Annex'd, You shall not fail immediately to transmit a Duplicate thereof to the Commissioners of our Customs in London in Order to be entered in a General Register to be there kept for that Purpose, with Penalty upon every Ship or Vessel trading to, from or in any of Our said Plantations in America after the said 25th day of March and Nine Months longer as aforesaid, & not having made Proof of her Built and Property as by the foresaid Act is directed, that she shall be lyable to such Prosecution and forfeiture as any foreign Ship (except Prizes condemn'd in our high Court of Admiralty) wou'd for Trading with our Plantations by the said Law be Liab^e unto^e with this Proviso that such Ships as have been or shall be taken at Sea by Letters of Mart or Rsp^risal, and Condemnation thereof made in Our high Court of Admiralty of this Kingdom as Lawful Prize shall be Specially Register'd, mentioning the Capture and Condemnation instead of the time and Place of Building with Proof also upon Oath that the Intire Property is British before any such Prize be allow'd the Privilege of a British built Ship, According to the meaning of the said Act. And that no Ships Names Register'd be afterwards chang'd without Registering such Ship De Novo which by the said Act is required to be done upon any Transferr of Property to another Port, and delivering up the former Certificate to be Cancell'd under the same Penalties on the like Method, and in Case of any alteration of Property in the same Port, by the Sale of one or more Shares in any Ship after Registering thereof, such Sale shall always be acknowledg'd by endorsment on the Certificate of the Register, before two Witnesses in Order to proce that the Intire Property in such Ship remains to come of Our Subjects in this Kingdom, in any Dispute that shall arise concerning the Same.

18. Whereas by an Act pass'd in the 10th Year of King William the 3rd to prevent the Exporation of Wool out of the Kingdoms of England and Ireland into foreign Parts, and for the Encouragement of Woolen Manufactures in the Kingdom

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of England it is among other things hereby Enacted that from and after the first day of December 1699 no Wool, Woolfels, Shortlings, Mortlings, Woolflocks, Worsted, Bay or Woolen Yarn, Cloath Serge, Bays Herseys, Sayes Frizes, Gruggets, Cloth Serges, Shalloons, or any other Drapery Stuffs, or Woolen Manufactures whatsoever made or mix'd with Wool, or Woolflocks being of the Product or Manufacture of any of the English Plantations in America shall be laden or Laid on Board of any Ship or Vessel in any Place or Ports within any of the said English Plantations upon any pretence whatsoever as also that no such Wool or other the said Commodities, being of the Product or Manufacture of any of the said English Plantations, shall be Loaden upon any Horse, Cart or other Carriage to the Intent and Purpose to be carried, Exported, Transported, and Conveyed out of the said English Plantations to any other of Our Plantations or any other Place whatsoever upon the Same and the like pains Penalties and forfeitures to and upon all the Offender and Offenders therein, within all and every of our said English Plantations respectively, as are provided by the said Act for the like Offences committed within Our Kingdom You are to take effectual Care that the true Intent and Meaning thereof, so far forth as it relates to you be duly put in Execution.

19. Whereas an Act of Parliament was pass'd in the 3^d & 4th Years of her late Majesty's Beign Entituled an Act to Permit the Exportation of Irish Cloth to the Plantations and to Prohibit the Inportation of Scotch Linnen into Ireland, with Several Clauses and Provisos for the due Execution of the said Act (a Copy whereof will be herewith delivered to You.) You are therefore to take Care that the said Act with all its Clauses and Provisos be duly observ'd and Complied with in that Colony under your Government.

20. In an Act of Parliament made in the 10th and 11th Years of the Reign of King William the 3^d Entituled an Act for laying further Duties upon Sweets, and for lessening the Duties as well upon Vinegar as upon certain low Wines and Whale Finns, and the Duties upon Brandy imported, there is a Clause (a Copy whereof you shall herewith receive) to prevent frauds

in the Importation of Bulk Tobacco, Enacting that from and brought or Imported into this Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed in any Ship or Vessel from any of the Plantations on the Continent of America, nor Ship'd in any of the said Plantations in Order to be imported otherwise than in Cask Chest or Case only, each Cask, Chest or Case whereof shall contain 200 weight of Tobacco at the least, and each hundred thereof shall contain 112 Pounds under the Penalties and forfeitures that all the Tobacco so Imported, or Ship'd to be Imported contrary to the said Act, shall be forfeited, and every Person or Persons Offending contrary to the true Intent and meaning thereof, shall forfeit Six Pence for every Pound Weight thereof $\frac{3}{4}$ ^{ds} thereof to Us, Our Heirs and Successors, and the other third part thereof to such Persons as shall seize and Sue for the Same It being provided that such Small Quantities as shall be necessary for the Ships' Company Smoaking in the Voyage shall not be deem'd or Construed any Breach of the said Act. You shall take Care that this Part of the said Act be made Publick that none may Pretend Ignorance, and that the true intent and meaning thereof be duly put in Execution within your Government.

21. An Act of Parliament having been pass'd in the 3^d & 4th Years of her Late Majesty's Reign Entituled an Act for Granting her Majesty a further Subsidy on Wines and Merchandizes Imported wherein among other things there is a Clause in the Words following Viz^t And whereas by the Acts made in the 12th and 25th Yeays of the Reign of his late Majesty King Charles the Second the former Entituled an Act for the encouraging of Shipping and Navigation and the Latter Entituled An Act for Encouragement of the Greenland and Eastland Trades and for the letter Securing the Plantations Trade certain Commodities therein Enumerated, of the Growth Production and Manufacture of any of the English Plantations in America, Asia, or Africa are oblig'd to be imported into this Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed, or to some other of the said Plantations under the Securities & Penalties in the said Acts particularly mention'd to the end this Kingdom might be made a Staple, not

only of the Commodities of those Plantations, but also of the Commodities of other Countrys for supplying them; since the making of which Law several Commodities which are not in the said Acts & particularly Enumerated, such as Rice and Molosses, are Produc'd and made in the said Plantations, and.... carry'd to divers Foreign Markets in Europe without being first brought into this Kindgom, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed contrary to the true Intent and meaning of the aforesaid Laws to the great Prejudice of the Trade of this Kingdom, & the Lessening the Coprespondence and relation betwixt this Kingdom and the aforesaid Plantations, for the better prevention whereof for the future Be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid that from and after the 29th of September, 1705, all Rice & Molosses shall be under the like Securities and Penalties restrain'd to be Imported into this Kingdom, Dominion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed aforesaid as by the forerecited Acts, or ither of them, is provided for the Goods therein Particularly Enumerated. You are therefore to take Particular care, and give the necessary directions, that the true Intent and meaning of the said Clause, be Strictly and duly Comply'd with.

22. And Whereas You will herewith receive Copies of the following Acts of Parliament, Viz^t an Act for the Encouraging the Importation of Naval Stores from her Majesty's Plantations in America Passe'd in the 3^d & 4th Years of her late Majesty Queen Anne. An Act for the Union of the two Kingdoms of England and Scotland pass'd in the 5th Year of her said Majesty's Reign, in which are certain Articles relating to the Plantation Trade more particularly in the 4th 5th and 6th An Act for ascertaining the Rates of foreign Coin in her Majesty's Plantations in America, Pass'd in the 6th Year of the aforesaid Reign. are therefore to use your best Endeavours that the said Acts, with all the Clauses, Matters, and things therein contain'd be in like Manner, Strictly and duly observ'd according to the true Intent and meaning thereof.

23. And Whereas notwithstanding the many good Laws made from time to time for preventing of frauds in the plantation Trade which have been Enumerated in these and former

the history of the world, from the beginning of time to the present day, is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of all ages and all nations. The history of the world is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, and its failures. It is a story of the progress of civilization, of the growth of knowledge, and of the development of the human mind. The history of the world is a story of the human condition, of the joys and sorrows of life, and of the hopes and dreams of the future. The history of the world is a story of the human spirit, of its courage, its faith, and its love. The history of the world is a story of the human race, of its struggles, its triumphs, and its failures. It is a story of the progress of civilization, of the growth of knowledge, and of the development of the human mind. The history of the world is a story of the human condition, of the joys and sorrows of life, and of the hopes and dreams of the future. The history of the world is a story of the human spirit, of its courage, its faith, and its love.

Instructions, its manifest that very great abuses have been, and continue still to be practiced to the prejudice of the Same, which Abuses must needs arise either from the Insolency of the Persons who are accepted for Security, or from the Remissness or Connivance of such as have been or are Governors of the Severa. Plantations, who ought to take Care that those Persons who give Bond, should be duly Prosecuted in Case of Non-Performance. You are to take notice that we take the good of Our Plantations, and the Improvement of the Trade thereof, by a Strict and Punctual Observance of the Several Laws in Force concerning the same to be of so great Importance to the benefit of this Kingdom, and to the advancing the Duty of Our Customs here, that if we shall be hereafter Inform'd that at any time there shall be any failure in the due Observance of those Laws, and of these present Instructions by any Wilful fault or Neglect on your Part, We shall look upon it as a Breach of the trust repos'd in you by Us, which we will punish with the Loss of your Place in that Government And such further marks of Our Displeasure as we shall Judge reasonable to be Loss of your Place in that Government And such further marks of Our Displeasure as we shall Judge reasonable to be inflicted upon you, for your Offence against Us in a matter of this Consequence that we now particularly charge you withl.

G. R.

A true Copy from the Books of the Right Hon'ble the Lord Carteret's Office.

Dan'l Preveran.

Whitehall 28th April 1722.

(TO BE CONTIUNED.)

The first part of the history of the world is the history of the creation of the world and the history of the first man, Adam. The second part is the history of the world from the time of Adam to the time of the birth of Jesus Christ. The third part is the history of the world from the time of the birth of Jesus Christ to the present time. The fourth part is the history of the world from the present time to the end of the world.

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COUNCIL PAPERS, 1698-1701.

(From the original volume in the Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

PROCLAMATION IN REGARD TO PIRATES

William R.

Trusty and welbeloved, wee greet you well.

Whereas by our Letters bearing date the 10th of Feburary 1699-1700 we thought fit to give you Severall direcons relating to the tryall of Privates in Our Colony of Virginia; And whereas an Act of Parliament is since past for the more effectuall Suppression of piracy, pursuant to which, a Commission under the Great Seale of England has been also sent yon Impowering You and others to proceed accordingly, in reference to Our said Colony and to Our Province of North and South Carolina; Our Will and Pleasure is, that notwithstanding anything contained in our aforesaid Letters of the 10th February 1699-1700, You henceforward take care to Govern yourselfe in matters relating to Pirates, according to the intent of the Act of Parliament, and Commission aforementioned; But Whereas Accessories in Cases of Piracy beyond the Seas are by the said Act left to be tryed in England according to the Statute of the 28th of King Henry the VIIIth, Wee do hereby farther direct and require you to send all such Accessorys in Cases of Piracy in our aforesaid Colony of Virginia and Our Provinces of North and South Carolina, with the proper Evidence that you may have against them into England, in Order to their being tryed here. And you are to give notice of Our Pleasure herein,

to the Governors or Commanders in Chief, of Our Provinces of North and South Carolina, that they may conform themselves thereunto. So wee bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Kensington the 2^d day of Feburary 1700-01 In the tewlfth Year of Our Reigne.

By his Majesty's Command,

Jo; Fermon.

To Our Trusty and Welbeloved Francis Nicholson Esq^r Our Lieutenant and Governor Generall of Our Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America Or to Our Commander in Chief of Our said Colony, for the time being.

Virginia.

COMMITTEE OF TRADE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

Whitehall; February the 18th 1700

Sir

In Ours of the 4th of December last we acknowledged the Receipt of your letters which then lay before us, and have not since received any other.

Commissions having lately been dispatched, under the Great Seal of England for trying of Pirates in the Plantacons, pursuant to the late Act of Parlkament, for the more effectuell Suppression of Piracy, Wee have sent that for Veiginia, by his Majesty's Ship the Lincoln, together with a letter under his Majesty's Royall Signature, relateing to Accessory's in Cases of Piracy bryond the Seas, who are not to be tryed by that Commission; And wee now send you here inclosed a Duplicate of that letter.

Since Our writing to you for an axcount of the Stores of Warr in your Government, We have represented in his Majesty severall things relating to the Forts and Fortifications, in all His Plantations in America; And his Majesty having there-upon directed us to require from the Governors of each Plantation a perfect account of the State of Defence in their respective Governments; You are to take this further notice

thereof, and to transmitt thae same to us, in the most particular manner with all expedition; Expressing therein the Situation and Condition of whatsoever Forts and Fortifications there are in his Majesties Colony and Dominion of Virginia, with an account of the Armes, Amunition and Stores of War of all Sorts; remaineing in his Majesties Magazeens there, as already directed, in Our last. And you are also thereupon to report, what you conceive to be further wanting or fitt to be done, for the Security of that Colony, And you are to take care that the like accounts be transmitted to us regularly from yaeer to year.

We writt you formely about sending the Acts of the Generall Assembly, which concern private persons under distinct Seals, without fastning them to those that are of Publick Import; and we now add that we think there would be a conveniency in sending all Publick Acts also in the same manner each of them under a Seperate Seale; provided Still they be writ in such a Form that they may be conveniently bound up in Volumes as there shall be occasion; So Wee bid you heartily farewell.

Your very Loving Friends
Stamford; Lexington; Ph; Meadows;
John Pollexfen; Ab^r Hill;
Geo; Stepney; Mat Prior

BY THE COMMISSION^{rs} FOR EXECUTING THE OFFICE OF LORD HIGH
ADMIRALL OF ENGLAND, IRELAND &c.

Whereas wee have appointed his Maj^{ties} Vessell under yo^r Command to attend on Maryland in the room of the Messenger Advice Boat, you are therefore hereby required & directed with the first oportunity of Wind and weather to Saile with her & make the best of yo^r way to Maryland & attend therefore the Service of that Colony & Protection of his Maj^{ties} Subjects thereabouts & thereunto follow such orders as you shall receive from Col^o Blackston Govern^r of Maryland for the time being. But for as much as his Maj^{ties} has been pleased

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population.

The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population.

The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Oklahoma in 1889. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Oklahoma, and the state became a great center of population. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Kansas in 1890. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Kansas, and the state became a great center of population.

to direct by his order in Coimall of the 9th of March 1698-9 that the Ship w^{ch} attends on Maryland Shall be made use of by the direction of the respective Govern^{rs} both of Virginia & Maryland as his Maj^{ties} Service shall require, You are therefore farther directed to follow such Orders as you shall from time to time receive from the said Govern^{rs} of Virg^d & Maryland accordingly And when you shall receive Orders from this Board for yo^r returning home you are not to leave the Colony before you have given timely Notice thereof to the Govern^r that so if any imediate occasion should happen of Service the same may not be disappointed for want of the s^d Govern^{rs} knowing how you do intend to proceed.

You are durement this Voyage to give Convoy to any Ships or Vessells of his Maj^{ties} Subjects as you shall meet with bound your way (as shall desire it) as farr as your way shall lie together, and upon meeting with any Pyrate Ships to use yo^r best endeavours to take, Sink, burne, or otherwise destroy them But for asmuch as there is a Truce made wth the People of Sally in case you meet wth any Ship of that place, you are to permit them to pass on their affaires without any molestation till such time as you shall receive farther Orders to y^e Contrary.

In case of the Death of any of the Officers of the Vessel under Command durement this Voyage you are hereby required & directed to appoint such other persons in their rooms as by y^e Quality of their Employments ought to Succeed therein without any regard to such persons as y^e afores^d Govern^{rs} may thereupon pretend to appoint to supply their places.

You are further strictly required to take perticular care that you do not take away any Men within or in Sight of Maryland or Virginia, nor from the Merch^t Ships there but in Case you shall be in want of Men, you are to apply yo^rselfe to y^e afores^d Govern^{rs} (our Vice Admiralls) to whom (in pursuance of his Maj^{ties} Orders in Councill) we have sent Orders to use their best endeavours to procure you men upon yo^r informing them of your being in want thereof.

And whereas we have received severall Complaints of Illegall Tradeing at Pensilvania, you are at such time' as you can be best spared from the Service to w^{ch} you are appointed to Saile

along the Coast of Pensilvania to prevent all that may be any Illegall Tradeing in the parts thereabouts.

You are upon yo^r Arrivall at Maryland to send notice to the Govern^r of Virginia as well as Maryland of the Orders you have received from this Board so they may be Informed thereof and consult matters with each other for the better Employing you.

And you are by all opertunitys which shall present to give us an Account of your proceedings. Dated at the Admiraltys Office this 25th of June 1901.

Pembroke
Haversham
D; Mitchell
Geo; Churchill.

To Cap^t Bostock Command^r of his Maj^{ties} Advice Boat the Eagle att

Spitthead

By Com^d of their Lords^{ss}

J. Burchell

ORDER FOR ASSISTANCE TO NEW YORK.

William R.

Trusty and Wellbeloved wee Greet You well.

Whereas it is requisite that y^e Gen^{ll} Security of o^r Plantacons upon the Continent of America be provided for by a Contribution in Propertion to y^e respective Ablities of each Plantacon, And whereas the Northern Frontiers of o^r Province of New York being the most exposed to an Enemy do require an Extraordinary Charge for y^e Erceting & maintaineing of Forts necessary for y^e Defence thereof; Towards which wee have lately been graciously pleased to give y^e Sum of two thousand and five hundred Pounds Sterling; And have also directed that O^r said Province of New Yorke should exert thae utmost of their power in provideing for those and the like Occasions; But its being yet further needful that our other Plantations and

Colonys on that Continent do also Contribute to so great a Work, wherein their own Security is so much concerned; Our Will and Pleasure is that you signify to o^r Council and y^e Gen^l Assembly of o^r Colony of Virginia, that the sums Which wee have at P^rsent thought fitt to be contributed by our said Colony in proportion to what Wee do now in like manner direct to be Supplied by our other Plantations towards the Fortifications on the Frontiers of New Yorkee is Nine hundred Pounds Sterling; And You are accordingly in o^r Name to recommend to y^m that they furnish the said Sum of Nine hundred pounds Sterling. And farther to take care that y^e same be remitted fore y^e use afores^d to such Person or persons as y^e Earl of Bellamont, or y^e Command^r in Chief of o^r Province of New Yorke for y^e time being shall appoint to recdive the same.

And in case the Frontiers of our said Province of New Yorke be at anytime invaded by any Enemy, You are also, upon the Application of y^e said Earl, or y^e Command^r in Chief of the said Province for the time being & immediately to furnish a Quota of Men (or Money in lien thereof) from o^r Colony of Virginia according to the Repartition hereinth sent you.

And you are withall to Signify to Our Council and the Gen^l Assembly of Virginia, that according to their Behaviour in this Occasion they will recommend themselves to o^r Royall Grace and Favour And so Wee bid You farewell.

Given at our Court at Hampton Court the 19th day of January 1700 in the Twelfth Year of o^r Reign.

By his Maj^{ties} Command
Ja; Vernon.

To Our Trusty and Wellbeloved Francis Nicholson Esq^r Lieut^t & Govern^r Gen^l of o^r Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America; Or to Our Command^r in Chief of o^r said Colony for the time being.

The Quota of Men to be furnished by his Maj^{tys} respective Plantacons on the Continent of America towards the defence of the Frontiers of New Yorke in case they be invaded by an Enemy.

	Men
Massachusetts Bay.....	350
New Hampshire.....	40
Rhode Island & Providence Plantacon.....	48
Connecticute.....	120
New Yorke.....	200
East New Jersey.....	60
West New Jersey.....	60
Pensilvania.....	80
Maryland.....	160
Virginia.....	240
	<hr/>
	1358

ORDERS IN REGARD TO COLORS FOR MERCHANT SHIPS.

At the Council Chamber, Whitehall the 31st day of July 1701.

Present

Their Excellencys the Lords Justices in Council.

Upon reading this day at the Board's Report from the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty in the words following viz.

Their Excellencys the Lords Justices having been pleased to refer unto us a Report of the Lords Commissioners of Trade upon a Memorial from this Board representing the inconveniences that do attend Merchants Ships wearing the King's colours in and among the plantations abroad under cloour of the Commissions given by his Memorial from this Board representing the inconveniences that do attend Merchants Ships wearing the King's colours in and among the plantations abroad under colour of the Commissions given them by his Matys Governors of the said plantacoms. We do most humbly Report to their Excellencys that we do agree with the said Lords Commissioners for Trade, that all such Ships to whom the aforesaid Governors shall by the authority Lodged in them grant Commissions ought to wear colours that may distinguish them from private Ships, as is done by those employed by the Officers of the Navy, Ordinance, victualling and others; And therefore

do humbly propose that all the said Governors may be directed to oblige the Commanders of such Merchants Ships to which they grant Commissions to wear no other Jack than that hereafter mentioned, Namely that worne by his Matys Ships with the distinction of a white Escoutcheon in the middle thereof and that the said mark of Distinction may extend itself to one half of the Depth of the Jack and one third part of the Fly thereof according to the Sample hereunto annexed.

Pembroke, Havershham, D; Mitchell.

Admiralty office 29th July 1701.

Their Excellencys the Lords Justices in Council approving the said Report are pleased to Order that the Governors of his Matys plantacons do oblige the Commanders of such Merchants Ships to which they grant Commissions to wear no other Jack than according to what is proposed by the said Report, and the Lords Commissioners of Trade and plantacons are to write in the Governors of his Matys plantacons Signifying ti them respectively their Excell'ys pleasure therein, with notice that their Excellc'ys have been farther p.easee to order the Lords Comm^{rs} of the Admiralty to give the necessary directions on their part for obliging the said Ships to comply with their Excell'cys pleasure in this matter.

John Povey
A true Copy
Wm Popple.

Whitehall August the 14th 1701

S^r

Their Excellencys the Lords Justicees having been pleased by order in Council of the 31st of July last to give certain Directions relating to the colours to be worne by Ships Commissioned by the Governours of his Matys Plantacons in pursuance of the authority lodged in them, whereby to distinguish the said Ships at once from ordinary Merchantmen and also from his Matys Ships of war; We send you here inclosed a copy of their Excellencys said Order that you mzy observe the same in

his Majestys Colony and Dominion of Virginia under yo^r
Government. So we bid you heartily farewell.

Yo^r very Loving friends

Ph; Meadows

John Pollexfen

Ab^r Hill

Mat; Prior

Whitehall August ye 20th 1701.

Sir

Since ours to you of the 22^d July we have received yo^r of
the 24th of June last 'Tis above three months since we heard
of the death of Collonel Wormeley, and seberal applications
thereupon made to his Maj^{ty} for the place of Secretary of Vir-
ginia have been referred to us, but we forbore reporting there-
upon thus long in expectation of what we might have heard
from you upon that occasion.

It is now ten months since we gave M^r Perry notice that his
Majesty had constituted M^r Lewis Burnwell to be one of his
Council in Virginia. We find that the order thereupon was duly
taken out and we expected that it should have been sent
accordingly. So we bid you heartily farewell.

Your very Loving friends

Ph; Meadows

John Pollexfen

Ab^r Hill

Mat; Prior

(To be Continued.)

MINUTES OF THE COUNCIL AND GENERAL COURT
1624.*

FROM THE ORIGINALS IN THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.

*All erasures in the original are here printed in italics.

(Continued.)

[84]

A Courte held the 7th of March 1624, beinge
present; Sr Francis Wyatt knight Governor &c.
Sr George Yardley knight, Docto Pott
and Capt Roger Smith

Y^t ordered in Courte y^t Charles Harmer*(1) shall
give such Sufficyent securitie to M^r Thomas
Bunn as he shall accept of for to pay M^r Bunn
one hundred pound waight of the best m^cchantable
Tobacco in leafe and three barrells of Coarne
at or before the tenth daye of Aprell now
next ensueinge
Yt is also ordered y^t the saide Charles Harmer
shall make present payment of two barrells

*(1) Charles Harmer, who died about 1644, was brother of Dr. John Harmer, Greek Professor at Oxford. He was a Burgess for Accomac at the session of September, 1632. See this Magazine, IV, 274.

of Corne to William Davis *or otherwyse*
except it shall appeere by the testimony of Capt
William Epps y^t William Davis was contented
to Accept of the said two barrells of Corne
to be paid the next Cropp.

Y^t apereth by the testinomy of Capt Epps y^t Wm Davis y^a to
stay for ye 2 barrells of corne till y^e next Cropp

Y^t is ordered y^t Ensigne Thomas Savage shall
interprett for the good of y^e Plantacon of Acomack
Accordinge to sjch directions as he shall receave
from Capt William Epps, or ells to enter into
bounde of two hundred pounce sterlinge wth sufficient
Suertiis, unto Capt Wm Epps not to have any ~~part~~
Conference at all or familiaritie wth the Indians of those Ptes

Y^t is ordered y^t the heicfor w^{ch} my Lady dale by
her letter did give to Capt Thorpe, shall be
Consigned over to the La:Dales overseer, in
Satisfactione of six barrells of corne, dew
from the said Capt Thorpe to my La:Dale
beinge lent by M^r Colfer her overseer w^{ch}
Charle [sic] Harmer her overseer now, Accepteth
of in Courte.

[85]

Y^t is ordered y^t yf any one shall p^rsume to trade
wth the Indyans for Corne aboijt the Esterne
Shore wth ow^t specyall Lysenc from the
Govnor and Counsell, that Capt Epps
shall *pesently* by y^e next fittinge opertunitie send upp the
offender to James
Cyttie to receace Censure, zesinge first
vppon such Corne by measure, as they shall

have brought in, and y^t yf it shall apere
there shalbe any extreeme need of Corne in
that plantacon, the Courte resolves to
proceed by ymployinge Capt Epps, as
they have done wth Capt Harmer

A Copie of the La: Dale: *(2) her
Letter to Capt thorpe

Cosine Thorpe

I have receaved your Lre and doe give you thanks for
puttinge
me in minde of my promise, to the perfance of which,
I doe very willinglie Subscribe, and woulde have written
to my overseer Henry Watkines to deliver yoy a younge
Heickfor,
but that I understande you have her already
and I intreate you woulde be pleased to shew this my
Lre to Henry Watkines for his discharge, Least hee
shoulde follow my generall directiones, and soe crosse
we in this that I would by noe meanes faile to Pforme
this Comendinge my love unto you, And youo the mertcy
and good Ptectione of the Lorde I shall allwaysrest

You^r assured Lovinge Cosine

From Thistlewoorth this

Elizabeth Dale

21th of September

To my mush esteemed Cosen

M^r George Thorpe
in Virginia this be

[86] Hugh Willastone Gent

*(2) Elizabeth, widow of Sir Thomas Dale, was daughter of Sir Thomas Throckmorton and his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Richard Berkeley. Margaret Throckmorton, aunt of Sir Thomas, married Thomas Thorpe, and was the grandmother of Capt. George Thorpe, of Virginia.

[87]

Articles Covenanted Concluded and agreed upon the xiii
 daye of february 1623 Between Cap^t Rawley Croshaw of
 Virginia ~~for~~
 of the one P^{tie}, And Liut John Shipwarde of Newports
 News in Virginia of the other parte.

In primis the said Liut John Shipwarde beinge princypall Agent
 and

overseer for M^r Daniell Gookine of his Plantacon have in
 Virginia that

whereas the said Daniell Gookine is and doth stand indebted
 into the saide

Capt Rawley Croshaw in the some or quantetie of 46 boushells
 and A

halfe of good Indyan Corne sheald

The said John Shipwarde by these p^{nts} doth Covenant
 Conclude Promise

grante and agree before his Departure into Englande, to
 deliver

into the hands Custodie and possessione of the said Rawley
 Croshaw his

Executors or assignes in pawne and morgage of the saide 46
 bushells

and a halfe of Corne, three good milche kyne owt of the stock
 of

kyne belonginge to the saide M^r Daniell Gookine at his Plan-
 tatione

at Newpofts Newes, such as the saide Capt. Croshaw or his
 assignes

shall Chuse and accept of

Provided always and soe it is Covenanted Concluded and fully
 agreeede

by and between the saide P^{ties} y^t yf the saide Daniell Gookine
 his executors

or assignes shall and doe well and trewly content satisfie and
 paye or

cause to be paide to the saide Capt Rawley Croshow his ex-
ecutors

or assigns the said some or quantitie of 46 bushells & a halfe
of corne good cleane and sheald in or uppon the second daye
of

february w^{ch} shalbe in the yeere of our Lord God 1624 at or in
the now dwelling house of the saide Capt Rawley Croshow in
Virginia

wth ow^t fraude Coven or Colusione,. then the saide Capt
Rawley

Croshow his Executo's and assigns shall redeliver back y^e
said

three kyne or three other as good in there place, Otherwyse
the said three kine to be bought and solde, and the saide
Capt

Rawley Croshow his Executors and assigns freely to possess
&

enjoy them as his and their p^rper goodes forever In witnes
wherof the saide P^{ties} to toese presents Interchangeably have
putte their handes and seales the daye and yeere firste above
written

Scaled Signed and delivered

in the presence of

John Southerne

Jo^e Powntis

John Shipwarde

[86] Hugh Willastone Gent.

Wheras M^r Hugh Willastone gent hath paide
in redye money to S^r Thomas Smith knight Threrer
for Virginia the some of Twelve powndes tenn shillings
for his adventure in the vioadge of Virginia It is
agreede that for the same the saide Hugh Willastone
his heys Executors Administrators and assigns shall
have ratable by accordinge to his adventure the full
parte of all such landes tenements & hereditaments &
as shall from tyme to tyme be there recovered

Planted and inhabited And of all such mynes and
 myneralls of gold silver and other mettalls or
 treasure pearles pretious stones or any kinds of
 wares or m^cchandizes Comodities or Pfitts w^tsoever
 which shalbe obtained or gotten in the saide vioage
 Accordinge to the porcyone of money by him ymployed
 to that use In as ample maner as any other adventurer
 shall receave for the like some.

Written this 29th of June 1608

Richarde Atkinson

[ink folio 88]

A Courte held the 14th of March, 1624 being present
 S^r Francis Wyat Knight
 Governor &c, Capt' Francis West, S^r
 George Yardley Knight, Doctor Pott
 Capt. Roger Smith

Yt is ordered y^t all such passengers as are now come
 into this Country in the good shipp called the Ann
 of London and Doe intend to seate and plant them
 selves at Kickotan, may there lande themselves
 and theire goodes, And that such marchants as are now
 Come in the said shipp shall not
 make sale and above a fewerth parte of theire
 Com'odities *as make sale thereof* before they
 have made the Governor and Counsell Acquainted
 herewith. To the and that they and other y^e planters
 in the Countrey may have a p'portion thereof
 for theire necessary use. And we desire
 Capt. Francis West and Capt William Tucker
 Carefully to se this our order p'formed. and for to
 prevent any unorderedly goinge about the said
 shipp

Whereas we are informed of y^e plantation at Acomack, by
 receaving many planters into them are like to be in great

want of Corne y^t is ordered y^t Capt Epps shall take a viewe of every man's store of Corne & According as there necessitie shall require, To have leave to trade with y^e Indians of y^t shore for such quantity of Corne as sha.l supplie their wants, Provided that he himself goe wth such a strength as shalbe Sufficyent And to dispose of such truck in stufl as shalbe brought in by the planters to him & on w^{ch} they shall receive one thirde of y^e corne bought with their trucking stuffe, to y^e end y^t every man's want may be supplied, And that the inhansing of pryse and Disprderly Trading may be prevented.

[89]

Y^t is further ordered y^t vtill there be some order taken for a Comysione for determinge of pettie differences at Accomack that Capt Epps shall in the meane tyme have full power & Authority to Administer an oath to any Psone or Psones there inhabitinge for y^e better decidinge of any smale cause (that may there arise) by way of Compromise, and for savinge the Charge and trouble of Sendinge up of witnesses hither, for the endinge of any suite or suites, y^t are to be tried at this Courte, dependinge between any the Inhaitants of Accomak.

Robert Paramore sworne and Examined sayeth that y^t M^r Horwood Cominge to George Tryer for to buye certen boonds, Georg Tryer told Mr Horwood he could not sell them under six pound of tobacco a boorde, and y^t he would have some thinge ells over and above, but that was (sic) this deponent cannott tell, and soe M^r Horwood went away not Concludinge of any pryse.

M^r Wm Horwood sworne and examined sayeth, that he went to Pasby Hayes to George Tryer to bye some boordes at w^{ch} tyme he bought of George Tryer six boordes of eighteene foote longe and eighteen Inches deepe at the price of five pound of tobacco ye boorde of w^{ch} I Governor havinge two M^r Horwood demande two other of George Tryer, who replide he had non of y^e length, but shewed him another stock of twelve foote longe, and 18 inches deepe.

[90]

Thomas Marlott gent sworne and Examined sayeth y^t vppon
friday

the xith of March 1624 he beinge in Company wth M^r Thomas Bunn at Capt Mathews house, where Mr John Roe did then lye sick, he harde Mr Bunn use these speches to M^r Roe (vdlit) M^r Roe you are very weake and sick, and I would advise you to settle your estate as well for the disposinge of you^r owne estate as of y^e estate of M^r Henry Wentworth w^{ch} is now in you^r possessione to w^{ch} M^r Roe answered (he beinge then in Pfect memory) my desire is that you will take both my owne estate and M^r Wentworths into yu^r handes, and y^t you would sende M^r Wentworths goodes into Englande vnto him, yf M^r Wentworth came nott over him self or sent sufficyent order for the receavinge of them heere, And for my owne estate, I freely leave that to your selfe, then M^r Bunn told him sayinge M^r Roe y^t may be that you have some freends in Englande to whom you will bestow some Pte of you^r goodes and you may doe well to Consider of that, To whom M^r Roe saide y^t he wold desire M^r Bunn to make Choyse of two hundred

pound waight of his best Tobacco, and send it to M^r Wentworth into England, to be sent by M^r Wentworth to his mother into Yorksheere for A token to her and all that remayned of his estate be gave to M^r Bunn, save some smale quantetie of Tobacco w^{ch} he would give in the house to those that tended him w^{ch} he did hope M^r Bunn would not be against, Mr Bunn replied (god forbid I should) And there vppon M^r Roe deliuered M^r Bunn A bounde for 400^{ti} pound of Tobacco dew from M^r Stogden to M^r Wentworth And 2 other letters that were sent him from Kickatan.

(To be continued.)

[Faint, illegible text block, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]

... *[illegible]* ...

VIRGINIA IN 1677.

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies in the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.

(CONTINUED)

May 26, 1677.

AFFIDAVIT OF WM. SHERWOOD of James City, Gentleman before his Maj. Commiss^{rs} for Virginia affairs of the amounts of debts due him by several persons named, all of whom have been attainted or executed for their late Rebellion.—Certified by the Commissioners.

(Colonial Papers 1 p.)

May , 1677.

Petition of ROBT. LOWDER, JOHN COCKER and ROBERT PORTER, Planters of New Kent County to the Commissioners for Virginia—For relief against Bryan Smith who has forced them to give bills for 4,250 lbs of tobacco and cask under pretence of their having killed his hogs in the late Rebellion, though petitioners have laid hold of his Maj. pardon.

(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

May , 1677.

Petition of WM. ROWLAND and WM. WHORE to the Commissioners for Virginia. That he was pressed into Bacon's service, imprisoned and forced to give security for the payment of 8000 lbs. of tobacco. Prays for relief.

(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

May , 1677.

Most humble Proposals on behalf of the Indian Kings and Queens now tributary to your most sacred Majesty within your Colony of Virginia. That seeing the late Peace with the neighbour Indians and that they all own to hold their crowns* immediately of his Majesty, that his Maj. bestow small crowns or coronets on the same tributary Kinds and Queens to be made of their silver plate, gilt and adorned with false stones of various colours and that they may also each have a purple robe of strong colth—With list of the Names of each King or Queen, their characters and the presents to be given—the whole charge will not exceed £120. Signed by Sir John Berry & Col. Fra. Moryson. 8 pp.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 81. pp. 264-271.)

June 2^d, 1677.

Answer of the Council of Virginia about the Heads of Inquiry sent to them by the Commissioners for Sir William Berkeley, that he has gone for England and they conceive will there give his Majesty a full account in each particular. Signed by Nathaniel Bacon, Phil; Ludwell Dep'y Sec'y., William Cole and Ra. Wormeley. Indorsed (Rec^d from Coll Morison, 9 Dec. 1677.)

(Colonial Papers. 1 p.)

Swan's Point, June 11, 1677.

LIEUT. GOVERNOR HERBERT JEFFERYS to SECRETARY SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON—Relation of the late solemnity in Virginia of the Indian Peace with which was celebrated his Maj. Birthday at the Camp at Middle Plantation (see the Treaty of Peace ante 29 May 1677)

*The silver frontlet (formerly mounted on a velvet cap) which was given to the Queen of Pamunkey, and which is now the property of the Association for the Preservation of Virginia Antiquities, is the only one of these "Crowns" known to exist. It is now at the headquarters of the Association, the John Marshall house, in Richmond.

In reference to Sir Wm. Berkeley's letter of 28 April (which see) which was not sent to Jeffreys until June 7 by Lady Berkeley^e it has given him no great disquiet, because he is confident that he stands justified here against every contumelious paragraph of it. The minds of the Council poisoned with the opinion that Jeffreys acts only as Sir Wm's Deputy—Has suspended one Ballard from the Council and Collectorship a fellow of a turbulent, mutinous spirit and Bacon's chief Trumpet, Parasite &c.

(Colonial Papers, 2 pp.)

June 12, 1677

Depositions and Examinations taken upon oath by virtue of the Dedimus of his Maj. Commiss^{rs} to John Epps, James Bisse Nich. Wyatt and John Stith of Charles City County of 26 May last in reference to the Remonstrance and Address of the same County in order to the proving the complaints and grievances therein mentioned.

(Colonial Papers, 16 pp.)

see 10 & 26 May 1677.

Whitehall, June 16, 1677.

SECRETARY COVENTRY to SIR WILLIAM BERKELEY—Is commanded by his Majesty to let him know that his Maj. would speak with him because there are some ships now going to Virginia and his Maj. would see what further instructions may be necessary to be sent by them.

(Colonial Entry Book, No. 95, p. 132.)

Whitehall, June 26, 1677.

MINUTES OF A COMMISSITTE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS—The Lord Privy Seal having acquainted their Lordships that several considerable sums of money raised in Virginia in 1674 and 1675 as a public stock to be made use of, for rewards and other expences for defraying the charges of Agents sent to procure a Charter for that Colony and other public necessities, had been lately (by a new Assembly called by Sir Wm. Berkeley while affairs were yet in distraction and the regular manner of elections unsettled) disposed of and distributed by Bills of Exchange drawn upon the Tresurers, now remaining in England, to uses which are neither like to be agreeable to the New Assembly (called by the present Governor) nor conducing to the resettlement of that Country which is in a very miserable & necessitous condition their Lordships agree to propose in Council that his Maj. would call before him the Treasurers & other persons concerned in Virginia and to examine the true state of this matter in order to give such directions as may be for his Maj. service and the good of the Colony.

(Colonial Entry Book No. 105 pp. 72-3.)

July 11, 1677.

MEMORANDUM—That the Lord Privy Seal is desired by the Committee for Trade and Plantations to report to the King in Council on the appropriation of considerable sums of money raised in Virginia in 1674 and 1675 and deposited in England for a public stock for rewards & other expences to Agents from said Colony for procuring a Charter—Their Lordships are of opinion, in regard the present condition of Virginia is so miserable and necessitous that the misapplication thereof would be of very evil consequence, that the Treasurers now in England & those nearly concerned be examined on this matter.

Indorsed "Read July 11, 1677.

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

This is also entered in Colonial Entry Book, No. 8, p. 133.

LORDS OF TRADE & PLANTATIONS TO THE KING.

(Copy)

The King's most Excellent Ma'ty
in Council.

The R^t Hon'ble the Lords of the Committee, of this Board for Trade, having this day reported to his Ma'ty in Council, that they have received information from Virginia that a very considerable sum of maney raised there, in the years 1674 and 1675 and deposited in England for a Public Stock to be made use of for rewards and other Expenses to such as were sent as Agents, from the said Colony, for procuring a Charter, from his Ma'ty and other public necessities hath been for the greatest part thereof, by the late Assembly (called while the County was yet remaining under great distractions and uncapable of making their Elections after the usual manner) distributed and disposed of, by bills of Exchange, to uses, which may prove less agreeable to the Intentions of the New Assembly, called by the present Governor; It was upon consideration thereof, and in regard the present condition of the said Colony, is so miserable and necessitous that the misapplication of so considerable sum of money would be of very evil consequence, to his Ma'ties affairs and resettlement of the Country, Ordered by his Ma'ty in Council, that Tho. Ludwell Esq^r and Col^l^e Daniel Parke, Treasurers for Virginia be, and they are hereby required to attend the Board concerning the matter, on Friday next the 13th instant at ten of the Clock in the Morning. And that in the meantime the Treasurer and all other persons who have in their hands any public Moneys of the said Colony, do forbear to dispose thereof, notwithstanding any directions, they have received from the Assembly of Virginia for that purpose.

A true Copy

teste

W. Davis.

["Sainsbury Papers" contains this order to the Treasurers, Vol. XVII, Page 27, remarks "This is singular. Thomas Ludwell had left England seven months before, see his letter, 16, July 1677."] A. B. C.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE
PROFESSIONAL ETHICS OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION

Presented at the Annual Meeting of the American Medical Association,
Chicago, Ill., June 1917.

By the Committee on Professional Ethics.

The American Medical Association, in its capacity as a national organization of the medical profession, has the honor to present to the public the following report of the Committee on Professional Ethics, which was organized in 1907, and has since that time been engaged in a study of the ethical principles and standards of the medical profession. The Committee has held numerous public hearings, and has received many suggestions from the public and from the medical profession. It has also conducted extensive research into the ethical problems of the medical profession, and has endeavored to formulate a code of ethics which would be in accordance with the highest standards of the profession, and which would be acceptable to the public. The Committee believes that the following report represents the best of its efforts, and that it is in accordance with the highest standards of the medical profession, and is acceptable to the public.

THE ETHICAL PRINCIPLES OF THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

The medical profession is a profession of high honor and responsibility. It is a profession which is dedicated to the service of the human race, and which is bound by the highest ethical principles. The medical profession is a profession which is based upon the principles of science, and which is governed by the laws of nature. The medical profession is a profession which is dedicated to the service of the human race, and which is bound by the highest ethical principles. The medical profession is a profession which is based upon the principles of science, and which is governed by the laws of nature.

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Virginia, July 12, 1677.

WM. SHERWOOD to SEC. SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON. Has formerly given him the trouble of his petitions and begged he would promote this affair—Has now desired his friend Sam'l Wiseman to importune his honor in it because his future well being depends thereon;—he will give an ample account of the rise. progress & cessation of the troubles here.

(Colonial Papers, 1 p.)

Whitehall, July 13, 1677.

ORDER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL—That Thomas Ludwell and Col. Daniel Parke Treasurers for Virginia are hereby required to forbear to issue out or dispose of any public..manies (of Virginia) to any persons whatsoever without receiving his Maj. Order in Council for the same.

(Colonial Entry Book No. 80. pp. 143-4.)

Aboard the Bristol, Virginia, July 16, 1677.

THOS. LUDWELL to SECRETARY SIR JOSEPH WILLIAMSON. Seven months on his passage—the three weeks he has been back too short a time to enquire into the true causes of the discontents yet amongst the people which the Commissioners have not effectually taken away—Is of opinion it will very much contribute to their future settlement if his Maj. send a full Act of Indemnity but with reservation of every man's right to the recovery of just debts—Doubts not many will beg the estates of those who suffered for their rebellion^e his opinions thereon, "since in such disturbances it is impossible but all who had estates must suffer loss, so such course may be taken to lessen it as shall be found practical." His Maj. ships under the command of Sir John Berry near sailing^e no supplies can be

had this time of year where the people make tobacco their sole commodity—Wants of the soldiers, in a very sickly condition. Thinks 200 men placed in a good fort, sufficient to prevent any future disturbances^e suggests our impost upon all liquors imported, as at Barbactees, to defray the charges.

(Colonial Papers, 2 pp.)

Whitehall, Aug. 6, 1677.

SECRETARY COVENTRY TO THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA—It having pleased God lately to take Sir William Berkeley out of this life, his Maj. hath declared Lord Culpeper, Governor of Virginia, according to his former Grant under the Great Seal and in ends to dispatch him with all speed to take charge of that Government—In the meantime the management thereof is recommended to either care in their joint and several stations until Lord Culpeper's arrival which according to his Maj. especial injunction and the assurance his Lordship hath given shall be by Christmas next without fail.

(Colonial Entry Book, No. 95, p. 134.)

July 17, 1677.

MEMORIAL OF ABUSES WHICH ARE CREPT INTO THE CHURCHES OF THE PLANTATIONS, PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE FOR FOREIGN PLANTATIONS BY [HENRY COMPTON] LORD BISHOP OF LONDON. In reference to the King's right of patronage and presentation to all vacant Benefices; the profits of each vacant parish; the hiring of Ministers; the payment to them in commodities, generally the worst and over-rated; the want of public places in Virginia to bury the dead*, "insomuch that that profane custom of burying

*As very many Virginians could not die when the weather and roads were good, or in the vicinity of a churchyard, burial near a home was an absolute necessity, and the custom, strengthened by time and love and respect for those interred in the "family burial ground" has continued to this present day. The very large and rapid changes in ownership since the Civil War and the consequent neglect of family burial grounds is now causing a general increase in the number of public cemeteries.

in their gardens, orchards and other "places still continues"; the authority of vestries; the defect in the execution of two Acts in Virginia prohibiting the solemnization of marriages without a lawful Minister, imposing punishment for fornication & making the children illegitimate, and prohibiting the exercise of the Ministerial function without ordination from some Bishop in England^e and the want of care for the passage & other accommodations of Ministers sent over.

2½ pp.

(Colonial Entry Bk. No. 97, pp. 47-49.)

July 17, 1677.

Mem. that the Lord Bishop of London presented to the Committee (for Trade & Plantations) a Memorial of abuses crept into the churches of Virginia and other Plantations.

(Colonial Entry Book No. 80, p. 150.)

July , 1677 [See 17th].

ANSWERS TO THE PRECEDING MEMORIAL in the handwriting of the Lord Bishop of London. Desires that notice be given of all vacancies and that none without orders be permitted to officiate; that profits of vacant parishes be laid out for repair of the church & for conveying over Ministers to supply them; that Ministers be constantly resident in their parish and not permitted to hold more than one parish; that Church yards be allotted and bounded in; that vestries be reformed according to the use of England; that all marriages be solemnized by lawful Ministers; and that some provision be always ready for transporting Ministers.

1 p.

(Colonial Papers.)

Whitehall, July 17, 1677.

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS—Memorial presented to the Bishop of London of abuses crept into the churches in the Plantations, containing nine Articles. It is stated in the 6th Article that in Virginia there are no places allotted to bury the dead; which is to be signified to the Governor for redress; and in the 8th Article, that in Virginia the laws are not duly executed, prohibiting Marriages to be solemnized without lawful Ministers and persons to exercise to exercise the Ministry without proof of that they are in orders.

(Colonial Entry Book No. 105. pp. 82-84.)

July 20, 1677.

ORDER OF THE KING IN COUNCIL—His Majesty having by Letters Patent of 8 July 1675 appointed Thos. Lord Culpeper Governor of Virginia, to take effect after the death or surrender of Sir William Berkeley then Governor there and Lord Culpeper attending was commanded to take the Oaths which he did accordingly.

(Colonial Entry Book, No. 80, p. 150.)

Whitehall, July 17, 1677.

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS. M^r. Secretary Williamson acquainted their Lordships that Virginia was still in a very unsettled condition so that their Lordships appoint the Lord Culpeper and Co. Parkes to attend on Thursday next and that the papers relating hereunto be laid before their Lordships to determine upon all the points of difficulty that therein occur.

(Colonial Entry Book, No. 105, p. 98.)

Whitehall, Aug, 21, 1677.

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS. Debate upon the business of Virginia and expedients to quiet the minds of the people there—Notice is taken of certain laws made since the Rebellion for restitution of plundered goods & that his Maj. Proclamation for general pardon did not hinder such restitution but did only pardon the crime against his authority; also of a Proclamation of Sir W. Berkeley contrary thereto—It is conceived much for his Maj. honor & for the quiet of that place to issue a new Proclamation confirming the former & absolutely pardoning as to the crime of Rebellion all that laid hold on the conditions of the same—Lord Cuipeper & Col. Parks examined in reference to Estates confiscated—Agreed to repeat to his Maj. that a Proclamation may issue in Virginia to dis-anul whatever the Gov^r did in derogation of what, in his Maj. name, was first proclaimed & that restitution be made of all confiscations made by the Gov^r upon his proceedings contrary to the King's Proclamation—Restitution of goods found in the hands of any that partaked in the Rebellion to be made to the lawful owners—Objections to a law passed since the Rebellion; that part relating to incapacitating those concerned in the late Rebellion from bearing office to be reconsidered—These Minutes to be sent to Sec. Coventry & further proceedings respited till his health permit him to be present—Lord Cuipeper to have access to Virginia papers in the Plantation Office, 3 pp.

(Colonial Entry Book, No. 105, pp. 99-101.)

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

LETTER FROM JOHN ROLFE TO SIR THOS. DALE.

(From the original)

[We are indebted to Mr. Benjamin L. Bowling, of the University of Illinois for a photographic fac-simile of the well-known letter from John Rolfe to Sir Thomas Dale in regard to his marriage with Pocahontas and for the exact transcript which follows. Mr. Bowling writes

"Care has been used in order that it be exact in every particular, except that the s has been modernized, the impossibility of writing it otherwise on the typewriter being obvious. The orthography, as to contractions etc., has been strictly adhered to;

v and u has been retained as in the original. Incorrectly spelled words as, "theise" (these), "beninge" (benign), "passe" (pause), etc., are so retained. Very careful attention has been paid to capitalization, that of the character for J and I, by careful comparison in each case is considered as I except in the signature, where the character differs and is very clearly J. The length of each line has been observed.

Note, on the first page, Rolfe's spelling of the name "Pohahuntas" as compared with that generally used.

The third page is quite different from Hamor's version, and from all later versions since they are reprints from Hamor, in that lines twenty-six to and including half of the line thirty-seven are omitted.

The letter, consisting of two leaves of Bodleian Manuscript, Ashmole 830, folios 118 and 119, is written on folios 1 and 2 of a gathering of four leaves of which folios 3 and 4 are in the manuscript but blank. They are bound in the manuscript.

The pages are $12\frac{1}{8}$ inches high and $7\frac{7}{8}$ inches wide. The photographs are as near the exact size as the photographer could make them.

The letter was found in the Bodleian Library, Oxford, during the summer of 1906, by David I. Bushnell, Jr., and a fragment was reproduced in the *American Anthropologist*, Vol. 9, in 1907. The photographs, sent herewith, were made the past summer, at my request, by the official photographer of the library, and the description was furnished by the librarian. This is the first time, as far as I am aware, that the original letter has been reproduced in its entirety.

The finding of the letter forestalls any possibility of future iconoclastic controversy regarding its authenticity. Neill in "The English Colonization of America During the Seventeenth Century" page 76, says, "Why Rolfe should not have talked with Dale at Jamestown it is difficult to conceive. The letter referred to is appended to the narrative (Hamor's), and makes about seven printed pages, and is a laboured treatise, giving reasons when a Christian should marry a heathen, and has the musty smell of the dusty study of a London divine, rather than the fragrance of a letter written by a man in love." Considering the trend of his arguments in that chapter (see also pages 79 and 80) the note cited seems but a very subtle questioning of such a letter having been written by Rolfe. It but remained for some more radical controversialist to have denied its having been indited, as was done by Dr. Brown in regard to Smith's letter to Queen Anne at the time of the visit of Pocahontas to England. Just here may I say that the discovery of Rolfe's letter, written on his return from England, which was printed in Vol. X of the "Virginia Magazine of History and Biography", not only corrected Dr. Brown's deduction as to the favorable weather during the return, but also corrects the doubt cast as to Capt. Smith's veracity. On page 968 of the "Genesis" he says "Smith says that Sir Lewis Stukely took charge of her child, Thomas Rolfe. Other accounts make it appear that the child was left with his uncle, Henry Rolfe." Rolfe himself says that the child was left with Sir Lewis Stukely till his brother could get him.

Three hundred years ago, about the fifth of April, Rolfe and Pocahontas were married. Is it not an opportune time for the letter to appear in its true form in your April magazine?

We regret that it is impossible, on account of the length of the lines in the original, for us to print a line for line version and that it is also impossible for us to reproduce the contractions &c
 Editor.]

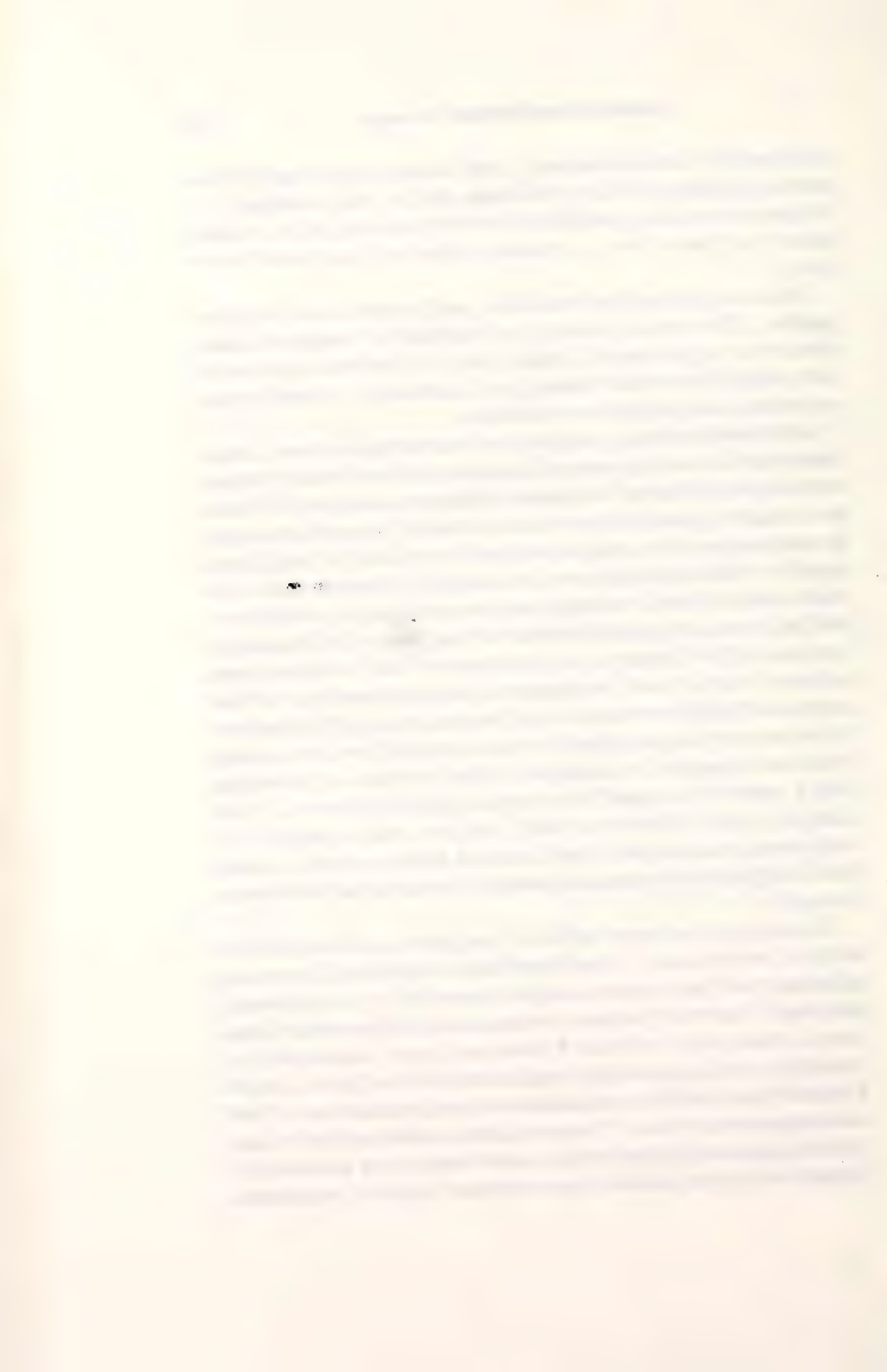
When your leisure shall best serve you to pvse theise lynes, I trust in God the begynninge will not strike you into a greater admiracon, then the ende will gyve you good Content. It is a matter of noe small moment, Concerninge myne owne pticular, wch heare I impart vnto you, and wch toucheth me soe nearly as the tendernes of my Salvacon. Howebeit I freely subiect myselfe to yor grave & mature Iudgement, deliberacon, approbacon, and determynacon, assuringe my selfe of yor zealous admonicons & godly Comforts; either pswadinge me to desist, or encouraginge me to psist herein wth a religious feare, & godly Care. ffor wth (from the very instant that this beganne to roote it selfe wthin the secrett bosome of my hart) my dailye & earnest prayers have byn, still are, and over shalbe powred foorth wth a sincere & godly zeale to be directed, ayded and governed in all my thoughts, woords, and deeds, to the glory of God, and for my eternall Consolacon° to psever wherein I never had more neede, nor (till now) coulde ever ymagyne to have byn moved wth the lyke occasion° But (my Case standinge as it doth) what better wordly refuge can I heere seeke, then to shelter my selfe vnder the safety of yor favourable ptecon? and didd not my Cause pceede from an vnspotted & vndefiled Conscience) I shoulde not dare to offer to your view & approved Iudgement these passions of my troubled Soule, soe full of feare and tremblinge is hipocrisie & dissimulacon. But knoweinge myne owne innocency, & godly fervor in the whole prosecucon hereof, I doubt not of yor beninge acceptance and Clement construction. As for malicious depravors, & turbulent Spiritts, to whome nothinge is tastefull, but what pleaseth there vn-savoury palate, I passe not for them° beinge well assured (by the often tryall and provinge my selfe in my holiest meditacons and prayers) that I ame called herevnto by the spiritt of God° and it shalbe sufficient for me to be protected by yor selfe in all

vertuous & pious endeavors. And for my more happy proceedinge herein my daily oblacons shalbe ever addressed to bringe to passe soe good effects that yor selfe and all the worlde maye truely saye, this is ye woorke of God and merveilous in our eyes.

But to avoide tedious preambles, and to come more neare the matter. ffirst suffer me wth yor patience to sweepe & make cleane the waye wherein I walke from all suspicons and doubte wch maye lye covered therein, and faithfully to reveale vnto you what shoulde move me therevnto.

Lett therefore this my well advised ptestacon, wch here I make betweene God and my owne Conscience be a sufficient wyttnes, at the dreadfull day od Iudgement (when the secretts of all mens harts shalbe opened) to condemne me herein yf my chiefe intent & purpose be not to stryve with all my power of boddy and mynde in the vndertakinge of soe waighty a matter (noe waye leade soe farr foorth as mans weaknes may pmytt, wth thevnbridled desire of Carnall affection) for the good of the Plantacon, the honor of or Countrye, for the glorye of God, for myne owne salvacon, and for the Convertinge to the true knowledge of God and Iesus Christ an vnbeleivinge Creature, namely Pohahuntas^a To whom emy hart and best thoughts are and have byn a longe tyme soe intangled & intralld in soe intricate a Laborinth, that I was even awearied to vnwynde my selfe thereout. But Almighty God whoe never faileth his that truely invoke his holy name, hathe opened the Gate and ledd my be the hande, that I might playnely see and discerne the safest pathes wherein to treade.

To you therefore (most noble Sr) the Patron and ffather of vs in this Countrye, doe I vtter the effects of my longe Contynued affection (wch haue made a mighty warre in my medytacons) and here I doe truely relate to what issue this dangerous Combatt is come vnto^e wherein I have not onely examyned, but thoroughly tryed & pared my thoughts even to the Quicke, before I coulde fynde and fitt wholesome and apt applicacons to Cure soe dangerous an vicer. I never failed to offer my dailye and faithfull prayers to God for hys sacred and holye assistance, I forgatt not to sett before myne eyes the frailtie of mankynde,



his prones to ill, his indulgency of wicked thoughts wth many other impfections, wherein man is daylie insnared, and often tymes overthrowen, and them Compared wth my present estate.

Woe am I ignorant of the heavy displeasure wch Almighty God Conceyved against the Sonnes of Leuie and Israell for marriage of straunge wyves, nor of the inconvenyences wch maye thereby arrise, wih other the lyke good mocons^e wch made me looke aboute warely and with circuspection, into the grounde and principall agitacons wch thus shoulde provoke me to be in love wth one, whose education hath byn rude, her manners barbarous, her generacon Cursed, and soe discrepant in all nutriture from my selfe, that often tymes with feare and tremblinge I haue ended my pryvate Controversie wth this, Surely theise are wicked instigations hatched by him whoe seeketh and delighteth in mans distruction, And soe wth fervent prayers to be ever preserved from such diabolicall assaults I have taken some rest. Thus when I haue thought, I have onteyned my peace and Quyetnes^e beholde, an other, but more gracious temptacon hath made breaches into my holiest and strongest meditacons^e with which I have byn putt to a newe tryall, in the stricter manner then the former. ffor (besides the many passions and sufferings wch I have daylie, howerly, yea in my sleepe endured even awakeinge me to astonishment, taxinge me wth remissnes and Carelessnes refusinge and neglectinge to pforme, the duety of a good Christian, pullinge me by the eare, and cryene why doest not thowe endeavour to make her a Christian; and these haue happened to my greater wonder, even when shee hath byn farthest sepatated from me, wch in Comon reason (were it not an vndoubted woorke of god) might breede a forgettfullnes of a farre more woorthy Creature) besides this I saye, the holy Spiritt of God hath often demaunded of me, why I was Created? if not for transitory pleasures and worldly vanyties, but to labour in the Lords vyneyard there to sowe and plant, to nourishe and encrease the^r ffruyts thereof, daylie addinge wth the good husband of the Gospell somewhat to the Tallent^e that in the ende the ffruyts may be reaped to the Comfort of Laborer in this lyfe, and in the worlde to come, And yf this, as vndoubtedly,

This is the service Iesus Christ requyreth of his best servants And woe to him that hath theise Instruments of pietye offered and putt into his hands, and willfully dispise to woorke wth them. Lykewyse addinge heerevnto her greate apparance of love to me, her desyre to be taught and instructed in the knowledge of God^e her Capablenes of vnderstanding her aptnes and willingnes to receyve any good impression, and also the spirituall besides her owne incytements stirringe me vpp herevnto. What shoulde I doe? shall I be of soe an vntoward a disposicon to refuse to leade the blynde into the right waye? shall I be soe vnnaturall not to gyve breade to the hungry, or soe vncharitable not to Cover the naked? shall I dispise to actuate theise pious dueties of a Christian? shall the base feare of displeasinge the worlde overpower and wthholde me from revealinge to man theise spirituall woorkes of the Lorde, wch in my medytacons and my prayers I have daylie made knowne vnto him. God forbidd^e I assuredly trust he hath thus dealt wth me for my eternall felicitye, for his glory, and I hope soe to be guyd by his heavenly grace, That in the ende by my faithfull paynes and Christianlyke labour I shall attayne to that blessed promise pronounced by the holye Prophett Daniell to the righteous, that bringe many to the true knowledge of God, namely, that they shall shine lyke the Starres for ever and ever. A sweeter comfort cannott be to a true Christian nor a greater encouragement for him to labour all the dayes of his lyfe in the pformance thereof, nor a greater gayne of Consolacon to be desired at the hower of death, and at the daye of Iudgement. Agayne for the lawfullnes of marriage. I hope I doe not farre erre from the meaninge of the holy Apostle, That the vnbelevinge husband is sanctified by the beleivings wyfe, and the vnbeleiyinge wiefe by the beleivinge husband &c. vppon wch place Mr Calvin in his Institucons lib. 4. cap. 16^e Sect^e 6^e sayeth, Even as the Children of the Iewes were called a holy seede, becawse beinge made heires of the same Covenant wch the Lorde made wth Abraham, they were different from the Children of the vngodly^e ffor the same reason even yett also the Children of Christians are accompted holye, yea although they be the

yssue but of one parent faithfull, and (as the Prophett wytnesseth) they differ from the vncleane seede of Idolatry. And thus wth my readinge and conference wth honest and religious psones have I receaved noe small incouragement, besides serena mea conscientia, pure from the fylth of impuritye quce est instar muri ahenei. If I shoulde sett downe at lardge the pturbacons and godly motions wch have stroue wthin me in this my godly Conflict. I shoulde but make a tedious and vnnecessary volume, but I doubt not these shalbe sufficient both to Certifie you of my true intente, in discharginge my duety to God, and to your selfe. To whose gracious providence I humbly submytt my selfe for his Glorye, your honor our Countrys good, the benefitt of this Plantacon, and for the Convertinge an irregenerate to regeneracon, which I beseech God to graunte for his deare sonne Christ Iesus sake.

Nowe if the vulgar sorte, whoe square all mens actions by the bare rule of their owne filthines, shall taxe or taunt me in this my godly labor, Lett them knowe tis not my hungrye appetite to gorge my selfe wth incontineneye, Sure (if I woulde and were soe sensually inclyned) I might satisfie suche desire, though not wthout a seared Conscience, yet wth Christians more pleasinge to the eye and lesse fearefull in the offence vnlawfully Comytted. Nor am I in soe desperate estate that I regarde not what becometh of me, nor am I out of hope but one daye to see my Countrye nor soe voyde of ffrinds, nor meane in Birth but there to obtayne a matche to my greate content^e nor have I ignorantly passed over my hoapes there, or regardlessly seeke to loose the love of my ffrinds by takinge this Course. I knowe them all & have not rashely overslipped any. But shall it please God thus to dispose of me (which I earnestly desire to fulfill my ends afore sett downe) I will hartely accept it as a godly taxe appointed me, And I will never cease (god assistinge me) vntill I have accomplished and brought to pfection soe holy a woorke, in wch I will daylie praye God to blesse me to myne and her eternall happines. And thus desireinge noe longer to lyve to enioye the blessings of God, then this my Resolucon doe tende to suche godly endes as are by me before declared, not doubtinge

of your gracious acceptance, I take my leave beseeching Almighty God to rayne downe vppon you such plentiude of his heavenly graces as your harte can wishe and desire. Ans doe I reſte

At yor Commaund moſt willinge
to be deſpoſed.

Jo Rolfe.

VIRGINIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C. London, (including "Gleanings" by the late H. F. Waters, not before printed.)

EDWARD BARKHAM of London, knight and Alderman. Will 14 January 1632; proved 17 January 1633. My body within the chapel in the church of southacre county Norfolk within the vaults on the North side of the chancel which I lately made. To Anne Barkham my wife all her apparel, jewels, chains and ornaments of gold, and all household stuff at my house at Tottenham High Cross, county Middlesex. To Sir Edward Barkham Knight and Bart my eldest son gilt bowl standing cups, tankards etc and best tapestry hangings. The said Jane (sic) my wife shall have the use of said plate and hangings during her life. To each of my grandchildren £20 at 21 years. To said wife Jane (sic) all my copyhold lands in Tottenham and... all my tenements, lands etc. in Wainflete St. Maries Wainflete All Saints and Friskney in county Lincoln for her life., afterwards to my son Robert Barkham and heirs males. For want of issue then to my said son Sir Edward and for want of issue then to my right heirs. To my nephew Mr. Joshua Gallard silver bowl to be engraven with my arms. To my nephew Mr. Edward Barkham of East Walton a piece of plate with m arms. To the Mayor and Citizens of London yearly £6. 13s. 4d. issjing out of my tenement in Cheapside called the Flower de Luce near the Cross there for the benefit of the poor children in Christs Hospital after the decease of Elizabeth Mallory widow. To the Master Wardens Brethren and Sisters of the Misterie of Drapers of which Company I am free an annuity of £6. 13s. 4d. out of the Messuage aforesaid called the Flower de Luce for the poor and free of said Company and to said Company two silver Voyders much or better than Sir John Garrard gave to the Cittie. To the Leatherseller's Company a bason

Ewar of silver. To parson of new church in Dukes place called St. James 40s. yearly out of said Flower de Luce on condition that the parson preach a sermon on Maunday Thursday yearly. To the poor of that parish who shall have been at said sermon 2s. apeece out of the said Flower de Luce. To the poor of parish of St. Lawrence Jewry yearly 52s. out of said Flower de Luce. To poor of said parish of Tottenham High Cross 52s. yearly to be bestowed in bread weekly after divine service in the forenoon out of the said Flower de Luce. To poor of Tottenham aforesaid £3. 6s. 8d. To poor of St. Mary Bothawe (sic) in London where I now dwell £3. 6s. 8d. To poor of Stl Lawrence Jewry £5. To the four towns in Norfolk viz^e East Walton, Southacre, Westacre and Ailes-withorp £5 apeece to be distributed amond the poorest inhabitants. To the poor of Watton Market, county Norfolk £5. To my son in law Sir John Garrard for mourning £30. To my son in law Sir Charles Caesar and my daughter his wife £30 for mourning. To my son in law Sir Anthony Irby and my daughter his wife for mourning £30. To my son in law Robert Walpoole Esq for him and his children for mourning £30. To my son Robert Barkham and children for mourning £25. To my nephew Mr. John Gallard and his wife for mourning £15. To my man William Davy for a ring £5. To all my men servants 40s. apeece. To those at Tottenham 20s. apeece. My well beloved wife Jane Barkham and the said Sir Edward Barkham Knight and Baronet my son and heir apparent executors. Witnesses^e William Davy, Francis Windham, Nathaniel Fordham, *seager* 1.

[Edward Barkham, draper, of London, a member of the Virginia Company. He was son of Edward Barkham by his second wife Elizabeth Rolfe, of Norfolk; was a member of the East India Company; alderman of London, successively of Faringdon and Cheap wards, sheriff 1611; lord Mayor 1621-22; knighted June 16, 1622; readmitted into the Virginia Company July 3, 1622; died Jan. 5, 1633-4. His son Edward was created a baronet 1623 and was M. P. for Boston 1625 and 1623. Margaret, daughter of Sir Edward, the younger, married Sir Edmond Jenings of Ripon and was the mother of Edmond Jenings (acting governor of Virginia 1710), an ancestor of General R. E. Lee and others of prominence. Sir Edward Barkham's (the testator's) daughter Jane, married Sir Charles Caesar, Master of the Rolls, a nephew of Capt John Martin of Virginia. Another, Margeret, married Sir Anthony Irby, also a member of the Virginia Company, and a third, Susan (who died in 1622) married Robert Walpole, Esq. of Houghton, and was ancestress of Sir Robt Walpole.]

CAPTAIN JOHN HARRIS OF THE VIRGINIA NAVY.

A Prisoner of War in England, 1777-1779.

By

WALTER DREW McCaw.

(Prefatory note. For several years I have tried to collect data for an adequate sketch of the life of my Great-great-grandfather Captain John Harris of Hampton, Virginia, an almost forgotten naval worthy of the early years of the American Revolution. Unfortunately nothing is known of his early life and of his career as sea captain and prisoner of war in England, only a few scattered references have been published. In a collection of family letters in my possession several cotemporary references are made to the imprisonment of John Harris, and in view of the very scanty material available for the study of the early naval history of the Revolution, I think the extracts well worth printing.

To explain the papers in my possession and the reasons for mentioning John Harris therein, a little family history is necessary.

Captain Harris is not known to have had any relatives of his name in Virginia. It is quite certain that he was not related to the large Harris family descended from the adventurer Thomas Harris who came to Virginia with Sir Thomas Dale in 1611, and from whom I am descended on my mother's side.

Prior to the Revolution Captain Harris married Mary Brough of Hampton, and about the same time her sister Elizabeth Brough became the wife of Dr. James McCaw, a Scotch surgeon settled in Virginia since 1765. A third sister, Sarah Brough, was the wife of William McCaa (or McCaw) a cousin



CAPTAIN JOHN HARRIS
V.A. NAVY

From a Miniature.

of Dr. James McCaw. Dr. McCaw was naturally a loyalist and at the outbreak of hostilities took arms with Lord Dunmore as a captain of loyalist militia at the so-called "Battle of the Bridge" near Norfolk. He and his family returned to Great Britain as refugees and were there when John Harris was captured and confined in Forton prison near Portsmouth. Dr. McCaw through his nephew-in-law William Laurie of London, sent an agent to look into the condition of his brother-in-law Harris and to help him if necessary. Later on he paid Harris a visit in person. The last letter mentioning John Harris is from Dr. James McClurg to his half-sister Elizabeth Brough McCaw. This letter is not formally dated nor the place of writing given but it was written about 1783, and from either Williamsburg or Hampton, probably the latter place. The wife of John Harris died of small-pox during her husband's imprisonment, and the old mother of the three Brough sisters died about the same time and in the same epidemic. Sallie Harris, the only child of John Harris and Mary Brough, became the wife of her first cousin James Drew McCaw the eldest child and only son of Dr. James McCaw and Elizabeth Brough.)

(W. D. McC.)

Captain John Harris of Welsh descent, sea captain and ship owner of Hampton, Virginia, was early in the Revolutionary War in command of the brig *Mosquito* of the Virginia Navy. He was a man of means and family tradition has it that he owned and fitted out his vessel and that she captured several prizes. Be this as it may, one prize is of record. Paullin in his "Navy of the American Revolution" (Cleveland. O. 1906) writes (p. 407), "In the Spring of 1777 the "*Mosquito*", Captain Harris carried into St. Pierre the ship "*Noble*" valued at 75,000 livres." The career of the vessel was of short duration for to quote Paullin, (op. cit. p. 408) "During the first half of 1777, H. M. S. "*Ariadne*" captured the "*Mosquito*."

The officers and crew of the "*Mosquito*" were taken to England and confined in Forton prison at Gosport near Portsmouth. Several accounts of life in this prison exist written by Americans confined there during the war, giving a graphic description of

the hardships undergone and the good fellowship and mutual helpfulness of the prisoners, both American and French. Attempts to escape were frequent and often successful. The treatment of the inmates seems to us very brutal now, but probably did not differ materially from that usually meted out to prisoners of war by the so-called "civilized" nations of the time. The Americans captured from armed vessels were evidently at first considered to be pirates and were continually threatened with the gallows. The most vivid description of life in Forton is to be found in "Fannings Narrative" (Reprinted by Nav. Hist. Soc., N. Y., 1912, from ed. 1808). Fanning gives few names and does not mention Captain John Harris.

Some years ago the journal of a Forton prisoner was found who not only kept account of the arrivals of new prisoners but prepared a roll of the inmates giving names, rank, date of entry, names of vessels from which captured and often the final fate of the prisoners. The writer, Timothy Connor, an able seaman from the brigantine "Rising Sun" out of Boston, captured on the fifteenth of April 1777 by H. M. S. "Terrible", Captain Sir Richard Bickerton, and committed to Forton June 14, 1777, is a little uncertain in his spelling of names but, I think, can be trusted as to accuracy of dates as he evidently took them down on the spot. This paper, "A Yankee Privateersman in Prison in England. Journal of a Forton Prisoner", edited by William Richard Cutter (New Eng. Hist. & Genlgl. Register. Nos. Apr. 1876 to Jan. 1879) not only gives the date of the imprisonment of Harris but also the names of the officers of the "Mosquito" confined with him.

(p. 345, Jul. no. 1876)

"August 9th (1777), this day came on shore forty-nine American prisoners. Among them were three captains of armed vessels. viz. Captain Courter of the "Oliver Cromwell", Captain Harris of the "Miscator" (sic) and Captain Hill of the "Montgomery". The Agent made it his business to make them deliver up their money by the point of the bayonet. There is no such thing as refusing."

(p. 36, Jan. no. 1879. From the roll appended to the journal)

"John Harris, Captain.

Geo. Chamberlin, Lieut.

Burd Chamberlin, Lieut.

———— Decay, Master.

Alexander Moore, P. master.

Arch'l McNickle, Doctor.

Alexander Dick, Capt. Mari's.

John Smith, Boatswain.

"Muscetor" (sic) from Virginia; committed Aug. 8th, 1777".

Opposite each name except that of John Smith, Boatswain, appears the word "run" indicating that the prisoners had escaped. This is doubtful in the case of Captain Harris, or if he escaped, he was recaptured. After the name of the Boatswain appears the word "entered" indicating that this man entered the service of Great Britain, an action occasionally taken by an imprisoned seaman.

To a Virginian the name "Burd Chamberlin" can only be an incorrect spelling of "Byrd Chamberlaine or Chamberlayne".

(p. 39. Jan. no. 1879, From a partial list of officers appended to roll)

"John Harris. Capt. "Miscator." (sic) Virginia."

The narrative of another Forton prisoner, John Kilby of Virginia, afterward a quarter gunner on the "Bon Homme Richard" in her immortal fight with the "Serapis" was written in the early part of the nineteenth century but not published until 1905. Written from memory, the dates I think can not be so well relied upon as in the case of the "Yankee privateersman's" journal. There are some discrepancies in time between the two accounts. In the "Narrative of John Kilby" (Scribners Mag. Jul. 1905) the references to Captain John Harris are however quite explicit in stating that he was liberated by exchange in 1779, and therefore could not have escaped as mentioned in Timothy Connors' roll. The escape of Alexander Dick, the Mosquito's captain of marines, is confirmed in the "Narrative".

John Kilby, writing many years after the war, claims to have been captured in December 1776, on a prize which had been

taken by his vessel the "Sturdy Beggar", and after some delay to have been sent to Forton in the spring of 1777. The "Yankee Privateersman" however in his roll, gives the list of captives from the prizes of the "Sturdy Beggar" among them "John Kilibee" and states that their entrance to prison was on January 23, 1778.

Quoting from John Kilby's "Narrative" we find:

(p. 25) "On the ninth day of the same month (December) and year (1776, ?) we were captured by the "Resolution", seventy four guns, commanded by Sir John Chandy Oglesby We were all put on board the old "Princess Amelia" of ninety guns, then a guard ship, where we lay two months Then we were carried up to Hazel Hospital for trial and condemnation (a mock trial to be sure). After calling over all our names the Judge rises up and pronounced sentence in these words—towit: "You are all condemned for piracy and high treason on His Majesty's high seas" (Here permit me to say I wish to know who gave him the high seas?). So it was that we were all marched up to Fortune's Jail (Forton), formerly Queen Anne's Hospital under a strong guard of soldiers and locked up by nine o'clock at night in the cold sweating walls with about three hundred more brave Americans, many of whom were from this State (Virginia). Some of them I will now name. Captain John Harris of Hampton commander of the "Musquito" brig. Captain Alexander Dick his captain of marines; A Mr. Moore; Captain Meredith also of Hampton and many more not necessary to name. Our crew lay in this place twenty-two months. Some lay much longer. Capt. Harris and his crew lay there twenty-eight months."

(p. 27) "At last the day and hour of exchange were announced to us The agent appointed for that purpose a Mr. Hurum called all our names and then read us these words—to wit—"You all now have received His Majesty's most gracious pardon." At that time there was a loud cry from many of our men "Damn His Majesty and his pardon too". The gates were opened and one hundred of us the first on the list, (when I say the first on the list, I mean

this, that as we were committed so we stood on the list, unless put back under the penalty before mentioned) were marched out under guard. There were one hundred of us with Captain John Harris at our head."

The above extract concludes all the printed evidence I can find of John Harris and his career. John Kilby goes on to say that the prisoners went direct from Portsmouth to Nantes on a French vessel and that he himself and many of the seamen shipped with Paul Jones then at Nantes. Captain John Harris, returned to Virginia and died just about the end of the war with Great Britain. The exact date is not known. Although I believe the date of the probaton of his will is to be found I have not been able to obtain it. The following documentary evidence in my possession (see prefatory note) gives in connection with the foregoing extracts all that is known of this old sea captain who was among the first to take up arms for his country and who suffered many things in her service.

Letters.

1.

From Nathaniel Gilmour at Gosport to Mr. William Laurie at Messrs. Davis Strachan & Co., Merch'nts in London.

(extract)

Gosport the 4th Oct. 1777.

Sir:

I am favoured with yours of the 2nd Inst. on receipt thereof I walked to Forton Prison (about $\frac{1}{2}$ Mile from hence) & enquired for Mr. Harris who I found there.

The Officers of the guard are very strict & woud not suffer me to him the letter untill the Agent had first examined it, & as he was not upon the spot, it coud not be delivered him. I was permitted to speak to Mr. Harris, when I told him I had a letter for him but coud not then deliver it, but woud wait on him another time, and go thro the ceremony with the Agent.

I likewise informed him I had orders to supply him to Amt of L 20. this I was made to understand was to go thro the Agent also, but it shall not when (until?) he has occasion for it which at present he told me he had not nor (was he?) in want of anything. I believe he was confused and did not know what to say, he seems much cast down.

Sir. Your mst Obed. Servt.

Nath'l Gilmour.

2.

From James McCaw in London to his wife Elizabeth McCaw at Whitehaven.

(extract)

London. April 14th. 1778.

My dear Betsy:

Mr. Laurie called upon Sunday and left your letter of the 7th enclosing one for poor Harris. I was unluckily out of the way when Mr. Laurie called, which I was more particularly sorry for, as I have not had the pleasure of seeing him for some time past Having subjoined a few lines from myself to Harris, I sent your letter into the City yesterday to Mr Laurie and I dare say he will contrive it forward. I hope Poor Harris is right in his expectations of going out; but I wonder that I have not seen it, or heard it, mentioend though some other channel, which I do not recollect that I have

With my best respects to all friends at Whitehaven, I am my dear,

your affectionate

James McCaw.

3.

From the same to the same.

(extract)

London May 9th. 1778.

My dear Betsy:

. Inclosed I send you a letter from Capt Harris. If you have not already wrote your second letter to your mother you may defer it, as I find he at

last got your former one with
my compliments to all friends, I am, yours &c.

James McCaw.

4.

From the same to the same.

(extract)

London, December 15th. 1778.

My dear Betsy:

I returned from Portsmouth only the day before yesterday I found Harris very hearty and, you may believe, inquiring kindly for you and the children. Poor fellow I hope there is good reason to expect he will be speedily exchanged. But I am sorry he has so melancholy a home to return to. You must prepare yourself my dear Betsy to sustain the shock of a very disagreeable piece of news, which I think myself very unhappy in being the author of to you. It is still however necessary that you should know it; and it comes perhaps lighter from the sympathizing hand of your husband than it could through any other channel. Dr. Gordon, Mr Ingram and Mr McCormick a partner of Mr Aitchisons, are come home in the last fleet from New York. Mr Ingram I have not seen but with Dr Gordon I spent the evening last night. He informs me that he understood from Chambers, formerly pilot at Hampton that your poor sister Mrs Harris, is no longer a sojourner in this weary scene of life. I am afraid it is too true, and I suppose she fell a victim to the dread smallpox which has committed such havoc in that neighborhood. As he remembers nothing of your mother, I flatter myself that she has escaped, otherwise I think he would also have named her. He mentions the death of Henry King and his son which agrees with the account I had from Mitchell and renders all the rest likely. Will Curle is also dead. Your brother (Dr. James McClurg, her half brother) has the care of the provisional military hospital of Virginia at Williamsburg, united thereupon an extensive and expensive

plan, and old Mrs Cooley whom you may remember at Norfolk is his chief nurse In the meantime believe me inviolably your affectionate etc.

James McCaw.

5.

From the same to the same.

(extract)

London. January 23. 1779.

My dear Betsy:

. When I saw poor Harris he had not received your letter. I saw him upon Saturday the 28th of November. I have wrote to him upon the melancholy occasion of his wife's death and directed my letter through the same channel, but as I have not heard from him in answer, I suppose my letter never reached him. I am really at a loss concerning writing to him again on the subject, as I do not know whether it is better to acquaint him with it or not .

. I am with my love to our dear little Betty (afterward Mrs. Robert Johnston of Richmond) my dearest Betsy, your ever affectionate &c.

James McCaw.

6.

From the same to the same.

(extract)

London March 13. 1779.

My dear Betsy:

. The death of your poor sister must have no doubt afflicted you much, and I am very sorry to add to your grief by relating to you the departure of one still dearer to you. But though your affection for a parent must

make you feel the blow in a most sensible manner, yet when you recollect how much your poor mother was advanced in years, and that in the course of nature her life could not possibly have been much longer prologued, I hope you will submit to the accounts of her death with a becoming fortitude and christian resignation. Mr. W. George an acquaintnace of mine lately in Britain and formerly of Virginia, sent an account of this in a letter he wrote lately to a friend here. In it he desires him to acquaint me that in a newspaper from Virginia which he had then seen there was an advertisement in your Sister Sally's name (Mrs. Wm. McCaa) of Sept. last, desiring all persons having any demands against your poor mothers estate to apply to her, the Executrix. The day before yesterday, I received a letter from poor Harris, in answer to mine on the subject of his wifes death, which I began to conclude he never got. But his letter is dated so far back as the 7th January.

. With my love to our dear little Bett (to whom you must make a present of a doll in my name) and compliments to all friends I am yours &c

James McCaw.

7.

From the same to the same.

(extract)

Portsmouth. April 6. 1779.

My dear Betsy:

. Though I have been here these several days I have never ventured out to see poor Harris, nor do I know whether I shall have spirit enough to undertake the task. I had a letter from him about three weeks ago, but which he had wrote so far back as January 7th. It was directed to Mr Lauries care and he being sick it had been all the while at the New York coffee house. By the strain of his letter, I am not certain but he may have ere this made his escape, as he seemed to have no expectation of an exchange. This is what

makes me fearful of inquiring for him, lest I should find he had failed and was in consequence put into a more close and disagreeable imprisonment. If I call upon him before I go, I will write to you that I have done so, and what I learn of him . . .
 With the warmest affection to you
 and our dear children, my dearest Betsy, yours most sincerely
 James McCaw.

(When the foregoing letter was written James McCaw was preparing to go to New York on the "Peggy" one of a fleet of transports sailing with men and supplies to Sir Henry Clinton's forces, then in possession of New York City.

Dr. McCaw died in New York, the following October. W. D. McC.)

8.

From the same to the same.

(extract)

On board the Peggy Transport. at Spithead.
 April 11. 1779.

My dear Betsy:

. The day on which I wrote to you, in the afternoon, I went out to Forton and saw poor Harris who is still there. He is in good health, amuses himself with the flattering idea that the accounts of his wives death were without foundation. It is evil to rob a person in his situation of such a pleasing hope, and yet it is a pity that they should buoy themselves up only to be mortified the more afterwards. He has heard from one Green a Virginian, lately brought a prisoner to Forton, and who has not been very long from the country, that he has heard nothing of such an event, which he thinks he would if it had happened. I am satisfied however that all this is good for nothing, and I am confirmed in the belief of her death from the advertisement concerning your poor mother. Had Molly (Mrs. Harris) been alive, it is natural to

think that the advertisement would have been in her name (as the eldest daughter). I hope Harris has soon a chance to be exchanged though he entertains but faint hopes of it himself. He told me that 200 of the American prisoners had been exchanged at Plymouth and that, I think, promises well I do not know when we will sail, some of the transports being not yet arrived. I long however to be gone and am my dear life your most affectionate husband.

James McCaw.

9.

From James McClurg, in Virginia, to his half sister Elizabeth (Brough) McCaw at Whitehaven, in England.

(extract)

(No place, no date, but probably from Hampton, Virginia, 1783-4).

Dear Betsy:

It is very true I never sent you one letter during the war—yet I wrote you several—but besides other difficulties in the way of our correspondence, there was one to me insuperable, that my letters must have been subjected to public inspection. A letter of business I could have submitted to that, but not a letter to a friend. Indeed matters here were frequently so gloomy and our situation so precarious that it would have been well for you at that time, if it were possible, to think nothing about us. At present our condition, tho by no means flourishing, is pacific and tranquil and our letters to our friends need not pass examination. Your first wish I know is to learn the situation of your friends Poor Harris died last Spring in this town, after a tedious illness. He has left everything to his daughter by your sister, who is a fine little girl Remember me affectionately to my little nephew and niece and give my thanks to the former (James Drew McCaw) for the pretty letter he has favored me with.

I am, my dear Betsy.

Your affectionate brother.

J. McClurg.

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Postscript.

Mrs. Elizabeth Brough McCaw returned to Virginia in 1793, with her two children. The son James Drew McCaw had graduated as a Doctor of Medicine from Edinburgh in 1792. He married his cousin Sallie Harris, the only child of Captain John Harris. The sons of this marriage were, Dr. William Reid McCaw of Richmond; Dr. David McCaw of Powhatan County, and John McCaw, Misdhipman in the United States Navy 1811 to 1818, who resigned on account of ill health and died unmarried as a very young man. He served on the U. S. S. "United States" with Decatur and Hull during the War of 1812. An only daughter, Georgina, was married but left no issue. There are many living descendents of the two elder sons.

Washington, October 22, 1913.

COLONIAL CHURCHES IN PITTSYLVANIA COUNTY.

(Contributed by Mrs. N. E. Clement, Chatham, Va.)

FROM THE VESTRY BOOK OF CAMDEN PARISH.

At a Vestry held for Camden Parish at Pittsylvania Court-house the 14th day of July 1769.

Present John Donelson, John Pigg, Hugh Innes, Crispen Shelton, George Rowland, John Wilson, Thomas Dillard Junr, Abraham Shelton, Theophilus Lacy, and William Witcher Vestrymen.

The Rev^d James Stevenson having offered himself as minister of this Parish the 21st day of February last, is received by the Vestry and it is ordered that the usual sallery be paid him From the 21st day of Feby last. (Present James Stevenson).

ORDERED that John Donelson, Crispen Shelton, Thomas Dillard Jr. and Abram Shelton do fix on a Proper place between Abrahm Sheltons and Thomas Musteen's to let a Church.

ORDERED that a Church be built near where the Chappell stands on Snow Creek.

ORDERED that Theophilus Lacy, John Wilson and John Pigg or any two of them fix on some convenient place to build a church near a good spring below Sam'l Harriss' not to exceed a mile from said Harriss.

ORDERED that a Church be built at the most best and convenient spring near the Road Foard of Leatherwood Creek.

ORDERED that a Chappell of Ease be built near to Captain Haman Critz's.

ORDERED that a Chappell of Ease be built near to John Wilcox's place on the Pigg River Road convenient to a good spring.

ORDERED that John Donelson, Crispen Shelton, Thomas Dillard, jr. and Abram Shelton do let to the Lowest bidder the

building of the church ordered to be built near Tho^s Musteens the size to be 24 by 32 feet. A framed house with a clapboard roof a Plank floor with a Pulpit and desk two doors, five windows in it 12 feet in the Pitch with a Small Table and Benches in it.

ORDERED that Theophilus Lacy, John Wilson and John Pigg do let to the lowest Bidder the building of the Church near Sam^l Harriiss the same size of the other thats to be built near Tho^s Musteens.

ORDERED that Hugh Innes and William Witcher do let to the lowest bidder the building of the church ordered to be built near Snow Creek Chappell—the size of the Former—

ORDERED that George Rowland, Peter Perkins and Robert Chandler do let to the lowest bidder the Church ordered to be built near the Road Foard of Leatherwood thesize of the former—

ORDERED that Hugh Innes and William Wicher let to the lowest Bidder the Chappell of Ease ordered to be built near John Willcoxs place the size to be 24 feet by 20 Round logs for the Body a clap board Roof with Benches &c.

ORDERED that George Rowland and Robert Chandler do let to the lowest bidder the Chappell of Ease ordered to be built near Captain Haman Critz the same size of the other thats to be built near Willcoxs place—

ORDERED that the Rev^d James Stevenson preach at Edward Smiths instead of Holms Winns, and at Thomas Farris instead of Abram Shelton.

ORDERED that Lewis Morgan tend at Snow Creek Chappell when the Rev^d M. Stevenson preaches there and that he read Prayers the other Sundays at Wm. Hirds and at Potters Creek Schoolhouse.

ORDERED that John King Read prayers at Benjamin Terrys.

ORDERED that Thomas Flowers attend the Rev^d James Stevenson when he preaches at the Mayo Chappell and that he read prayers the other Sundays at George Rowlands and the horse Pasture.

the first of these is the fact that the
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the twenty-fifth is the fact that the
the twenty-sixth is the fact that the
the twenty-seventh is the fact that the

ORDERED that John Casterson attend the Rev^d James Stevenson when he preaches at Edward Smiths and that he read prayers the other Sundays at George Chadwells—

ORDERED that John Fulton Read the Service of the Church of England every Sunday at Sandy River Meetinghouse.

ORDERED that Thomas Dillard Jun^r Solicit the Gentlemen of the Vestry of Antrim Parish in the Joining them to build a house for the poor and nothing further being offered these orders were signed by

James Stenenson Clk.

George RowlandC. W.

Abram Shelton

Teste

Ben Lankford C. V. C. P.

At a Vestry held for Cambden Parish at Pittsylvania Courthouse the 12th day of September 1769. Present John Pigg, John Donelson, Hugh Innes, Crispen Shelton, George Rowland, John Wilson, Peter Perkins, Thomas Dillard, Jun. Abram Shelton, and William Witcher, Vestrymen.

The Church to be built by a Former order of Vestry near Tho^s Musteens be now built at the old muster place between Abram Shelton's and Stinking River, if the undertaker will agree without any further cost to the Parish.

The Church that was ordered to be built near the ford of Leatherwood by a former order Vestry is now ordered to be built convenient to a spring near John Acopps that Robert Chandler & Peter Copland shall chuse.

The Chappell of Ease that was to be built by a former order of Vestry near Willcox place is now ordered to be built at the most convenient spring near the Cross Roads called the Carolina and Chiswells Roads.

The Chappell that was to be built near Captain Haman Crites by a Former order of Vestry is now ordered to be built convenient to the first good spring four miles above the said Crites. If the undertaker will agree without any further Cost to the Parish.

The Church that was to be built near Sam'l Harris by former order of Vestry is now ordered to be built at the most

best and convenient spring between William Munkuser and Jacob Whitter's place, if the undertaker will agree without any further Expense to the Parish, and nothing further being offered these orders were signed by

Geo. RowlandC. W.

Abra Shelton ...

Test Ben Lankford C. V. C. P.

At a Vestry Meeting held Jan. 26, 1770, the accounts for building the above Stated Churches and Chapels were paid, showing that the orders for building the Churches were immediately carried out.

P. S. I recently found our old Parish Register down in the basement of the Courthouse, After 1785 it had been used to keep the minutes of the Overseers of the Poor, and up to 1850 when the book closes, the minutes read "the overseers of the Poor of Cambdens Parish."

Mrs. N. E. Clement.

VIRGINIA SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTION.

**SUMMARY OF STATEMENTS MADE BY SOLDIERS WHO SERVED IN
THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR FROM VERGINIA' EITHER IN THE
CONTINENTAL LINE OR THE VIRGINAA STATE LINE.**

(Comtributed by J. T. McAllister, Hot Springs, Va.)

Note—These statements are condensed. In paranthesis is given the county where the person made the sworn statement and the date on which it was made. These counties are all Virginia counties, unless otherwise specified.

These statements were made in applications for pensions, and were gathered while collecting material for my book on the Virginia Militia.

FIRST VIRGINIA.

REUBEN HUFFMAN, (Greenbrier July 28, 1818(Born October —, 1763. Enlisted in 1777 under Capt. Angus Rucker of First Virginia Regiment, commanded by Col. George Gibson, for term of three years. Discharged in 1780 at Valley Forge. In the battles of Monmouth and Stony Point.

SECOND VIRGINIA.

AIRES WITT, (Knox Co. Ky, July 12, 1820) Born Jan'y 1st 1st 1745. Enlisted for the war under Capt. O'Neil of Col. Martin's Second Virginia. Served five years. Children° 1. Sarah (age 20, married). 2. Polly (over 20 and married) 3. Elizabeth (20, married and has one child) 4. William (13)5. Samuel (11) and 6. Nancy (9).

WILLIAM KEYSER, (Path Octr. 9, 1832) Born 1755. Enlisted in Gloucester for three years in the State service, under

Capt. Thomas Baytop of the Second Virginia and marched to Hampton. While there was inoculated for small pox. Joined Wahsington's army at Valley Forge, remaining all winter. Next June was under Col. Chas. Dabney in pursuit of the British and was in the battle of Monmouth. Lay on his arms all night expecting a renewal of the fight, but the British fled. Was under Col. Saml. Greifs in a skirmish with the enemy at Sawmill River bridge, on which occasion 30 men were captured by the British. Was in the van at the storming of Stony Point, when Gen. Wayne received a slight wound on the temple and Col. Feebecker (Febiger) took command. Col. Fleury led the vanguard.

JAMES JONES, (Monroe, Aug. 22, 1832,) Born 1761. Enlisted Aug. 16, 1777, under Capt. Elias Edmunds of the Second Virginia State Artillery, Col. Thomas Marshall commanding. Discharged in 1780, at end of term. Was in no battles. Was at Hillsborough at the time of Gate's defeat. Resided in Fauquier at the time of enlistment.

THOMAS MILTON, (Fayette Co. Ky. Aug. 14, 1820) Born 1750. Enlisted in Loudoun in cavalry service under Capt. Morgan and Col. A. Spottswood, Second Virginia, Continental Line. Lives in Clarke County.

SAMUEL CADDALL, (Montgomery, Aug. 7, 1832). Born 1759. Volunteed in 1780 in Rockbridge in Second Virginia, Continental Line, Col. Howe commanding. His captains were Paxton, Wallace, Lapsley, Cowherd and Evans. Discharged at Salisbury, N. C., in 1782. Howe leaving the service from ill health, was followed by Campbell, who was killed at Eutaw. He was in battles of Guilford, Hobkirk's Hill, Ninety Six and Eutaw.

JOHN GILLOCK, (decd) (Shenandoah, April, 1795). Private in Second Virginia Regiment. Deceased, has one son John Jr. Proof by Joseph Wolfenberger.

CHARLES WALL, (Greenbrier, Aug 28, 1818) Born 1748. Enlisted about 1778 for three years under Capt. John Lewis, of Augusta, the regiment being the Second Virginia State troops, commanded by Col. and Lt. Col. Chas. Dabney. Discharged at Philadelphia. In battles of Monmouth, Stony Point, Jamestown and siege of Yorktown.

PETER HOLLY, (Montgomery, Octr 1. 1832) Born about 1753 Enlisted in Second Virginia Line, under Capt. William Field and Capt. Lewis. Lt. Wm. Long, succeeded Lewis until Capt. Meacham Boswell took command. The Regiment was under Col. Wm. Brent of Muhlenberg's Brigade. Went out for three years in March 1777. and was honorably discharged Was in battles of Stony Point and Monmouth.

THIRD VIRGINIA.

THOMAS PERRY, (Greenbrier Octr. 27 1818) Born 1765. Enlisted in Montgomery under Capt. Price and Col. Adams in Third Regiment. This was in 1781 and for the rest of the war, and he so served. Was in the siege of Yorktown, and was discharged at Annapolis, Md.

JOHN LARY, (Shenandoah, Aug 13, 1832) Born Mar 9. 1752. Enlisted with Capt. Valentine Peyton of Prince William, in Third Regiment, Virginia Line, Col. Gaskin commanding. Served out his three years. Joined Gen. Woodford in Pennsylvania. Was in the battles at Trenton, Sandbar, Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth and was in many skirmishes. Volunteed again for three months and went out under Capt. Overall in the siege of Yorktown.

DANIEL ALLEN, (Rockbridge, Aug. 1. 1820) Born about 1760 Enlisted by an officer named Randall; marched to Petersburg and thence under Major Call to Charleston S. C. where his troop was attached to the Third cavalry under Col. Baylor, Continental Establishment. Continued therein until the end of the war.

JOHN HARRIS, (Rockbridge, Sep. 3. 1820) Born 1755. Served in Capt. Reuben Field's company of the Third Regiment, Virginia Line; Has wife, and an epileptic son.

FOURTH VIRGINIA.

WILLIAM BISHOP, (Whitley Co. Ky. July 1. 1820) Born about 1760. Enlisted for and served 18 months, going out in 1777 under Capt. John Rice of Col. Adam Stephen's Fourth Virginia Regiment, Gen. Morgans Brigade was at Brandywine and Germantown. Discharged at White Marsh. Children; 1. Milton (age 38) 2. Lydia (36) 3. John (33) 4. Polly (31) 5. Elizabeth (29) 6. Margaret (19) 7. Jennie (18) All married but Margaret.

PIERCE D. HANIKER, (Knox Co. Ky. July 121,820) Born 1756. Discharged, after two years service, at Valley Forge, being in Capt. John Brent's company, of Col. Robert Lawson's Fourth Virginia.

Children, 1. Sarah (born 1785—married) 2. George (born 1787) 3. John (1791) 4. Florence (1793) 5. Vincent (1795) Peter (1797) 7. Elizabeth (1801) 8. Frances (1803)

ABNER WATKINS, (Prince Edward, Sept 17, 1832) Born 1758. Resident of Lunenburg County. Enlisted in 1776 for two years under Capt. Wm. Morton, serving in Fourth Virginia Regiment, Continental Line, Col. Robert Lawson commanding the same, Gen. Charles Scott the brigade, and Gen. Stevens the division. His lieutenants were John Holcomb and Thomas Spencer. Marched from Prince Edward, where he then lived, and embarked at Portsmouth for the Head of Elk (Elkton, Md) He and others being then on the sick list remained until able to go on and rejoined his company in New Jersey. In New York the army was informed by express that the enemy had landed at the head of Elk. Washington then moved by forced marches to meet the British at Brandywine, in which battle he was slightly wounded. He was also in the battle of Germantown and in many skirmishes. He served out his time and was discharged in New Jersey.

FIFTH VIRGINIA.

WILLIAM DALE, (Fayette Co. Ky. Aug 14, 1820) Born 1757 Served in Capt. Fauntleroy's company of Fifth Virginia, Col. Ball commanding. Children° Whitfield (age 20) Creth (18).

SIXTH VIRGINIA A. E.

SAMUEL ALLEN, (Monroe County Febr 16 1829) Enlisted for 18 months, about Aug 15, 1780, in Capt Bell's Company, Sixth Virginia, Continentals. Marched to Hillsborough N. C. and placed Col. Campbell Was in battles of Guilford, and Eutaw, siege of 96 and capture of Augusta. Was in camp on the High Hills of Santee. In October 1781, suffered very much from the inclemency of the weather, and because of a worm which got in his ear while lying on the ground sick. He was put into a hospital at Mt. Ferguson, and there remained until his regiment was discharged.

SEVENTH VIRGINIA.

WILLIAM HENSON, (Greenbrier July 6th 1818) Enlisted in 1776 for two years in Capt. Thomas Posey company of the seventh Virginia, commanded by Col. Eli McClenahan. Discharged 1778 at Valley Forge. Very badly wounded at Piscataway.

JOHN LAUD, (Fayette Co Mo Sept 11 1820) Born Madison County Va 1755. Enlisted 1777 by Lt. Garland Burnley of the Seventh Virginia, under Col. Alexander McClenahan. Discharged at Valley Forge. Was also in Second Virginia, under Col. Wm. Heath of Gen. Chas Scott's brigade. Children Moses (age 17) Elizabeth (16) Nightingale (14) William H. (11) a grandson.

EIGHTH VIRGINIA.

JESSE DAVIS, (Knox Co. Ky. Oct 11, 1820) born 1755 Enlisted for the war and served four years under Capt. Wm

..... and attached to Eighth Virginia, under Col. Stephens. Was in the battles of Bunker Hill (?) Brandywine, Germantown, and Monmouth. Captured at Germantown and held one year, when he deserted from the British at Savannah. No family.

NOTE—This party had a lapse of memory. If he was taken at Germantown and held a year, he could not have been at Monmouth. He must have been captured later.

WILLIAM BRINKLEY, (Greenbrier, Jany. 26 1819) born 1758. Enlisted in Shenandoah for two years in 1776 in the company of Capt. Jonathan Clark of Col. Muhlenburg's Eighth Virginia Rifles. Discharged at Suffolk 1778.

PETER EMMONS, (Rockbridge, Sept. 11 1820) Born 1754. Enlisted under Richard Campbell, Eighth Regiment, Virginia Line, Col. Peter Muhlenburg and Lt. Col. Abram Bowman being field officers. Served about seven years. Has no family.

NINTH VIRGINIA.

WILLIAM PATTERSON, (Knox Co. Ky Jany. 10. 1825) born 1752. Enlisted March 1775 (1777 ?) in Ninth Virginia Continentals, under Capt. John Hays and Col. George Mathews. Was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In the latter was captured and confined nine months in Philadelphia and one in New York. Then with 700 other was exchanged at Elizabeth Point N. J. and discharged there at end of his enlistment. Acted as sergeant. Has wife and three children.

NINTH VIRGINIA AND FIRST VIRGINIA.

CHRISTOPHER HORN, (Knox Co. Ky, Decr 8 1823) Born 1752. Enlisted in Staunton, 1775, for two years under Capt. John Hays of Ninth Virginia Col. George Mathews commanding. At Germantown the regiment was cut to pieces and captured. Enlisted again at Valley Forge for three years in the FIRST VIRGINIA, light dragoons, Capt. Spottswood Dandridge

the first of the year, the weather was very cold, and the snow was deep, so that the people were obliged to wear heavy cloaks and to use sledges for their baggage.

The second of the year, the weather was very warm, and the snow was melted, so that the people were obliged to wear light cloaks and to use horses for their baggage.

The third of the year, the weather was very cold, and the snow was deep, so that the people were obliged to wear heavy cloaks and to use sledges for their baggage.

The fourth of the year, the weather was very warm, and the snow was melted, so that the people were obliged to wear light cloaks and to use horses for their baggage.

THE FIFTH OF THE YEAR

The fifth of the year, the weather was very cold, and the snow was deep, so that the people were obliged to wear heavy cloaks and to use sledges for their baggage.

THE SIXTH OF THE YEAR

The sixth of the year, the weather was very warm, and the snow was melted, so that the people were obliged to wear light cloaks and to use horses for their baggage.

commanding the troop and Col. Frederick Bland the Regiment. Discharged in Halifax, 1780. Was in the battles at Savannah, Briar Creek and Charleston, and in many skirmishes. William Patterson was a comrade in the ninth. Died March 9th 1837^c widow, Elizabeth.

WILLIAM BAILEY, (Kanawha, W. Va.....1833) Born 1754, Enlisted in Albemarle in 1776 for two years under Capt. Thomas Walker of Ninth Regiment of Continental line.

JOHN GREEN, (..... July 31, 1820) Born 1752. Enlisted January or February 1776, from Goochland, in the Continental service, his regiment being the NINTH VIRGINIA, and his captain S. Woodson. Discharged Decr 14, 1777. Was in the battles of Brandywine and White Horse. Lives with a son 28 years old, who is in indigent circumstances.

TENTH VIRGINIA.

JAMES SMITH, (Greenbrier June 23, 1818). Born 1758. Enlisted in Albemarle under Capt. David Laird of Col. Stephens TENTH Virginia. Enlisted in 1776 for three years. Discharged in 1779 at Trenton N. J. Was in the storming of Stony Point. John Crookshank was a comrade.

JOHN CROOKSHANK, (Greenbrier June 23rd 1818) Enlisted in August 1776, in TENTH Virginia, under Captn. John Lewis and Col. Stephen. Was in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. After his term of enlistment of three years had expired enlisted in the legion under Col. Henry Lee and was in the fights at Georgetown and Guilford. Im the latter was wounded and sent to a hospital. The wound was below the right knee. Discharged by General Greene, 1782.

JOHN FOSTER, (Monroe, March 16 1829) Born about 1759 Enlisted for three years under Capt. Lamb, of the TENTH VIRGINIA CONTINENTALS, Col. Gaskins commanding the regiment and Gen. Steuben the brigade. Was present at

the seige of Yorktown and then marched south under Col. Posey and Gen. Wayne, being discharged in 1783 near Charleston. Was in several skirmishes near Savannah but in no general engagement.

THOMAS JONES, (Nelson, Sept 20, 1832) Born 1755. Enlisted 1776 in the Tenth Virginia, continentals, Edward Stevens being colonel. The company officers were Capt. James Dilliard, First LT. Clough Shelton, Second Lt. James Dilliard, and Ensign William Powell. Later the tenth became the SIXTH and he was under Col. Samuel Hawes, Clough Shelton being his Captain and James Dilliard First Lt. In the Spring of 1777 he was inoculated for small pox at Baltimore. After getting well he was marched to Philadelphia, where he received his regimentals and then proceeded to headquarters at Middlebrook N. J. Was in a shirmish at Strawberry Hill and in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown. In the latter he was wounded and sent to the hospital at Reading. On his recovery he joined his regiment at White Plains and was later at West Point. Was discharged at Philadelphia in Decr. 1779. After the battle of Brandywine was appointed orderly sergeant and remained as such. Time of service, three years.

WILLIAM PALMER, (Fayette Co. Ky. Aug 14 1820) Born in Prince William County, Va 1756. Enlisted under Capt. William Johnson of Tenth Virginia, Col. Febiger commanding. Gen. Woodford commanded the brigade at Brandywine. Has a son, Richard, aged about 20.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, (Prince Edward Aug 21, 1832) Born in Cumberland County 1752 and still living there. Enlisted as a private in February 1776, in Captain John Morton's company of TENTH VIRGINIA, sate line. The field officers were Col. Isaac Read, and Major Robert Lawson. Marched next month from Prince Edward C. H. At Suffolk was appointed orderly sergeant. While here and at Portsmouth there were skirmishes with Dunmore's troops. In Sept, after Dunmore had left the James River he went by water with his regiment

to the head of Elk, and marching through Philadelphia and Newark joined Gen. Washington at New Brunswick after the retreat from Fort Washington. Was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. From the winter quarters at Chatham he went on various scouting parties and was in several skirmishes. Lord Howe was then at New Brunswick, about 12 miles from the American army. Was also in the battles of Brandywine and Germantown, and was with the army at Valley Forge until regularly discharged in February 1778. During his term of service Maj. Lawson became Colonel, Capt Bell became Major, and when he left Gen. Scott commanded the brigade. He was sergeant nearly all the while.

TWELFTH VIRGINIA.

THOMAS ARMAN, (Pulaski Co. Ky. Jany. 1824) Enlisted under Capt..... Lapsley of Botetourt County in the Twelfth Virginia Continentals, commanded by Col. Nathaniel Gist Chas Scott's Brigade. Was in the battle of Monmouth. John Carpenter and Jas. Lee were comrades.

RICHARD EDWARDS, (Rockbridge, Novr 6 1820) Born 1757. Enlisted under Capt. Thos. Bowyer of Twelfth Virginia Regiment, which was commanded by Col. James Woods and later by Col. Gist.

JAMES SIMPKINS, (Montgomery, Aug, 9 1832) Born Novr 1758. Enlisted for three years in 1777 in Twelfth Virginia, Continental Line, under Capt. Samuel Lapsley and Lt. Alexander Breckenridge of Col. Nathan Gists Regiment. Was in the battle of Monmouth and some skirmishes. Discharged at Frederick Md. 1780.

JOHN NEAL BLAIR, (Greenbrier, June 23, 1818) Born 1742. Enlisted in an Augusta Rifle company under Capt. Michael Bowyer of TWELFTH Virginia regiment commanded by Col. Wood. Went out in 1775 for two years but under that enlistment served three years. Discharged at Stony

Point, N. Y. 1778. Was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown, Monmouth, Amboy and Stony Point.

DANIEL KEITH, (Rockbridge Aug. 1. 1820.) born about 1749. Served three years in Capt. Andrew Wagoner's company of Twelfth Virginia line,. After discharge from it enlisted in Capt. John Watt's company, FIRST Cavalry, under Col. White and belonged to the same two years and one month.

SIXTEENTH VIRGINIA.

GEORGE WHEETFIELD, (Montgomery, Sept. 3rd 1832) Enlisted in Sixteenth Virginia, Continental Line, under Capt. McGuire, Lt. Co. Bell, and Col. Simpson. Was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. Went out from Frederick Co Va.

JOHN FOREHAND, (Rockbridge April 1. 1823) Born in Penn. 1755. Enlisted in Staunton under Capt. Bell in 1777 to serve three years. Later attached to Sixteenth Virginia under Col. Gist of Gen. Muhlenberg's brigade. Was in the battles of Monmouth, and Stony Point and at the siege of Charleston was wounded through the right breast and taken prisoner. While being taken to Williamsburg for exchange, he and others escaped from the ship. Discharged at Williamsburg at the end of his time.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA, WILLS, ETC., A.-G.,

Contributed by W B Cridlin.

	Date.	Book.	Page.	Will. Inv. or Acct't Sales.
Douglass, John	1751	3	33	$\frac{a}{c}$
Davis, John	1751	3	40	
Denton, Edward	1752	3	58	
Davidson, William	1752	3	63	$\frac{a}{c}$
Denton, William	1753	3	93	
Dunn, John	1753	3	102	$\frac{a}{c}$
Denton, Sarah	1754	3	142	
Dickerson, Metcalf	1758	3	246	
Drew, John	1760	3	306	$\frac{a}{c}$
Dennis, John	1761	3	386	$\frac{a}{c}$
Denton, Elizabeth	1766	3	446	
Dowsing, William	1766	3	459	
Durham, George	1767	3	470	
Dunn, David	1770	4	1	
Doby, William	1772	4	108	
Davis, William	1772	4	128	
Denton, John	1773	4	140	
Davis, William	1773	4	148	
Dobyn, J. Battin	1773	4	160	
Dellihay, Arthur	1773	4	169	
Dobbins, Bowler	1774	4	236	$\frac{a}{c}$
Donaldson, Benjamin C.	1775	4	418	
Dailey, William	1778	5	2	
Davis, Thomas	1779	5	47	
Davis, William	1779	5	52	$\frac{a}{c}$

Drury, David	1782	2	333	%	S
	(Order Book)				
Dugger, Mary	1783	2	502		
Dobbins, John	1785	2	461		
	(Will Book)				
Dunn, David	1786	5	160		
Daniel, William	1786	5	183		
Dunn, Mary	1787	5	195		
Dismong, Archer	1792	5	479	%	
Daniel, Joseph	1794	5	550		
Davis, Lewis	1801	6	354	%	
Dugger, John Jr.	1802	6	389		
Dance, Thomas	1802	6	443		
Dugger, John, Sr.	1802	6	467		
Daniel, Thomas	1805	7	129	%	
Dugger, Henry	1806	7	160		
Daniel, George	1807	7	235		
Dunkley, John	1808	7	256		
Delbridge, Edward	1809	7	357		
Duggar, Daniel	1810	7	416	%	
Dixon, Kennon H.	1812	7	490		
Daniel, Martha	1815	8	164		
Davis, Benjamin	1817	8	342		
Dromgoole, Thomas	1817	8	364	%	
Davis, Hezekiah	1821	9	174		
Dyson, Frances	1822	9	211	%	
Dugger, Richmond	1823	9	289		
Dameron, Alexander	1823	9	327		
Dennison, Ezra	1825	10	62	%	
Dunn, Gray F.	1826	10	256		
Drummond, Edwin C.	1829	11	145		
Dixon, John J.	1829	11	150	%	
Davis, James	1830	11	168		
Davis, Lucy	1830	11	226	%	
Daniel, Joseph	1832	11	373		
Dromgoole, Edward, Sr.	1835	12	311		
Dugger, Daniel	1837	13	204		
Davis, William	1843	14	3		

Dameron, Blanch	1845	14	234	
Delbridge, Thomas	1845	14	237	
Dromgoole, George C.	1848	14	447	%
Dromgoole, Sarah C.	1848	15	131	
Davis, Edward H.	1848	15	133	

Wills occurring from 1851 to 1864.

Davis, Merritt; Davis, Sarah A.; Drummond, Hugh S.;
 Davis, William H. and E. O.; Doyle, John W.; Drewry,
 Amos S.; Deane, Robert; Delbridge, Benjamin; Daniel, Sally;
 Daniel, Peter; Drummond, John; Davis, Thomas S.

E

Evans, Francis	1737	1	335	
Eaves, Graves	1746	2	113	
Evans, John	1755	3	169	
Elzey, John	1759	3	289	
Evans, Elizabeth	1759	3	296	
Evans, Charles	1761	3	375	
Embry, Henry	1763	4	359	
Ezell, William, Jr.	1766	3	441	
Edwards, Nathaniel, Jr.	1771	4	44	
Edwards, Nathaniel, Jr.	1771	4	74	
Embry, Martha	1772	4	114	
Edwards, Charles	1777	4	521	
Edwards, William	1778	5	8	
Epps, Francis	1778	5	39	%
Edwards, Benjamin	1779	5	75	
Edmunds, Henry	1781	5	124	%
(Order Book)				
Edwards, William	1781	2	142	
Edwards, William	1782	2	345	
Edwards, Mary	1783	2	513	
(Will Book)				
Eaves, Thomas	1785	2	504	
Edmunds, Nicholas	1789	5	296	

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LIBRARY

Evans, Mathew	1795	5	592	
Edmunds, John Flood	1797	6	93	
Edwards, John	1798	6	147	
Edwards, Jesse	1800	6	311	
Elder, Jeremiah	1801	6	306	
Eldridge, Aristolle	1802	6	447	
Edmunds, Gray	1802	6	474	
Edmunds, Sterling	1803	6	525	
Edwards, Gray	1803	6	527	
Easter, John	1804	7	1	
Edwards, Nathaniel	1804	7	31	$\frac{a}{c}$
Edwards, Gray	1804	7	40	$\frac{a}{c}$
Edmunds, Charles	1804	7	41	$\frac{a}{c}$
Edwards, Benjamin	1805	7	75	
Edmunds, Edwin	1806	7	173	
Edmunds, Sarah	1807	7	252	$\frac{a}{c}$
Elridge, Ann	1808	7	292	$\frac{a}{c}$ S
Evans, Peter	1811	7	468	$\frac{a}{c}$
Ezell, Ann	1811	7	470	
Edwards, Jesse	1811	7	478	
Elder, Newman	1811	7	484	$\frac{a}{c}$
Eldridge, Howell	1815	8	145	
Edwards, Sarah	1815	8	175	$\frac{a}{c}$
Edwards, Mary	1816	8	234	
Edwards, Tabitha	1817	8	316	$\frac{a}{c}$
Elliott, John	1817	8	340	
Edwards, Martha H.	1817	8	341	
Edmunds, James	1821	9	182	$\frac{a}{c}$
Edwards, Benjamin	1825	10	36	$\frac{a}{c}$
Ezell, Benjamin	1825	10	153	
Edmunds, Thomas	1825	10	161	
Edmunds, Thomas	1827	10	309	
Edmunds, Littleton	1827	10	319	$\frac{a}{c}$
Edwards, Isham	1828	11	53	
Eldridge, Aristotle	1828	11	56	
Ezell, Richard	1829	11	127	$\frac{a}{c}$ S
Easter, Elizabeth	1830	11	209	
Ezell, David	1830	11	218	

Ezell, Nancy	1831	11	295	
Ezell, Buckner	1831	11	342	
Edmunds, Lucy	1833	12	149	
Elliott, Thomas M.	1834	12	154	a/c
Eldridge, Thomas	1834	12	214	a/c
Eldridge, Elizabeth	1834	12	223	
Ellis, Stephen	1835	12	265	
Elmore, William	1835	12	293	
Edmunds, Littleton	1836	13	14	a/c
Edmunds, Sarah	1836	13	27	
Epperson, James	1846	14	417	
Edmunds, Richard	1848	14	444	
Eanes, Joel D.	1850	15	320	

Wills, etc., from 1851 to 1861.

Eldridge, James; Edwards, Shugar; Ellis, John; Ellis, Sally;
Ezell, Sarah M.; Epes, Martha G.

F

Fletcher, James	1733	1	74	
Farrell, Hubbard	1749	2	177	
Farrington, John	1751	3	11	
Foxe, William	1764	4	387	
Francis, William	1766	3	453	
Freeman, Walker	1766	3	454	
Fennell, John	1773	4	189	
Fletcher, John	1778	5	6	
Finch, George	1778	5	37	
	(Order Book)			
Fort, Henry	1782	2	367	
	(Will Book)			
Fisher, James	1784	2	403	
Featherston, Mary	1786	2	181	%
Fowler, Daniel	1789	5	287	
Feariston, Charles	1790	5	342	
Floyd, Josiah	1790	5	396	
Firth, Thomas	1794	5	544	

Fowler, Andrew	1795	5	586	Nuncupative
Floyd, Zachariah	1795	6	3	
Field, Theophilus	1796	6	37	$\frac{a}{c}$
Finch, William	1796	6	63	
Floyd, Charles	1797	6	82	
Firth, Sarah (Frith?)	1798	6	166	
Finch, Tabitha	1801	6	386	$\frac{a}{c}$
Foster, Ransom	1804	7	50	
Finch, Henry	1806	7	168	$\frac{a}{c}$
Fletcher, Owen M.	1807	7	215	$\frac{a}{c}$
Fletcher, James	1809	7	331	
Fisher, James	1814	8	126	Nuncupative
Fletcher, Middleton	1817	8	330	
Fisher, John	1821	9	149	$\frac{a}{c}$
Fletcher, John	1822	9	204	
Field, Martha	1822	9	274	$\frac{a}{c}$
Field, Andrew	1826	10	194	
Field, Theophilus	1826	10	252	
Fletcher, Nathan	1827	10	380	$\frac{a}{c}$
Fletcher, Molley	1827	10	384	$\frac{a}{c}$
Fortiscue, Rebecca	1828	10	471	$\frac{a}{c}$
Field, Richard	1829	11	129	
Fergusson, Horatio	1830	11	206	$\frac{a}{c}$
Fletcher, Elizabeth	1832	12	28	
Floyd, Josiah	1833	12	34	
Fletcher, Richard	1834	12	226	
Farlow, Henry	1844	14	138	
Field, John	1851	15	506	

Wills, etc., from 1851 to 1861.

Floyd, Freeman; Field, Richard W.; Finch, William H.;
Finch, Sally; Floyd, Jane; Fraher, D. H.;

G

Goodwyn, Thomas	1733	1	72-94	$\frac{a}{c}$
Garnett, John	1744	2	80	$\frac{a}{c}$
Godfrey, Daniel	1761	3	386	$\frac{a}{c}$

(To be continued.)

EARLY SETTLERS OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

(Continued from page 98)

Goulding, John.....	30th June 1743.....	400 Buffalo R.
Gillispie, Patrick.....	20th July 1748.....	400 Buffalo R.
Goodloe, Henry.....	15th Oct. 1741.....	400 Sailors' Cr.
Gresham, Edward.....	5th Sept. 1749.....	330 Harris's Cr.
Griffin, Anthony.....	5th April 1748.....	2000 Nottoway R.
Guerrant, Peter.....	20th July 1748.....	400 Mountain Cr.
Hamlin, Daniel.....	22d Sept. 1739.....	400 Briery R.
do.....	30th Aug. 1743.....	703 Sandy R.
Hardin, Thomas.....	30th June 1743.....	400 Buffalo R.
Harris, Benjamin.....	16th Sept. 1740.....	787 Vaughan's Cr.
Harris, David.....	16th Sept. 1740.....	387 Vaughan's Cr.
Harris, Edward.....	20th Sept. 1745.....	400 Harris's Cr.
Harris, Nathaniel.....	5th Sept. 1749.....	200 Vaughan's Cr.
Harris, Robert.....	1st Aug. 1745.....	400 Harris's Cr.
Haskins, Benjamin.....	1st June 1750.....	400 Sandy R.
Haskins, Creed.....	12th Sept. 1738.....	400 Mountain Cr.
Haskins, Edward.....	10th July 1745.....	535 Sandy R.
Hatcher, Jeremiah.....	26th March 1739.....	328 Buffalo R.
Hill, William.....	20th Sept. 1748.....	400 Vaughan's Cr.
Histily, Francis.....	5th Sept. 1749.....	400 Sailor's Cr.
Holcomb, Philamon.....	20th Sept. 1748.....	718 Briery R.
Holland, Michael.....	20th July 1738.....	2630 Vaughan's Cr.
Hudson, Charles.....	20th July 1738.....	2000 Vaughan's Cr.
Hudson, George.....	29th June 1739.....	1200 Buffalo R.
Hudson, John.....	12th March 1739.....	838 Sandy R.
Hudson, Samuel.....	12th March 1739.....	624 Sandy R.
Hudson, William.....	30th June 1743.....	400 Nottoway R.
Jackson, Joseph.....	25th July 1749.....	400 Briery R.
Jackson, William.....	12th July 1750.....	250 Bush R.
Jefferson, Peter.....	5th May 1734.....	400 Sailor's Cr.
Jennings, Robert.....	20th Aug. 1747.....	400 Vaughan's Cr.
Johnson, Sylvanus.....	5th April 1748.....	934 Sailor's Cr.
Jones, Evan.....	28th Aug. 1746.....	400 Vaughan's Cr.
Jones, Richard.....	28th Sept. 1728.....	337 Bush R.
do.....	20th March 1745.....	617 Bush R.
Kennon, William.....	2d Jan. 1737.....	970 Buffalo R.
Kennon, William, Jr.....	12th Feb. 1742.....	400 Buffalo R.

King, John.....	12th Feb. 1742.....	200 Falling Cr.
King, William.....	5th Sept. 1749.....	354 Sandy R.
Lee, Thomas.....	5th March 1747.....	300 Vaughan's Cr.
do.	15th Dec. 1749.....	243 Vaughan's Cr.
Lester, Henry.....	20th Sept. 1748.....	200 Sandy R.
Ligon, Jos. & Bowman.....	28th Dec. 1736.....	238 Sandy R.
Ligon, Henry.....	9th Feb. 1737.....	618 Mountain Cr.
do.	25th July 1746.....	1172 Mountain Cr. and Sandy R.
Ligon, Joseph.....	10th Jan. 1735.....	169 Sandy R.
Ligon, Joseph.....	15th March 1735.....	612 Sandy R.
do.	20th Aug. 1741.....	469 Sandy R.
Ligon, William.....	15th March 1735.....	492 Sandy R.
do.	25th Sept. 1736.....	400 Sandy R.
do.	9th Feb. 1737.....	900 Sandy R.
Ligon, William, Jr.....	12th Jan. 1746.....	800 Sailor's Cr.
Lockett, Thomas.....	30th June 1743.....	200 Falling Cr.
do.	20th Aug. 1747.....	1531 Falling Cr.
Lumpkin, George.....	20th Sept. 1748.....	400 Appomattox R.
McBride, Manapas.....	12th Jan. 1747.....	300 Falling Cr.
McDaniel, John.....	20th Aug. 1746.....	400 Mountain Cr.
McGehee, Edward.....	12th Jan. 1746.....	5798 Bush & Briery R.
McGehee, Jacob.....	12th Jan. 1746.....	737 Sandy R.
do.	5th April 1748.....	400 Bush R.
do.	5th Feb. 1753.....	400 Bush R.
Martin, Robert.....	12th Jan. 1747.....	400 Falling Cr.
Matthews, Samuel.....	1st Oct. 1747.....	400 Vaughan's Cr.
May, John.....	1st Oct. 1747.....	220 Appomattox R.
do.	20th July 1748.....	304 Appomattox R.
Molton, Joseph.....	9th Feb. 1737.....	1072 Sandy R.
Morris, Isaac.....	20th Aug. 1740.....	800 Sandy R.
Morrison, John.....	20th July 1748.....	203 Spring Cr.
Morrow, John.....	20th Aug. 1750.....	400 Spring Cr.
Morton, John.....	9th Feb. 1737.....	612 Briery R.
do.	20th Aug. 1740.....	933 Briery R.
do.	11th July 1745.....	304 Briery R.
do.	25th Sept. 1746.....	350 Briery R.
do.	1st Oct. 1747.....	3811 Briery R.
Morton, Joseph, Jr.....	26th March 1739.....	1200 Briery R.
Morton, Joseph.....	20th March 1745.....	353 Sandy R.
do.	20th Aug. 1745.....	1600 Briery R.
do.	20th Sept. 1745.....	800 Buffalo R.
do.	12th Jan. 1747.....	2800 Buff. & Briery R.
Morton, Richard.....	10th July 1745.....	400 Buffalo R.
Morton, Thomas.....	5th June 1747.....	400 Briery R.

Nash, John	20th March 1745	400 Buffalo R.
do.	1st Aug. 1745	1570 Mountain Cr.
do.	20th Aug. 1745	3800 Bush & Briery. R.
do.	20th Sept. 1745	400 Appomattox R.
do.	5th June 1746	400 Briery R.
do.	25th July 1746	784 Sailor's Cr.
do.	20th Sept. 1748	4676 Mt. Cr. and Briery and Appomattox.
do.	3d Nov. 1750	554 Bush R.
Neale, Arthur	12th Jan. 1747	400 Spring Cr.
Nickson, Hugh	30th July 1742	404 Buffalo R.
do.	26th Sept. 1746	193 Buffalo R.
Oliver, James	30th June 1743	400 Nottoway R.
do.	5th July 1751	400 Nottoway R.
Ormsby, Rev. James	5th June 1747	1816 Buffalo R.
Owen, John	1st April 1749	400 Sandy R.
do.	5th April 1749	800 Sandy R.
do.	5th Sept. 1749	2235 Mountain Cr.
do.	5th Feb. 1753	2038 Sandy R.
Peake, Robert	30th Aug. 1744	185 Appomattox R.
Pennick, John	20th March 1745	382 Sandy R.
Piles, Godfrey	20th Sept. 1748	152 Mountain Cr.
Price, Pew	12th Jan. 1747	400 Buffalo R.
Randolph, Isham	9th Feb. 1737	6000 Buffalo R.
Randolph, Richard	15th March 1735	1782 Bush R.
do.	5th June 1736	4747 Bush R.
do.	3d Sept. 1736	5430 Appomattox R.
do.	8th Feb. 1737	3343 Mountain Cr.
do.	9th Feb. 1737	3148 Falling Cr.
do.	20th March 1745	496 Buffalo R.
Randolph, William	28th Jan. 1733	3800 Appomattox R.
Ray, John	1st Oct. 1747	154 Sandy R.
Rice, Joseph	12th Jan. 1746	400 Sandy R.
Richie, Charles	1st March 1745	1359 Buffalo R.
Richie, James	20th March 1745	800 Sailor's Cr.

(To be concluded)

FONTAINE AND CONNECTED FAMILIES.

(By Paymaster J. S. Carpenter, U. S. N.)

FONTAINE.

The dates of graduation of the sons of James Fontaine at Trinity College (University of Dublin) as given in the "Catalogue of the Graduates in the University of Dublin, who have proceeded to degrees between 1595 and 1866", are as follows:

1. The first part of the report discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions.	2. It also highlights the need for regular audits to ensure the integrity of the data.	3. The second part of the report focuses on the implementation of new software systems.
4. This section describes the challenges faced during the transition process.	5. It also outlines the steps taken to overcome these challenges.	6. The third part of the report discusses the results of the implementation.
7. This section provides a detailed analysis of the data collected.	8. It also includes a comparison of the results with the initial goals.	9. The fourth part of the report discusses the future plans for the system.
10. This section outlines the potential benefits of the new system.	11. It also includes a list of recommendations for further improvements.	12. The fifth part of the report discusses the conclusion of the project.
13. This section summarizes the key findings of the study.	14. It also includes a list of references for further reading.	15. The sixth part of the report discusses the overall impact of the project.
16. This section provides a final summary of the project.	17. It also includes a list of acknowledgments.	18. The seventh part of the report discusses the future of the project.
19. This section outlines the potential for further research.	20. It also includes a list of contact information.	21. The eighth part of the report discusses the final conclusions.
22. This section provides a final summary of the project.	23. It also includes a list of references.	24. The ninth part of the report discusses the overall impact of the project.
25. This section provides a final summary of the project.	26. It also includes a list of acknowledgments.	27. The tenth part of the report discusses the future of the project.
28. This section outlines the potential for further research.	29. It also includes a list of contact information.	30. The eleventh part of the report discusses the final conclusions.
31. This section provides a final summary of the project.	32. It also includes a list of references.	33. The twelfth part of the report discusses the overall impact of the project.
34. This section provides a final summary of the project.	35. It also includes a list of acknowledgments.	36. The thirteenth part of the report discusses the future of the project.
37. This section outlines the potential for further research.	38. It also includes a list of contact information.	39. The fourteenth part of the report discusses the final conclusions.
40. This section provides a final summary of the project.	41. It also includes a list of references.	42. The fifteenth part of the report discusses the overall impact of the project.
43. This section provides a final summary of the project.	44. It also includes a list of acknowledgments.	45. The sixteenth part of the report discusses the future of the project.
46. This section outlines the potential for further research.	47. It also includes a list of contact information.	48. The seventeenth part of the report discusses the final conclusions.
49. This section provides a final summary of the project.	50. It also includes a list of references.	51. The eighteenth part of the report discusses the overall impact of the project.
52. This section provides a final summary of the project.	53. It also includes a list of acknowledgments.	54. The nineteenth part of the report discusses the future of the project.
55. This section outlines the potential for further research.	56. It also includes a list of contact information.	57. The twentieth part of the report discusses the final conclusions.
58. This section provides a final summary of the project.	59. It also includes a list of references.	60. The twenty-first part of the report discusses the overall impact of the project.
61. This section provides a final summary of the project.	62. It also includes a list of acknowledgments.	63. The twenty-second part of the report discusses the future of the project.
64. This section outlines the potential for further research.	65. It also includes a list of contact information.	66. The twenty-third part of the report discusses the final conclusions.
67. This section provides a final summary of the project.	68. It also includes a list of references.	69. The twenty-fourth part of the report discusses the overall impact of the project.
70. This section provides a final summary of the project.	71. It also includes a list of acknowledgments.	72. The twenty-fifth part of the report discusses the future of the project.
73. This section outlines the potential for further research.	74. It also includes a list of contact information.	75. The twenty-sixth part of the report discusses the final conclusions.
76. This section provides a final summary of the project.	77. It also includes a list of references.	78. The twenty-seventh part of the report discusses the overall impact of the project.
79. This section provides a final summary of the project.	80. It also includes a list of acknowledgments.	81. The twenty-eighth part of the report discusses the future of the project.
82. This section outlines the potential for further research.	83. It also includes a list of contact information.	84. The twenty-ninth part of the report discusses the final conclusions.
85. This section provides a final summary of the project.	86. It also includes a list of references.	87. The thirtieth part of the report discusses the overall impact of the project.
88. This section provides a final summary of the project.	89. It also includes a list of acknowledgments.	90. The thirty-first part of the report discusses the future of the project.
91. This section outlines the potential for further research.	92. It also includes a list of contact information.	93. The thirty-second part of the report discusses the final conclusions.
94. This section provides a final summary of the project.	95. It also includes a list of references.	96. The thirty-third part of the report discusses the overall impact of the project.
97. This section provides a final summary of the project.	98. It also includes a list of acknowledgments.	99. The thirty-fourth part of the report discusses the future of the project.
100. This section outlines the potential for further research.	101. It also includes a list of contact information.	102. The thirty-fifth part of the report discusses the final conclusions.

The following table provides a summary of the data collected during the project. It includes information on the number of transactions, the total amount, and the average time taken to process each transaction. The data is presented in a clear and concise manner, making it easy to understand and interpret.

Transaction Type	Number of Transactions	Total Amount	Average Time (seconds)
1. Sales	120	\$12,000	15
2. Purchases	80	\$8,000	20
3. Transfers	50	\$5,000	10
4. Payments	30	\$3,000	5
5. Other	20	\$2,000	12

The data shows that the majority of transactions are sales, followed by purchases and transfers. The total amount of sales is significantly higher than the other categories. The average time taken to process each transaction is relatively low, indicating that the system is efficient.

Peter Fontaine B. A. Comitia Verna (Spring Commencement).....	1715
Francis Fontaine B. A. Comitia Aestiva (Summer Commencement).....	1716
M. A. Comitia Aestiva (Summer Commencement).....	1719
Moses Fontaine B. A.	1716
B. A. (possibly intended for M. A.).....	1717

In the catalogue referred to the name is spelled Fountain, not an uncommon mistake then and now. The record of the marriage of James Fontaine (the Huguenot) at Barnstaple, England, in 1686, gives that spelling, and the Fountain-Ferry Road, in Louisville, Ky., leading to the former home of Col. Aaron Fontaine, and the site of the old ferry once owned by that gentleman, is a modern instance of the corruption of the name. The proper name has been restored to this road however, by a recent city ordinance.

BOURSISQUOT.

Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot, wife of Jacques (James) Fontaine was the daughter of Aaron and Jeanne (Guillot) Boursiquot, of Taillesbourg, Saintonge in the Department of Charente Inferieure, France, near Bordeaux. In his auto-biography, James Fontaine states that he and his wife were married in the parish church at Barnstaple, North Devon, England, by the rector, Mr. Wood, on March 8, 1686. The record of the marriage as it appears in the printed Barnstaple Parish Registers (1538-1812) is as follows:

1686. Mr. James Fountain and Mrs. Anne Burcicott 24 Feb. James Fontaine thus describes his wife:

"She was very beautiful, her skin was delicately fair. She had a brilliant color in her cheeks, a high forehead, a remarkably intellectual expression of countenance; her bust was fine, rather inclined to embonpoint, and she had a very dignified carriage, which some persons condemned as haughty; but I always thought it peculiarly becoming to one of her beauty. The charms of her mind and disposition were in no way inferior to those of her person, so that altogether she seemed formed to captivate the most indifferent."

Mrs. Fontaine died in Dublin, on Jan. 29, 1721.

The record of her burial taken from the *Registre Mortuaire des Eglises Unie de Peter Street et Lucy Lane, Dublin*, is as follows:

"Enterment du 30 me Janvier, 1720-1.

Fontaine. La fame de Monsieur Fontaine, Ministre, enterre le dernier jour du mois de Janvier, 1720-1 dans la Cimmitiere Sittue en Stephen Green.

Mrs. Fontaine took an active part in resisting the attack of the French privateer at Bantry Bay, and at the same time acted as surgeon and nurse for the wounded.

Mary Anne, the eldest daughter of James Fontaine and his wife, was named in honor of his father's mother Marie Chaillon and her own mother Anne Elizabeth Boursiquot.

Jacques Boursiquot, brother of Anne Elizabeth (Boursiquot) Fontaine, accompanied or preceded his brother-in-law to Ireland. The following is a copy of the record of his marriage in the French Huguenot Church in Dublin.

"Jacques Bousiquot et Jeanne Beaume.

Aujourd'huy 13 Fevrier 1694 a este benit par M. Barbier l'un de nos ministres le mariage d'entre le Sieur Jacques Boursiquot, marchand, natif de Taille Bourg en Xaintonge, fils de Aron Bursiquot et de Jean Guillot, et de Die. Jeanne Beaume, fille de fen Daniel Beaume marchand, de la ville de Xainte en Xaintenge et de Jeanne D'Oisy."

GUILLOT.

Smiles' "Huguenots" contains reference to the more notable of the Huguenot men and families among the refugees in England—of the Guiloot family he says:

"Several members of this family were officers in the Navy of Louis XIV. They emigrated to Holland at the Revocation and were presented by the Prince of Orange with commissions in his Navy. Their descendants settled in Lisburn, Ireland. Others of the same name of like French descent, settled in England where their descendants are still to be found at Birmingham and Sheffield as well as at Glastonbury, Exeter and Banbury".

The writer has found no record of the burial of James Fontaine (the Huguenot) but it is more than probable that he was buried beside his wife in the cemetery in Stephen Green, Dublin. Considering that he and his noble wife have many thousand descendants in this country, it seems fitting that a suitable monument should be erected over their last resting place to commemorate their virtues and to testify that these are known and appreciated by their posterity.

PEALE PORTRAITS.

At the suggestion of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, of which I am a member, I have undertaken to compile a record of the portraits painted by my great-grandfather Charles Willson Peale based upon the references to them in his diaries, letters, etc., in my possession, and upon information that I am receiving from the present owners of his paintings.

I am taking the liberty of writing to you in this connection to inquire if you happen to know of any original portraits by Peale or can suggest the name of anyone who might know of persons who own his paintings.

It occurred to me that perhaps an inquiry inserted in the Notes & Queries in the Magazine of your society might reach some of its readers who would be interested, and from Mr. Peale's writings I feel assured that his portraits must have been in the possession of many Virginia families.

The information that is coming to me from the owners of portraits elsewhere is of considerable genealogical interest as well as descriptive of the paintings and as no attempt has been made to record Peale's work as an artist I feel that I should endeavor to cover the ground as fully as possible now that I have undertaken the task.

I shall greatly appreciate any suggestion or information you may be pleased to offer and awaiting the favor of your reply, I remain,

HORACE WELLS SELLERS,

Ardmore, Pa.

LIST OF BOOKS IN THE CLERKS' OFFICE, NORFOLK CO., AT PORTSMOUTH, VA.

Index to Wills, Deeds, etc., made by Robert W. Mallet, Atty., and Charles F. McIntosh, Att., to the first nineteen volumes, in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Court of Norfolk County—1636-7 to 1753, inclusive.

*1636-7 to 1646..... "Minute Book 1637 to 1646 Norfolk Co.," commonly called Book "A" (much worn, faded and decayed in parts—Copy in the Va. Hist. Soc., made by Jas. W. H. Porter, Att. of Portsmouth, Va.)

*1646 to 1651..... "Wills and Deeds", Book "B"—
(Pages decayed at bottom of sheets)

*1651 to 1656..... "Wills and Deeds", Book "C"—(In good condition)

*1656 to 1666..... "Wills and Deeds", Book "D"—(In good condition).

†1666 to 1675..... "Wills and Deeds", Book "E"—(In good condition).

†1675 to 1686..... "Deed Book 4"—(In good condition).

†1686 to 1695..... "Deed Book 5"—(In good condition).

†1695 to 1703..... "Deed Book 6"—(In very bad condition, torn, many sheets missing and decayed—one-half useless).

†1703 to 1706..... "Deed Book 7"—(In good condition).

1706 to 1708..... (Book missing).

†1708 to 1710..... "Deed Book 8"—(In good condition).

†1710 to 1717..... "Deed Book 9"—(In good condition).

†1718 to 1719..... "Deed Book '10'—(In good condition).

†1719 to 1722..... "Orders, Appraisements—Wills, 1719-1722, Norfolk Co."—(In good condition).

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine, and of improving the medical education of the people of the United States. It was organized in 1847, and has since that time been engaged in a constant effort to advance the interests of the medical profession and the public health.

The Association is composed of members from all parts of the United States, and from many foreign countries. It is organized into a number of departments, each of which is devoted to the study of some particular branch of medicine. These departments are the Department of Internal Medicine, the Department of Surgery, the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, the Department of Pediatrics, the Department of Dermatology and Syphilis, the Department of Ophthalmology and Otorhinolaryngology, the Department of Pathology and Bacteriology, and the Department of Therapeutics.

The Association holds annual meetings, at which time the members of the various departments meet together to discuss the progress of their respective branches of medicine. These meetings are held in different cities each year, and are attended by a large number of physicians and surgeons from all parts of the United States and from many foreign countries.

The Association also publishes a number of journals, which contain the latest information on the progress of medicine. These journals are the *Journal of the American Medical Association*, the *Annals of the American Medical Association*, the *Medical Record*, and the *Medical News*. These journals are read by a large number of physicians and surgeons, and are considered to be the most authoritative sources of information on the progress of medicine.

MEMBERSHIP

The Association has a large number of members, who are divided into three classes: regular members, associate members, and honorary members. Regular members are those who have been elected to the Association after having been recommended by one of the departments. Associate members are those who have been elected to the Association after having been recommended by one of the departments, and who have paid a fee of \$10.00. Honorary members are those who have been elected to the Association after having been recommended by one of the departments, and who have not paid a fee.

The Association also has a number of committees, which are charged with the duty of carrying out the various functions of the Association. These committees are the Committee on Education, the Committee on Legislation, the Committee on Public Health, the Committee on Medical Education, the Committee on Medical Research, the Committee on Medical Statistics, the Committee on Medical Literature, and the Committee on Medical Art.

BOLLING OF LUNENBURG CO., ETC.

In Lunenburg County is the marriage Bond of Robert Bolling for his marriage to Mary A. E. Stokes.

Dated: August 4, 1829.

Surety: James Baker.

Witness: W. W. Winn.

Consent is given by Armstead Bruce, guardian and by German Y. Stokes, father of Mary A. E. Stokes. Armstead Bruce therefore must have been the guardian of Robert Bolling, who at the time must have been a minor.

This record does not state who the parents of Robert Bolling were, but the marriage records of a later date do show this. This Robert Bolling was married a second time. A license issued Jan. 21, 1868 shows that Robert Bolling (widower) 57 years of age of Nottoway County, son of Robert and Lucy Bolling, married Pattie P. Mann (19 years of age) of Prince Edward Co., Va., daughter of Benjamin and Louisa Mann.

I know that this Robert Bolling who married Mary A. E. Stokes, is the same person who married Pattie P. Mann.

Now what I need, to make clear sailing, is to go with certainty one generation farther back than Robert and Lucy Bolling.

The Lunenburg Records further show that on July 23, 1862, Joseph J. Price (26) of Cumberland Co., son of Warner W. and Susan E. Price, married Lucy J. Bolling (21) of Nottoway, daughter of Robert and Mary Bolling. (This Mary Bolling was Mary A. E. Stokes).

The Lunenburg Records further show that May 9, 1860, a license was issued for the marriage of Stith Bolling (24) son of Jno. S. and Mary T. Bolling to Cornelia Scott Forrest (18), daughter of Richard S. and Elizabeth Forrest.

Then there is the record of the marriage of Thomas Bolling and Eliza Williams, Feb. 14, 1811, and of Robert Bolling and Nancy Blackwell, Dec. 22, 1819.

The Stith Bolling who married Cornelia Scott Forrest is General Stith Bolling, now an honored citizen of Petersburg, Va.

Stith Bolling (one of the sons of Robert and Ann (Stith) Bolling) was born March 28, 1686, married Elizabeth Hartwell (a widow), who died in 1714. Stith Bolling's will was probated in Prince George County, Aug. 16, 1727. He left four sons:

Stith.

Alexander.

John.

Robert.

From some of these are no doubt descended the Robert Bolling who married Mary A. E. Stokes, and John Stith Bolling, the father of the present General Stith Bolling. but my opportunity to examine records has not been such, as to enable me so far to establish the descent.

L. C. B., Columbus, O.

EMPEROUR

I am writing to give you some additions to my *Emperour* article, a propos of the Capt. John *Emperour*, who settled at Charleston, S. C. Will you please add it for me in the proper places.

Capt. John *Emperour*, son of Thomas of Bridgetown, Barbados, who emigrated to Charleston, S. C., married Amerinthia, daughter of Bernard Schencking, Esq., of Christ Church, Barbados and Charleston, S. C. She was born in 1674 and died in 1745. (The date of her baptism is in Hotten's Lists and took place at Christ Church, 1679, which see).

On 9 Sept. 1696, the Lords Proprietors granted lands to John *Emperour* and he dying without issue they descended to his sister Elizabeth Farr who died on 15 Nov., 1725.

On 22 July, 1711, Thomas Farr and his wife Elizabeth, entered a caveat to the will of Capt. John *Emperour*.

Mrs. Amerinthia *Emperour* made her will 5 Dec. 1744, proved 14 Feb. 1744-5. The will of her husband Capt. John, is lost.

Elizabeth, sister of Capt. John and daughter of Thomas *Emperour* of Barbados married Thomas Farr of Charlestown, S. C. and left issue in S. C.

G. ANDREWS MORIARTY.

BRENT CORRECTION.

I will be glad if you will publish the following correction to p. 433. Vol. XIX, No. 4., lines 10 and 11 should read:—"2. Robert Young Brent, married first 1814, Elizabeth daughter of John Carere of Baltimore (and had Robert Carere who died Jan. 8, 1864), etc. As it stands, it would appear that the first wife of Robert Young Brent lived until Jan. 8th, 1864, after the second marriage of her husband, which of course was not the case.

This was a printer's error which I failed to correct in the proof.

W. O. CHILTON.

CHARLES MORRISON OF VIRGINIA.

CHARLES MORRISON (fl. 1753), first projector of the electric telegraph, was a surgeon of Greenock. He is said to have subsequently engaged in the Glasgow tobacco trade, and to have emigrated to Virginia, where he died.

Morrison was identified by Brewster and others with the writer of a letter in the "Scots Magazine" for 1753 (xv. 73), dated 'Renfrew, Feb. 1, 1753,' and signed with the initials C. M." This letter contains a suggestion for conveying messages by means of electricity. The author

proposes to set up a number of wires corresponding to the letters of the alphabet, extending from one station to the other. 'Let a ball be suspended from every wire', says the writer, 'and about a sixth or an eighth of an inch below the balls place the letters of the alphabet, marked on bits of paper, or any other substance that may be light enough to rise to the electrified ball, and at the same time let it be so contrived that each of them may reassume its proper place when dropt'. Signals were to be conveyed by bringing the wire belonging to each letter successively into connection with the prime conductor of an electrical machine, when a current passes and electrifies the ball at the receiving end. The project was alluded to by Sir David Brewster in 1855 in the course of an article on the electric telegraph in the "North British Review", xxii 545. In 1859 Brewster was informed by a Mr. Forman of Port Glasgow that, according to a letter (not now known to exist), dated 1750 addressed by Forman's grandfather to a Miss Margaret Wingate, residing at Craigen-gelt, near Denny, Charles Morrison had actually transmitted messages along wires by means of electricity, and he is stated to have communicated the results of his experiments to Sir Hans Sloane.

Article by R. B. Prosser in Dictionary of National Biography.
Vol. XXXIX.

INVENTORY OF THE ESTATE OF PETER PRESLEY THORNTON OF "NORTHUMBERLAND HOUSE," NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY, VIRGINIA, 1781 (†)

[Peter Presley Thornton, of "Northumberland House," Northumberland County (son of Col. Presley Thornton, of the same place, who was a member of the Colonial Council) who was born August 10, 1750, and died in or before 1781. He was a member of the House of Burgesses 1772 and 1774 and of the Conventions of July and December, 1775, was appointed colonel of a regiment of minute men in 1775, but afterwards resigned to accept a position as aide-de-camp to Washington, to which he was appointed September 6, 1777. He married Sally, daughter of Robert Throckmorton of Gloucester County, and probably left no issue. His three half-brothers were taken to England by their mother just before the Revolution, and one of them, Sir Charles Wade Thornton, who died in 1854, became a lieutenant-general in the English Army.]

In obedience to the above Order of the Worshipful Court of Northumberland County, we the subscribers being first sworn appraised the Estate of Peter Presley Thornton, Esq., dec'd presented to our view as follows (to-wit):

	Old Price	Sixty D's			
1 Negro Man Nasey	£60	3600	George	30	1800
Patty and Child	60	3600	Hagar	40	1400
Cupid	60	3600	Darky	40	2400
Sam	50	3000	Page	30	1800
Stephen	50	3000	Andrew	20	1200
Charlotte	45	2700	Davy	20	1200
George	45	2700	William	20	1200
General	40	2400	Ralph	20	1200
Clary	45	2700	Tom	15	900
Effy	45	2700	Phill	50	3000
Beck	5	300	Chloe	20	1200
Judy	50	3000	Jeffery, Carpen'r	60	3600
Molley	45	2700	Henry, Garden'r	60	3600
Joe the M	10	600	Abraham	60	3600
Adam	50	3000	Adam the Elder	50	3000
Grace	40	2400	Anthony Do	50	3000
Bob	10	600	Jerry	50	3000
Sterling	30	1800	Joshua	40	2400
Moll	10	600	Gilbert	50	3000
David	20	1200	Michael	50	3000
Isaac	20	1200	Joe the Blacksmith	60	3600
			George the Elder	50	3000
			James and Harrod	40	
			each	80	4800

Sam the Younger.....	40	2400
Sloop Billy.....	10	600
Criss an old Woman..	30	1800

1835 110,100

Amount brought up £1835 110,100

old Chloe.....	25	1500
Moll.....	25	1500
Sally a Girl.....	20	1200
Mary.....	15	900
Jenny.....	10	600
Nanny & Child.....	50	2000
Sally.....	40	2400
Hannah.....	12	720
Stephen.....	10	600
Cate.....	40	2400
Reuben.....	12	720
Barbara.....	10	600
Milly.....	40	2400
Peggy a Child.....	10	600
Amy.....	45	2700
Chymer.....	35	2100
Daniel.....	30	1800
Jerry.....	30	1800
Sam a Mulatto.....	20	1200
Ambrose.....	20	1200
Phill.....	20	1200
Amarillis.....	30	1800
Criss a Girl.....	25	1500
Betty.....	20	1200
Fanny.....	25	1500
Peggy.....	25	1500
Mua the Hostler.....	15	900
Nancy.....		
Cooper George.....	40	2400
Bacchus.....		
Billy Mingo.....	50	3000
old Ben.....	20	1200

Amount of Negroes £2604 156,240

Hudnals Quarter.		
5 Yoke of Oxen.....	30	1800
36 Head other Cattle.	90	5400
71 head sheep.....	21.17	1671
1 black mare.....	2	120
1 bay gelding.....	6	360

1 white Do.....	6	360
2 Filly's.....	8	480
1 bay Colt.....	2	120
1 black Horse.....	6	360

Carr'd over £ 2781 166.911

Brought over L2781.17 166.911

4 p'r Iron Chains & traces.....	1-	60
3 Ox Chains.....	1-4	72
8 plows.....	1-8	84
13 old Hoes.....	2-12	156
1 Grumbling Do.....	3	9
5 Axes.....	1-	60
30 head Hogs siz'd....	9	540
13 salt kettles siz'd....	10-5	615
1 Cart yoke Ring & Staple.....	2	120
1 Fatted Ox.....	3	180

Bay Quarter

1 sorrel Mare.....	7	420
1 Bay Horse.....	3	180
1 Grey Do.....	8	480
4 p'r Oxen.....	28	1680
53 Head Cattle siz'd....	132-10	7950
1 Cart ,Yoke Ring & staple.....	2	120
172 Sheep.....	60-4	3612
4 p'r Iron Traces.....	1-	60
3 ox Chains.....	1-1	63
4 Plows & Gear.....	1-12	96
1 Do.....	8	24
3 axes.....	9	27
Grubbing Do.....		9
12 Hoes.....		108

Mill Quarte.

15 hogs siz'd.....	4-10	270
9 Do in the Pen.....	7	420
4 p'r Iron Traces.....	1-	60
2 ox Chains.....	.16	48
7 hoes.....	1-8	84
3 Plows & Gear.....	1-4	72

2 axes.....	6	18
2 yoke oxen.....	14	840
17 Cows & Calves.....	51-	3060
2 bulls.....	3	180
17 other Cattle siz'd.....	42-10	2550

Home House.

Percy a Gray Stud

Horse.....	200	12000
1 Sorrel Do a dray.....	50	3000
1 Grey Filley.....	30	1800
Do Do.....	20	1200
1 Do Gelding.....	15	900
1 Do Bay.....	15	900
1 Gray Mare Char- lotte & Colt.....	25	1500
1 Bay Mare.....	15	900
1 bright Do.....	20	1200
1 sorrel Do.....	20	1200
1 Bay Gelding Car- riage Hor's	25	1500
1 Do Do.....	20	1200
1 Bay Plow Horse.....	8	480
1 Gray Mare & Colt	30	800
1 bay mare & Colt.....	25	1500
1 black mare.....	10	600
1 bay Do.....	10	600

Carr'd up.....3725.6 223.518

Brought up.....3725.6 223,518

1 bay mare.....	3	180
1 bay horse.....	8	480
1 Waggon.....	10	600
a parcel of Carpenters Tools (viz): 5 Chis- els 1 Drawknife 2 augres 2 handsaws 1 adze 1 hammer 1 Rule 2 Compasses 2 axes and a Mallett	1-10	90

Dining Room

1 Clock.....	15	900
1 Desk and book Case	20	1200

1 Marble Table.....	5	300
1 Mahogany Do.....	3	180
1 Tea Table.....	3	180
1 Card Table.....	2	120
2 Walnut arm Chairs..	4	240
10 Do Leather sit- ting Do.....	7-10	450
8 Do Brass nails.....	4	240
1 Case 12 bottles.....	2	120
1 Plain looking Glasses with brass Sconcess	3	180
3 Cooling stands.....	3	180
1 two handled silver Tankard.....	30	1800
1 silver Castor.....	20	1200
2 butter Boats.....	10	600
4 Do Salts.....	4	240
1 Do Sloop Spoon.....	2	120
12 Do Table Spoons..	11	660
1 Do Punch Ladle.....	1	60
1 Do Cross.....	12	720
11 Do Tea Spoons.....	3	180
2 Do Butter Spoons...	2	120
1 pair fire Dogs.....	-15	45
1 p'r fire tongs & Shovel.....	-5	15
Queen Turene & Dish	-15	45
Do Shallow Plates...	-8	24
Do. fish Dish & cover.....	-10	30
4 Do Shallow Dishes	1-	60
1 Do Pudding Dish...	-8	24
--Fruit Do.....	-10	30
-- Dozen Do Dishes siz'd.....	3	180
4 Pudding Do dam- aged.....	4	12
11 Shallow & 9 Deep plates.....	10	30
1 China Turene & Dish.....	1-10	90
1 large China bowl...	5	300
1 Smaller Do.....	1	60
1 Quart Mug & 2 Do damag'd.....	-10	30

2 China Salts.....	5	15	ling.....	1	3
1 Common Castor.....	5	15	1 p'r brass Scales.....	10	30
4 brass Chafing Dish- es.....	1	60	1 floor Carpet.....	1-	60
1 Copper Coffee pott	-10	30	Chamber		
1 shagreen knife Case	10	30	1 Tea Table.....	1-10	90
2 Glass Decanters.....	10	30	2 small square Do.....	10	30
7 Water Glasses.....	14	42	1 spice Dish.....	1	60
6 Wine Glasses.....	4	12	1 small Chest Draws	3	180
1 Glass Fender.....	1-	60	1 large Looking Glass	4	240
1 Teaboard & Waiters	1-10	90	1 Dressing Do & Drawers.....	3	180
Books			6 Leather Chairs.....	3	180
2 Vols Millers Dic- tionary.....	3	180	1 Rifle & Moulds.....	6	360
2 Do Rap. History of England.....	3	180	1 D barrel Gun.....	4	240
2 Do Gibson on Hor- ses.....	1	60	1 large Gun Turvey...	4	240
1 Do Song Book.....	-5	15	1 Fowling piece.....	3	180
7 Do Clarissa Harlow	1	60	1 Do.....	1-10	90
Carr'd.....	3944.19	236.729	1 Do at Mr. Hardings	1-10	90
Brought.....	3944.19	236.729	2 large Pistols.....	4	240
2 Vols Johnson's Dic- tionary.....	1	60	1 p'r fire Dogs tongs & shovel.....	1	60
1 Do Life of Mahomet	-1	3	1 Curtain Bed & furni- ture.....	12	720
1 Do French & Eng- lish Dictionary.....	1-	60	1 Trundle Do.....	2	120
1 Do Virgil & Horace Dictionary.....	1	60	1 Tea Chest.....	15	45
1 Do Large bible & Prayer.....	2	120	2 Square Tables in the passage.....	3	180
7 Do Charles Grandi- son.....	1	60	1 Dressing Glass & Table upstairs over Dining Room.....	2	120
1 Do Stith's History of Virginia.....	5	15	4 flag Chairs.....	-10	30
1 Do Don Quixotte...	1	3	1 Bed & furniture Check Curtains....	10.	600
2 Do General System Horses.....	10	30	1 Bed bolster with Callico Curt's.....	5	300
1 Do Latin Pralmody.	1	3	1 Bed bolster & Pil- lows.....	4	240
4 old Books.....	2	6	1 Arm Chair.....	-10	30
1 pair Steelyards.....	10	30	1 p'r fire Dogs Tongs & shovel.....	1-	60
1 Case fishing Tack-			Small Room		
			5 pair Bed Blankets...	5	300
			1 Bed bolster & pil- lows.....	4	240

3 old Chairs.....	12	36	1 sett China Tea Ware		
1 Table & Dressing			& 1 sett on Tea		
Glass.....	1-10	90	Table Damag'd....	8-	480
Over Chamber			Carr'd.....	£4082.51	244.935
			Brought..	£4082.51	244.935
1 neat Table & Dress-			Kitchen		
ing Glass.....	6-	360	1 Dutch oven.....	1	60
-- Arm Chairs.....	-10	40	1 brass Skillet damag		
-- Leather Chairs.....		60	1 brass Skillet dam-		
1 Curtain Bed & fur-			ag'd.....	1	60
niture.....		360	1 Do Smaller.....	10	30
1 Bed.....		180	2 frying pans.....	7	21
4 white Cotton Coun-			4 Iron Pots siz'd &		
terp's.....	5	300	3 hooks.....	1-10	90
1 p'r Iron Dogs Tongs			1 Large Brass Kettles	5	300
& shovel.....	1	60	1 flesh forks Skim-		
1 Bed Quilt.....	1-10	90	mers slice & Ladle	5	15
5 p'r bed Linen Sheets	5	300	1 House Bell.....	1	60

[It is evident that the copy of this inventory is incomplete.]

GENEALOGY.

THE SLAUGHTER FAMILY.

(Compiled by the late John S. Carpenter, Louisville, Ky.)

(Continued.)

Colonel Thomas Slaughter was a member of the House of Burgesses from 1756 to 1766. Vestryman, Justice, etc. Issue:

1. ROBERT of the "Grange". He was born in 1747 and died Jan. 2, 1832. He married Miss Sarah Stanton, who died Nov. 17, 1834. They are buried in Forest Hill, near Fredericksburg, Va., Issue:

- a. Stanton, born Nov. 30, 1773, married Judith Steptoe Pickett.
- b. Diana born April 17, 1775, married Col. John Field Slaughter.
- c. Sarah born Feb. 28, 1777, married Hon. P. R. Thompson, M. C.
- d. Thomas, born Nov. 13, 1778.
- e. Augustine married Miss Slater of Augusta, Ga. d. s. p.
- f. Maria born June 24, 1783 married George Hamilton.
- g. Henry born Feb. 19, 1785, married Miss Blackwell.
- h. Matilda born June 26, 1787 died unmarried.
- i. Charlotte born Aug. 7, 1789, married Chas. Labrigan, Ga.
- j. Arthur died in infancy.
- k. Robert died in infancy.
- l. Matilda born Nov. 7, 1795 married Judge Richard H. Field.
- m. Helena died in infancy.

II. AUGUSTINE he was educated at the University of Edinburg. Was surgeon of the 7th Virginia Regiment during the Revolutionary War. Afterwards a distinguished surgeon in New Orleans.

14. Col. Francis Slaughter⁶ (Robert⁵⁻⁴ Francis³⁻² John¹) was born in Culpeper about 1730. He married Miss Suggett. Served in the French and Indian Wars as Lieutenant-Colonel of Militia. He represented Dunmore County in the House of Burgesses before the Revolution. Children:

I. EDGECOMB Suggett. He died in Mercer County, Ky., in 1791, unmarried leaving his property to his sister Martha Reid.

II. ROBERT Slaughter

III. MARTHA Slaughter. She married in 1806 John Reid of Mercer Co. Ky.

15. Col. James Slaughter⁶ (Robert⁵⁻⁴ Francis³⁻² John¹) was born in Culpeper about 1732. Served as Ensign and Lieutenant in the French and Indian Wars; later Colonel of Militia. He commanded a regiment

CHAPTER I

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at the battle of Great Bridge, the first battle of the Revolution fought on Virginia soil. He was one of the Committee of Safety for Culpeper, Vestryman, Church Warden, Justice of the Peace, etc. He married Susan Clayton, daughter of Major Clayton of "Catalpa" and Aunt of Major Philip Clayton of the Revolutionary Army, who was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati. Issue:

I. Captain Philip Slaughter, born 1758, died 1849. He entered the Revolutionary Army at the age of 17. Later commanded the Culpeper Minute Men. Served under Washington at Valley Forge. He married first Miss P. French Strother, daughter of Hon. French Strother; second Mrs. Elizabeth Brock widow of Colonel Joseph Brock and daughter of Col. Thomas Towles. He was father of Daniel French Slaughter, State Senator who married Letitia Madison, niece of President Madison, and of the Rev. Philip Slaughter D. D., author of the History of St. Mark's Parish etc. Hon. Daniel French Slaughter was the father of General James E. Slaughter and Major Philip Slaughter, C. S. A.

20. II. ROBERT.

III. JAMES. Born in Culpeper 1764. He removed to Nelson Co., Ky., about 1787; married in Culpeper in 1786 Miss Margaret Gray. He represented Nelson Co. in the Kentucky legislature in 1795 and later was Judge of the Circuit Court. He died in 1846. Children:

a. Mary married Henry Slaughter Bell (1803).

b. Philip. He married first his cousin Sally Slaughter, daughter of Captain Philip Slaughter of Culpeper by whom he had sons John Rowan, Philip and Daniel S., and daughter Mary Eliza who married Charles Linthicum of Nelson Co., Ky. He married 2nd Mrs. Harriet Pendleton (nee Castleman) of Woodford Co. by whom he had a son Frank and daughter Harriet. The latter married Alex Senple of Louisville.

c. Samuel a physician of Cheneyville, La. where he married Miss Marshall. No issue.

d. George Clayton. He was an orator and poet, Representative and State Senator. Never married.

e. French Gray married Miss Mary Anthony. They lived in Ballard Co., Ky. One son Dr. Samuel Harvey Slaughter of Graves County.

f. James married Maria Crozier of Bardstown. Children: T. Hinds, Nathaniel, Crozier and Mary J., who married Dr. Wm. Newman.

g. Nathaniel—Sea Captain. He died in India unmarried.

h. Daniel Strother married Miss Annie E. Hynes, daughter of Wm. R. Hynes of Bardstown. Issue: Wm. Henry, who married 1st. Miss Anna Hamilton of Louisville, 2nd. Miss Alice Gray Carpenter; Thos. Hynes, Emma, Andrew, Daniel, etc.

i. Richard d. s. p. in Louisiana.

j. Julia married Wm. B. Slaughter, son of Samuel Slaughter of Culpeper.

k. Henry d. s. p.

IV. MARY. Born in Culpeper about 1766. She married Wm. Bell, formerly of Culpeper, and died in Christian Co., Ky. Feb. 25, 1818.

V. ANNE CLAPTON born about 1770. She married in 1788 Reuben Fry, son of the Rev. Henry Fry, and grandson of Col. Joshua Fry. The latter was educated at Oxford. Professor of Mathematics at William & Mary College, Burgess, etc. He commanded a regiment in the French and Indian Wars of which Washington was Lieutenant Colonel.

VI. SAMUEL SLAUGHTER born in 1774, died in Culpeper 1846. He married 1st. Miss Frances Banks; 2nd. Virginia Stanard, a great-granddaughter of Robert Carter known as "King Carter."

VII. THOMAS SMITH born in Culpeper in 1778. Removed to Logan Co., Ky., and married on April 8, 1801, at Shepherdsville, Ky., Miss Lucy Bibb, daughter of Major Richard Bibb, and sister of Judge George M. Bibb, who was U. S. Senator from 1811 to 1829, and Secretary of the Treasury on the Cabinet of President Tyler. Thomas Smith Slaughter served for several terms as State Senator and was Presidential Elector (Jackson) for the State at large in 1828. He died in 1838.

VIII. SUSAN CLAYTON born in 1780, died in 1808. She married on Dec. 10, 1796 Hon. Thomas Speed. He was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives for several terms, a Major in the war of 1812 and for two terms a Member of Congress. Issue: One daughter, Ann Maria, who died in infancy.

IX. MARTHA. She married in Bardstown on Oct. 1, 1779, Presley Slaughter, son of Cadwalader and Margaret Ransdell Slaughter. Presley Slaughter died in 1834 in Trigg Co., Ky. By his will dated May 4, 1833, with codicil dated May 4, 1834, he divided all his property to his wife during her widowhood. Then to his children Ed. Randsell, James W., Presley H., William S., Samuel and Philip Clayton. Also mentions daughter Louisa Curd, who had been provided for.

X. GEORGE CLAYTON born about 1784, married Miss Bourne and died in Culpeper.

XI. SALLY. She married in 1807 Hon. James H. McLaughlin, and died in 1844, without issue. Mr. McLaughlin was a prominent lawyer and the first clerk of Christian County, Ky. Having no children he adopted his two nephews Joseph Duncan, who was afterwards a Member of Congress from Illinois and Governor of that State, and Captain Matthew Duncan U. S. Army who married his wife's niece Susan Clayton Slaughter, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Pendleton) Slaughter of Bardstown, Ky.

16. LAWRENCE SLAUGHTER⁶ (Robert^{5.4}, Francis^{3.2}, John¹) was a Lieutenant in the Virginia State line, serving under General George Rogers Clark in what is now Illinois. He married 1st Susanna Field, daughter of Col. John Field. The latter served in Braddock's campaign. He was a Member of the House of Burgesses in 1765, and was killed at the battle of Point Pleasant.

Lawrence Slaughter married secondly Miss Susannah Winston of Spottsylvania County, Va. By his first wife he had issue:

I. COL. JOHN FIELD SLAUGHTER who married Miss Jane Alexander. He was a wealthy merchant of Augusta, Ga. Issue:

- a. William A. of Mississippi.
- b. Lawrence Smith born 1798 d. s. p. 1822.
- c. Jane died in Fredericksburg, Va.
- d. Maria died in infancy.
- e. Frances Smith.

II. ANN (Nancy). Married Baylor Banks.

III. MILDRED. Married James Marye (1786) she died in 1801. Issue:

- a. James Alfred Ferdinand.
- b. Susan.
- c. Robert Vaux.
- d. Catharine Matilda married Mr. Beattee of Tenn.
- e. John L. married Ann Maria Burton.
- f. Mildred Slaughter married 1st. Richard Taylor Blackwell; 2nd.

R. G. Cutliff.

g. Elizabeth Letitia Frances Ann married Mr. Cutliff.

h. Dr. James.

IV. GEORGE. Married Miss Cochran, died in Ky.

V. ROBERT. He was a prominent lawyer in Chillicothe, Ohio and Lieut. Governor of that State. He was offered the governorship of Louisiana by the Spaniards.

VI. MARY. Married John McCone.

By his second wife Miss Susannah Winston, Lawrence Slaughter had:

VII. LAWRENCE. He died in Spottsylvania County, Va., 1823 unmarried. By his will dated Feb. 14, 1813, he divided all his property real and personal, in possession and remainder to his mother Susannah Slaughter during her lifetime, then to sister Francis. In the event of latters' death before the death of her mother then to the children of testators sister Mildred Marye, deceased.

VIII. FRANCIS. Died unmarried.

(To be concluded.)

THE DESCENDANTS OF TWO JOHN WASHINGTONS.

The descendants of Lawrence Washington, grandfather of the President, and son of Col. John Washington, the emigrant, are fairly well known. Though the English pedigree given by Welles is quite fabulous, his account of the descendants of the above named Lawrence Washington appears to be quite correct. It could, of course, be carried out much

1. The first part of the report deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the general situation of the country and the progress of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

2. The second part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

3. The third part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

4. The fourth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

5. The fifth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

6. The sixth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

7. The seventh part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

8. The eighth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

9. The ninth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

10. The tenth part of the report deals with the results of the work during the year. It is divided into two main sections: the first section deals with the results of the work during the year, and the second section deals with the results of the work during the year.

more in later generations. There are numerous briefer genealogies of this branch of the family. General Washington's investigations for the Englishman, Sir Isaac Heard, formed a solid foundation for later work.

It is not generally known, however, that a very large part of the Washington family descends from John, son of Col. John, the emigrant, and John, son of Lawrence Washington, his brother, the other emigrant.

There is no account in print of the descendants of John² (John¹) Washington, and the only one of the descendants of John² (Lawrence¹) Washington is incorrect from lack of full information. The following account is derived from a careful study of the wills of John and Lawrence Washington, the emigrants of their sister, Mrs. Martha Hayward, and of John² (John¹) Washington; and from a letter from the last named John Washington, all in print; from the records of Westmoreland, King George and Stafford Counties (though a large part of those of Stafford have been destroyed); from the register of St. Paul's Parish, Stafford (now King George), a letter written to the compiler by the late L. Q. Washington, of Washington, D. C., who possessed an extensive manuscript history of this part of the family prepared by his father Lund Washington, and an account prepared in 1843, by John M. Conway, clerk of Stafford County who not only had a thorough acquaintance with the records of his county, but was assisted by Charles Henry Ashton, then seventy years of age, who also gave what he had received from his father, John Ashton and others. The Washingtons and Ashtons had been neighbors for generations, and John Ashton, who has been mentioned was son of Mary Townshend Washington, daughter of John² (Lawrence¹) Washington. In every instance where they can be checked by public records the Conway's and Mr. Ashton's statements have been found to be correct.

1. COL. JOHN¹ WASHINGTON, the emigrant, died in 1677. In his will he makes bequests to his son John, the plantation "where I now live", also land at the head of Rappahannock Creek, and two other tracts of land. Mrs. Martha Hayward, of Stafford County, a sister of the emigrants, in her will, dated May 6, 1697 and proved Dec. 8, 1697, made bequests to her "Cozen" (nephew) "Lawrence Washington son of Mr. John Washington of Westmoreland County", and to John, Nathaniel and Henry sons of the said Mr. John Washington, of Westmoreland. She also bequeathed property to her "kinsman Mr. John Washington of Stafford County", and made him one of her residuary legatees. The wives of each of these John Washingtons also received bequests.

Lawrence Washington (grandfather of the President) and eldest son of Col. John the emigrant, in his will dated March 11, 1697-8, makes bequests to his "Cozen John Washington Sr. of Stafford County," and to Lawrence, eldest son of said John, who was testator's godson, and if his own children died without issue his estate was to be divided between his wife and his brother's children. He appointed his "Cozen John Washington of Stafford" as executor (His brother John was then dead).

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This discovery also led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a very important one in the Union.

The second son of Col. John¹ Washington was:

2. CAPTAIN JOHN² WASHINGTON (John¹), of Westmoreland County. There is in Westmoreland a deed dated June 12, 1697, from Captain John Washington and Ann his wife.

The will of John Washington of Washington parish, Westmoreland, was dated Jan. 22, 1697 and proved in Westmoreland July 23, 1697. He directs that he be buried on the plantation where he lived, by his father, mother and brothers. He gives his wife Ann the plantation he lived on; to eldest son Lawrence Washington land in Stafford on upper Machodick (It should be remembered that Stafford then included all the Potomac side of the present King George); to son John the land he lived on after his wife's death; to son Henry, land in Stafford; to son Nathaniel, land on Appomattox (Mattox) Creek; brother Lawrence and wife Ann, executors.

Issue: 3. Lawrence³; 4. Nathaniel³; 5. John³; 6. Henry³.

3. LAWRENCE³ WASHINGTON (John², John¹) evidently died prior to 1708, as on March 31st of that year, according to an entry in the Westmoreland records, Nathaniel, "son and heir" of John Washington, chose Nathaniel Pope his guardian. "Son & heir" then meant eldest surviving son.

4. NATHANIEL³ WASHINGTON (John², John¹) was alive and under age in 1708 when he chose a guardian. No further record of him has been noted.

5. JOHN³ WASHINGTON (John², John¹) lived in Stafford County where he died in 1752. He is the only John Washington whose will could have been the one here cited. His legatees were his wife, sons John and Nathaniel; daughter Elizabeth; an unborn child; "Uncle Cadwallader Dade" (It is possible that John² Washington had married a daughter of Francis Dade), John Storke and Lawrence son of "Henry Washington, late of Westmoreland, deceased," (This was his great nephew, son of his nephew Henry Washington).

Issue: 7. John⁴; 8. Nathaniel⁴; 9. William⁴; doubtless the unborn child. William Washington in his will names his brother John Washington, and his nephew John Hooe Washington, In 1796 John Hooe Washington sold to Wm. A. Washington land which had been exchanged by "John Washington grandfather of the said John Hooe Washington" and Augustine Washington grandfather of Wm. A. Washington; 10. Elizabeth, probably married Buckner.

6. HENRY³ WASHINGTON (John², John¹), of Stafford County. In Westmoreland March 31, 1708, he chose Nathaniel Pope his guardian. In his will, dated Feb. 2, 1747-8, and proved in Stafford Nov. 8, 1748 (printed in full in Hayden's Virginia Genealogies 519,520) he gives his grandson Lawrence Washington all his land on Mattox; to his son John Washington the land testator lived on; to son Baily all his land at Aquia. He makes certain bequests to his daughter-in-law Eliza Washington,

which are to revert to his grandson Lawrence Washington. Henry³ Washington married Mary ----- (St. Pauls Register).

Issue: 11. Henry⁴; 12. Nathaniel⁴; born Jan. 16, 1726 (St. Paul Register), evidently died young as he is not named in his fathers will; 13. John⁴; 14. Bailey⁴.

9 * WILLIAM⁴ WASHINGTON (John³, John², John¹) of Westmoreland County, was born Dec. 9, 1748 (St. Paul's Register), and died 1788. In his will, dated March 2, 1786, and proved in Westmoreland, March 25, 1788, he makes bequests to his neice Peggy Buckner, brother John Washington, nephew John Hooe Washington and nephew Richard Henry Buckner.

8. NATHANIEL⁴ WASHINGTON (John³, John², John¹) married Dec. 17, 1767, Sarah Hooe (St. Pauls Register). The compiler has no certain additional record in regard to him; but he was probably the father of John Hooe Washington, who was the grandson of a John Washington.

7 9. JOHN⁴ WASHINGTON (John³, John², John¹), probably removed to Caroline County and became ancestor of the family of the name there. John Hooe Washington (who, if the theory just suggested, is correct, was nephew of this John Washington) who made his will, in 1830, had then no children, and names no relations except his "relation John Washington, son of John Washington of Caroline County." A copy of the Bible record of the Washingtons of Caroline beginning with the marriage of John Washington and Elizabeth Buckner in 1770, is in the William and Mary Quarterly XX, 32.

11. HENRY⁴ WASHINGTON (Henry³, John², John¹), of Westmoreland County, married May 18, 1743, Elizabeth Storke (St. Paul's Register). He died in 1745. In Westmoreland, Feb. 25, 1745-6, Henry Washington, Sr., stated that, so far as he knew, his son Henry Washington Jr. died intestate, and applied for administration. On March 25 of the same year, Robert Vaulx petitioned in behalf of Elizabeth, relict of Henry Washington Jr., that her dower might be assigned. A marriage contract, dated Aug. 1, 1749, between Robert Vaulx, of Westmoreland, and Elizabeth Washington, of the same county, widow, Augustine Washington, and John Storke is recorded in Westmoreland. In it provision is made for Lawrence Washington, son of the said Elizabeth. Robert Vaulx in his will, dated Aug. 5, 1754, makes a bequest to his son-in-law (step-son) Lawrence Washington.

Issue of Henry⁴ and Elizabeth (Storke) Washington; 15. Lawrence Washington.

(To Be Continued.) 328



COL. JOHN BOLLING, JR.

Negative property of
H. P. Cook, Photographer
Richmond, Va.



THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROLFE WITH
NOTICES OF SOME CONNECTED FAMILIES

BOLLING OF VIRGINIA

(Continued)

2. JOHN⁵ BOLLING, of "Cobbs", was born Jan. 20, 1700 and died September 6, 1757. He married (1) Elizabeth, daughter of John Lewis, of "Warner Hall", Gloucester County, who died shortly afterwards without issue; and (2) on Aug. 1, 1728, Elizabeth, daughter of Dr. Archibald Blair, of Williamsburg, and niece of Rev. James Blair, D. D., President of William and Mary College. She is stated in the Bolling Bible record to have married secondly ——— Bland, and died April 22, 1775.

Col. John Bolling (his rank in the Chesterfield militia) inherited a large property from his father and himself, added greatly to the estate. His son states in the Bolling Memoirs that he was for thirty years a Burgess, and for a long time before his death Commander of the Chesterfield militia and a Justice of the County Court.

During his father's life-time John Bolling lived on some of the family lands in Goochland County, and was a member of the House of Burgesses for that county at the session of February 1727-28. He was Burgess for Henrico at the sessions of May 1742, November 1744, Feb. 1745, July 1746, March 1747, October 1748, and April 1749, and for Chesterfield County, February 1752, November 1753, February 1754, August 1754, October 1754, May 1755, August 1755, October 1755, March 1756, September 1756, and April 1757.

The will of "John Bolling of the parish of Dale and County of Chesterfield, gentleman", was dated Sept. 4, 1749 and proved in 1757. He gave his wife Elizabeth, for her life, all his lands in Chesterfield and Henrico, except the land at the Point, where "John Bolling's warehouses" (tobacco warehouses) were situated, also the use of all negroes on said plantations, also his plantation in Goochland called Bolling's Island, over against Rock Castle low grounds; also six other negroes; also the use of all his plate with full power to bequeath said plate to such of his children as she might choose, also all his household stuff, stocks of horses, cattle, etc., on said plantations.

To his son Thomas that part of his land in Goochland called Licking Hole, lying above Licking Hole Creek.

To his son John the rest of the Licking Hole tract, also the mill on Beaver Dam Creek in Goochland, also all the land he (the testator) had on said creek, also the reversion (after his wife's death) of all his lands and houses in Henrico County on James River.

To son Robert all his lands on Willis's Creek, and at Totere, or near the Seven Islands; also a small tract called Duguid's, and all his surveys, orders and entries of land above the same, and also all his entries on Rock Island Creek in Albemarle County.

To his son Edward all his lands in Lunenburg County on the branches of Falling River, 5000 acres, also his lands on Roanoke River or Butcher Creek, also the reversion of his lands south of James River and north of Appamottox River; also his lands called Buffalo Lick on both sides of James River, and his entries, not patented, above Possum Creek.

To his daughter Anne Bolling so much money as will make the legacy given her by her Aunt Ann Whiting amount to £500. To daughter Sarah Bolling so much money as will make her legacy from the same person amount to £500. The slaves given to his wife are after her death to be equally divided between his sons. States that as his son Thomas may claim a legacy given him by his (Thomas') Aunt Whiting, declares that whatever is given Thomas by this will is in lieu of said legacy. Friend Peter Randolph and son Thomas Bolling executors. Codicil dated Sept. 4, 1757. Gives his son Archibald 1200 acres in Bedford County on the branches of Rock Island Creek; to nephew Bolling Eldridge 400 acres at the same place, and also gives to son Archibald all the land called Buffalo Lick formerly devised to Edward. Reduces legacies to daughters Anne and Sarah to £400 each.

The **Bolling Memoirs** gives some farther details in regard to the will. It states that Thomas was given three-fourths of the Licking Hole plantation and Bolling's Island [which John Randolph of Roanoke said was as rich as any land on earth]; to John the other part of Licking Hole, a plantation in Goochland called Moulin, the Varina and Henrico tracts in Henrico County, and also a small tract in Chesterfield (where John, the legatee, lived at the time of his death); to Robert, a plantation ("Chellowe") near Willis's Mountain, another on James River near the Seven Islands and a small tract called Totere's, a league from the last towards the source of Willis's River; to Edward the plantations at Falling River, Butcher's River and Roanoke River, the house at "Cobbs" a tract on Swift Creek, the tobacco warehouses in Pocahontas (opposite Petersburg), a tract called The Old Town, also in Chesterfield, and all the land Col. Bolling possessed in Amherst County (which might amount to 6000 acres); to Archibald the part of Buffalo Lick tract which was in Bedford County, together with the Rock Island tract, 40,000 acres in all, and to his widow, during her life, Cobbs, Old Town, Varina, Swift Creek, Bolling's Island and about 40 slaves, the rest of the slaves, about 150 in number being legally divided between his sons,

Col. John⁵ and Elizabeth (Blair) Bolling had issue;

†8. I. Thomas⁶, born July 7, 1735, died August 7, 1804; married Elizabeth Gay.

†9. II. John⁶, born June 24, 1737, died 179—, married Martha Jefferson.

†10. III. Robert⁶, born August 17, 1738, died 1769, married (1) Mary Burton; (2) Susan Watson.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common identity. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men and women, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom and justice.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of opportunity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more perfect union. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more peaceful world.

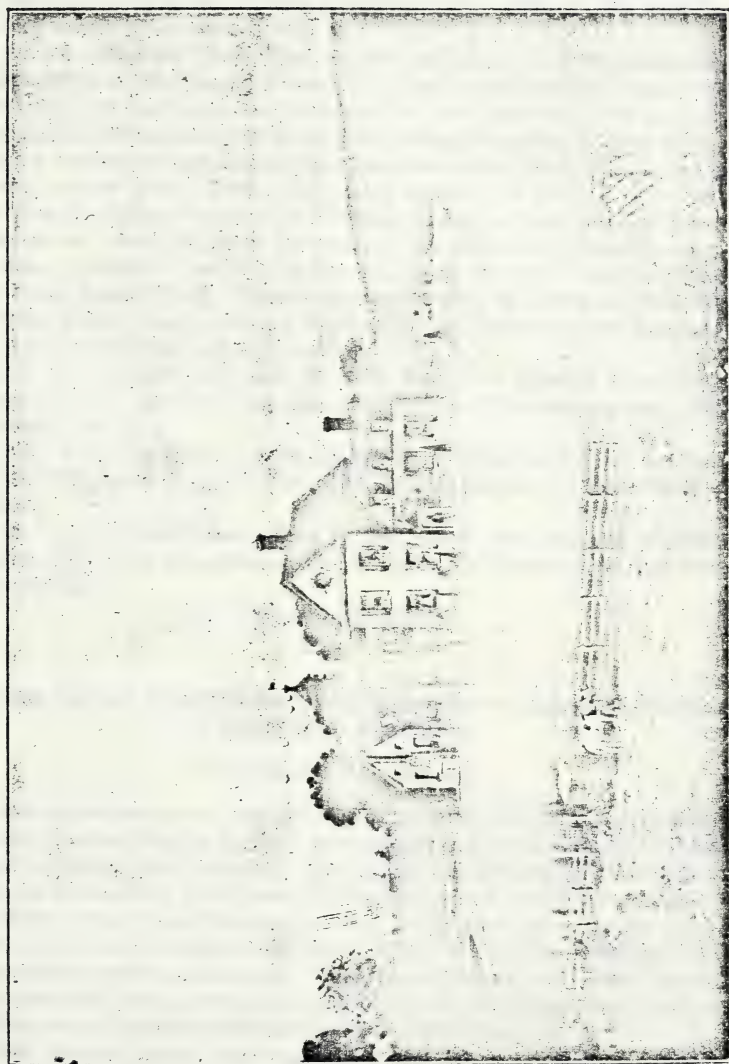
The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more hopeful future. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of faith, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more faithful people.



ELIZABETH BLAIR
WIFE OF COL. JOHN BOLLING, JR.

Negative property of
H. P. COOK, Photographer
Richmond, Va.





CORRIS
(FROM AN OLD DRAWING)

Negative property of
P. Cook, Photographer
Richmond, Va.

Family tradition had it that Paul Proby, was the son of Paul Proby, who was born in 1695, and married a Miss Loyall, and that Paul Junior was born in 1725, lived on Proby's Court, which runs off the West side of Church Street, between the present Charlotte and Freemason Streets.

This information led me astray, and in writing Lord Carysfort, I inquired if a certain Paul Proby of his family, had come to Virginia in or before 1695. To this letter I received the following courteous reply:

"Elton Hall
Peterborough.

April 26, 1908.

Dear Sir:—

I am afraid I cannot help you much in finding out about Paul Proby who settled in Virginia between 1625 and 1695.

I have looked carefully through the Pedigree of the family as made out by the late Sir Bernard Burke.

Sir Peter Proby Knt., of Brampton Co., Hunt., who was Lord Mayor of London in 1622, and of Elton Co., Hunt., and Raans Bucks, married a daughter of John Thoroughgood Esqe., of Temple Cheston Co., Herts., and Chivers Co., Essex.

Sir Peter had 4 sons:

1. Heneage
2. Henry—died 1662.
3. Edmund—died 1676.
4. Emmanuel—died 1646.

Emmanuel had 3 sons:

Peter—

George living in 1644.

Charles living in 1684.

Charles had 2 sons:

William.

Charles, born in India was at Jesus Cambridge 1684.

The only books of reference that I can give you that will give you any information about the family, are Burke's Peerage under the head of Carysfort. Lodge's Peerage of Ireland revised by Archdale 1789. Vol. VII, page 67.

I have looked very carefully through the Pedigree and can find no one of the name of Paul Proby.

I am sorry that I am unable to help you further in your search but if I come across anything about the Probys who settled in Virginia I will write again.

Believe me,

Yrs. very faithfully,
Carysfort.

Charles Fleming McIntosh, Esq."

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It is composed of members who are physicians, dentists, and other health care professionals. The Association's primary concern is the advancement of the medical profession and the improvement of the health of the people. It does this by publishing the Journal of the American Medical Association, which is one of the most important medical journals in the world. The Association also sponsors various medical conferences and provides financial assistance to medical students and researchers.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is a weekly publication that contains a wide variety of articles on medical topics. These articles are written by leading medical professionals and are intended to provide readers with the latest information on medical research and practice. The Journal is also a forum for the discussion of medical issues and for the expression of medical opinion. It is a valuable resource for all medical professionals and for anyone interested in the field of medicine.

The Journal of the American Medical Association is published by the American Medical Association, which is a non-profit corporation. The Association's headquarters are located in Chicago, Illinois. The Journal is published in English and is available to all members of the Association. It is also available to non-members for purchase. The Journal is a valuable resource for all medical professionals and for anyone interested in the field of medicine.

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A comparison of the "Carysfort Family Papers", as set out in the letters received from Lord Carysfort with Burke's Peerage, discloses the following inconsistencies:

Lord Carysfort gives "Emmnauel" Proby, son of Sir Peter, Lord Mayor, only three sons; while Burke gives a fourth son: SAMUEL, of London, Merchant, and a fifth son: NATHANIEL. Burke also states, that Peter, heir, and son of "Emmanuel", was a Merchant of London, married Grace, daughter of Sir Richard Ford, (d. s. p.) his will dated 3 June and proved 21 November 1684, in which is mentioned his brother Charles. He states that William Proby, son of Charles, had a son John who had: 1. John; 2. William; "unn"; 3. Thomas; 5. Charles and 6. Baptist. He also states that Sir Peter's wife was Elizabeth, daughter of John Thoroughgood.

In Lodge's Peerage (1) of Ireland, Revised by Archdale 1789, the Proby pedigree is different from that as given by Lord Carysfort and is also different from the pedigree as given in Burke's (2) Peerage. Archdale states that Emanuel Proby married the daughter of John Bland, merchant of London.

I received other letters from Lord Carysfort (3) stating that he knew nothing further of Peter (4) and George Proby (sons of Emmanuel, son of Sir Peter, (5) Lord Mayor), but there remained a tradition, that early members of his family, had gone out to America.

These letters from Lord Carysfort prompted me to make an exhaustive search of the Court records of Norfolk County and City, Princess Anne County, and Historical and Genealogical Papers, and to collect all information possible, from descendants of Paul Proby.

In the Norfolk County Clerk's Office, was found a conveyance by Robert Waller and Mason, his wife to Peter Proby, Mariner, of Norfolk Borough, dated 1758 (of which later), and in the Norfolk Corporation Clerk's Office was found a decree stating that "Bartram" Proby, came eighteen miles, and crossed a ferry (6), to testify in a case pending in Norfolk Borough. This order suggested Hampton knowing that at this date there was a ferry plying between "Norfolk Borough" and "Hampton Towne", and it further suggested that an examination of the Elizabeth City County records might possibly result in establishing the connection

(1) Vol. VII, page 67.

(2) See page 260 of Burke's Peerage.

(3) The last letter I addressed to Lord Carysfort has lately been returned, marked "Deceased G. D."

(4) Burke's Peerage—p. 260. Under Carysfort, cites Will of Peter Proby, dated 3 June 1684—and d. s. p.

(5) Son of Randolph Proby and a Miss Bernard, his wife, and a brother of Ralph Proby, d. s. p. 1605. See Burke's Peerage p. 260.

(6) Norfolk City Corp. Clerk's Office—O. B. 14 p. 275.

[The text in this block is extremely faint and illegible. It appears to be a multi-paragraph document, possibly a letter or a report, with several lines of text visible across the page. The content cannot be transcribed accurately.]

between Peter, and Paul Proby, of Norfolk, with the English Probys, Peter and George.

Hence a pilgrimage to Hampton, with results beyond my most sanguine expectations, for I was aware of the fact that many of the old records had been destroyed in the "recent unpleasantness", between the States, I found however, that one Bartrand Servant, by will (1) dated 1 Nov. 1707, proved 18 Nov. 1707, named daughters Frances, George and Mary Ballard, son James Servant infant, son-in-law Francis Ballard, grandchildren, Peter Proby, Bartrand Proby, Thomas Proby, Servant Ballard, Francis Ballard, Frances George and "Rebeckah" Long. I also found that in 1693, Jane (relict) of Peter Proby, "Gent"., qualified (2) as Administratrix on his estate, with Bertrand Servant surety, and in the appraisement, of the estate is mentioned a "mare in Lower Norfolk County."

In a grant (3) from the Commonwealth of Virginia to Henry Slade, dated 26 April 1693, for land in Lower Norfolk County, the certificate accompanying the same mentions the transportation of "Peter Proby 4 times," into the Colony. In Elizabeth City County was also found the will (loose (4) leaf) of Bertrand Proby, dated 4 Nov. 1736, proved May Court 1737. It mentions: wife Sidwell (5) Proby, sons Servant John Proby, Minson Turner (6) Proby, Bertrand Thomas Proby and "Petter" Proby, daughters Mary Gilbert, "Rebeckah", Elizabeth and Jane, witnesses: James Gilbert and Servant Ballard.

(1) Will and Deed Book 1689—1699, p. 139 and 148. Eliz. City Co.

(2) Will and Deed Book 1689—1699, p. 139 and 148. Eliz. City Co.

(3) Land Office, Richmond, Va., Vol. 8, p. 311.

(4) Will Book for this year missing.

(5) Will Book of John Winterton, recorded in Eliz. City Co. dated 8 July, 1694, proved 26 July 1694, is witnessed by Sidwell Minson and John Minson.

(6) Will of Minson T. Proby, of Hampton Towne, dated 12 Dec. 1807, names wife, Margaret and gives no further information useful. Loose leaf. Will Book missing.

(To be Continued.)

BOOK REVIEWS.

VIRGINIA UNDER THE STUARTS, 1607-1688. By Thomas J. Wertenbaker Ph. D., Princeton University Press, Princeton, 1914, pp. XI, 271, with several maps.

Dr. Wertenbaker has done an admirable and welcome piece of work. He has used extensively the manuscript authorities in the British Public Record Office and has produced the best one volume history of Virginia in the Seventeenth century which has appeared. Indeed it may be said that on various topics he has made a more thorough study than has ever been before made. Much water has run under the bridge since the last narrative history of this period was written and Dr. Wertenbaker has given the results of the latest investigations. The author shows a fairness and breadth of judgment in discussing the disputed points of our history, which are very commendable. His chapters include: (1) The Founding of Virginia; (2) The Establishment of Representative Government; (3) The Expulsion of Sir John Harvey; (4) Governor Berkeley and the Commonwealth; (5) The Causes of Bacon's Rebellion; (6) Bacon's Rebellion; (7) The Period of Confusion; (8) The Critical Period. In the last chapter the author brings out in a new light the danger of an entire overthrow of colonial liberties during the later Stuart period, and the brave fight made by the House of Burgesses, which the accession of William and Mary made successful.

As has been said the history is narrative, and social and economic matters are only touched on where they obviously affected the course of events. The book, which is handsomely bound and printed and has a good index can be heartily commended to all who are interested in the history of Virginia.

A few slips have been noted. George Thorpe (p. 50) was not "Reverend," and it was John West, not his brother Francis who was chosen (p. 77) to succeed Harvey. The question (p. 80) of Opecananough's relation to Powhatan must be still considered an open one. In 1641 Thos. Rolfe, the son of Pocahontas, asked leave of the Governor to visit his "Aunt Cleopatre and his kinsman Opecananough." Hamor makes, in regard to Powhatan, the same statement as to a southern origin.

NOTES ON POLITICS AND HISTORY. A UNIVERSITY ADDRESS. By Viscount Morley, A. M., New York. The Macmillan Company, 1914, pp. 201.

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE, VOL. XXXI, PART I, 1901.

CONTENTS.

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE FUTURE. By H. H. S. GUTHRIE.

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE PRESENT. By H. H. S. GUTHRIE.

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE PAST. By H. H. S. GUTHRIE.

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THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE PAST. By H. H. S. GUTHRIE.

THE ANTHROPOLOGY OF THE FUTURE. By H. H. S. GUTHRIE.

This is an amplified and recast version of Lord Morley's celebrated address as Chancellor of the University of Manchester in 1912. The scope of the address is wide and every student of politics or history will find matter of interest and subjects for thought.

THE LEE MANSION. What It Was And What It Is. By Miss Hannah Tutt, Historian of the Marblehead Historical Society. C. B. Webster & Co. Printers, Boston, 1911, pp. 16.

This is a well illustrated account of one of the handsomest town houses built in America during the Colonial period. It was built in 1768 by Col. Jeremiah Lee, a wealthy merchant, and, happily, is now the property of the Marblehead Historical Society.

A HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN MODERN TIMES. By Frank Pierrepont Graves, Ph. D., Professor of History in the University of Pa., &c., New York. The Macmillan Company, 1913, pp. 410.

This is the last of a series of three volumes, and, as the author states, lays emphasis upon educational institutions and practice rather than upon theoretical development. The book is of value to all who are interested in the history of education.

THE REFORMATION IN GERMANY. By Henry C. Vedder, Professor of Church History in Crozer Theological Seminary, New York. The Macmillan Company, 1914, pp. 486.

"The story of the Reformation is here retold by Dr. Vedder in the light of newer historical theory and the results of a generation's research. This is the first attempt in the English language, to interpret the religious struggle of the sixteenth century in terms of economics * * *. If the author's conclusions are accepted many an idol may be shattered, many a theory consigned to the limbo of false ideas, but a clearer and truer appreciation of the significance and worth of the Reformation should be the result."

HUNGARY'S FIGHT FOR NATIONAL EXISTENCE, or The History of The Great Uprising Led by Francis Rakoczi II, 1703-1711. By Lalislas Baron Henzelmuller, Macmillan and Co. Limited, St. Martins Street, London, 1913, pp. 342.

This is the first history in English on Francis Rakoczi and the great national movement which he provoked and led. The present volume covers the period to 1706.

DWELLY'S PARISH RECORDS, Edited by E. Dwelly, F. S. G., Vol. 2. The First Portion of the Bishops' Transcripts at Wells, Section II, Parishes H-Y. Compiled from the original. By Arthur Jewers Herne Bay. Printed and published by the Editor at his Genealogical Offices, Margate Road. MCMXIV, pp. 397.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a part of the United States in 1850.

The second of these was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a part of the United States in 1863.

The third of these was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a part of the United States in 1876.

The fourth of these was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a part of the United States in 1890.

The fifth of these was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a part of the United States in 1889.

The sixth of these was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a part of the United States in 1890.

The seventh of these was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a part of the United States in 1896.

In this volume Mr. Dwelly completes the early transcripts at Wells, begun in the volume noticed in our last number. This, of course, has the same value. While it cannot be claimed that family names, where the connection has not been made, have any other value than that of clues for investigation, yet, as such they are valuable. Among names familiar in Virginia which are found in this volume are Bickley, Cabell, Owsley, Peyton, Pitt, Hawley, Pryor, Whiting, Dangerfield, Higgenbotham, Pinkard, Fry, Bayly, Turbeville, Lear, Heale, Chinn, Baylor, Seager, Ludwell, Meriwether, Kirton, and Cocke. The entries of Cabell and Fry are especially numerous. The emigrant of the Va. Frys was from Crewkern, Somerset, and of the Cabells from Frome in the same county.

JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES OF VIRGINIA, 1695-1696-1696-1697, 1698, 1699, 1700-1702. Edited by H. R. McIlwaine (Va. State Library), Richmond, Va., 1914.

This admirable publication is too well known to need comment. One more volume will complete the series.

GORDON'S UNDER ARMS. A Biographical Muster Roll of Officers named Gordon in the Navies and Armies of Britain, Europe, America and the Jacobite Risings. By Constance Olive Skelton and John Malcolm Bullock, Aberdeen. Printed for the University 1912, pp. LXV 595.

This is a most unique and remarkable book. It gives the name and service, with, where possible, a brief biographical sketch of every man named Gordon who was an officer of army or navy anywhere in the world. Perhaps no surname could have furnished so many soldiers. The soldier Gordons of Virginia have been fully and interestingly treated by Mr. Armistead C. Gordon.

V. M. I. PAPERS. By Jennnigs C. Wise, Colonel Engineers, Virginia Volunteers, Commandant of Cadets. Published Privately by the Author for his Friends, pp. 33.

It is to be hoped that this very interesting series of papers is the forerunner of a fuller work on the Virginia Military Institute and its history. The subjects treated are "Peace Service of the Virginia Military Institute," "Stonewall Jackson and the Virginia Military Institute," "The State Cadet the Genius of the Institute," "In Memoriam," and "Review of the Newmarket Campaign." Col. Wise treats his various topics with such enthusiasm and yet with so much knowledge as to render this little work of real value as a contribution to the history of the famous institution.

A LIST OF MANUSCRIPTS RECENTLY DEPOSITED IN THE VIRGINIA STATE LIBRARY BY THE STATE AUDITOR. Compiled by Earl G. Swem, Assistant Librarian, Va. State Library Bulletin, Vol. 7m. 1, Jan. 1914, pp. 32.

The first part of the history of the
American people is the story of the
struggle for independence. It is a story
of the people's fight for freedom and
self-government. It is a story of the
people's fight for the right to be
heard and to be respected. It is a story
of the people's fight for the right to
live in peace and harmony with one
another.

The second part of the history of the
American people is the story of the
struggle for equality. It is a story of
the people's fight for the right to be
treated as equals. It is a story of the
people's fight for the right to be
heard and to be respected. It is a story
of the people's fight for the right to
live in peace and harmony with one
another.

The third part of the history of the
American people is the story of the
struggle for justice. It is a story of
the people's fight for the right to be
treated fairly. It is a story of the
people's fight for the right to be
heard and to be respected. It is a story
of the people's fight for the right to
live in peace and harmony with one
another.

It was known for many years to a few people that great masses of old records were buried away, inaccessible to students, in the offices of the Auditor of the State of Virginia. It is needless now to recount the efforts to make them available for use. It is sufficient to say that the present Auditor, Mr. J. Lee Moore, did recognize their value, and, acting under a permissive law passed some years ago, turned them over to the State Library. The story of the dirty and uncomfortable work required for their removal from the basement of the Auditor's office would fully equal any of the tales of recovery of valuable papers which have been related. This is now past and these most valuable papers are safe in the Library (that is as safe as they can be until our Legislature provides an entirely fireproof depository for our public records), and Mr. Swem and his assistants are gradually arranging them. Such arrangement and proper cataloguing will require much time. The Librarian made a very wise decision, however, in issuing this list which gives a general idea of the documents found. They comprise between 600,000 and 700,000 pieces, including 10,000 records in book form. Hardly any are of a date prior to the beginning of the Revolution, but from that period down to the close of the Civil War, there is no phase of our history untouched and much bearing on the general history of the United States.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the science and art of medicine, and of improving the medical education of the people. It was organized in 1847, and has since that time been engaged in a constant effort to advance the interests of the medical profession and the public. The Association is composed of more than 50,000 members, who are organized into local, state, and national societies. The Association's work is carried on through its various departments, which include the publication of the Journal, the holding of annual meetings, the maintenance of a library, and the conduct of various other activities. The Association's efforts have been instrumental in the development of the medical profession in this country, and it continues to be one of the most important organizations in the field.



REV. WILLIAM MEADE CLARK, D. D.



THE
VIRGINIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXII.

JULY, 1914.

No. 3

THE RANDOLPH MANUSCRIPT.

VIRGINIA SEVENTEENTH CENTURY RECORDS.

From the Original in the Collection of the Virginia Historical
Society

(CONTINUED)

ORDERS OF THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS OF THE TREASURY TO THE
GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA ABOUT MR. BLATHWAYTS PATENTS.

After our very hearty commendations unto your Lordship, the King's most Excellent Majesty having by his Letters Patents, created the Office of an Auditor and Surveyor General of all his Revenues ariseing in America, and having appointed thereunto William Blathwayt Esq^r who hath given to his Majesty and his Ministers many Testimonys of his Care and Abilities to do his Majesty good and acceptable Service, and particularly in the Affairs of his foreign Plantations in America, we have thought fit to acquaint your Lordship that his Majesty hath especially

required from us the putting the said William Blathwayt into a present execution of the said Office, which his Majesty expects to have rendred usefull and necessary to his Service within his said Dominions and Colonies We do therefore very earnestly recommend him and the matters wherewith he is intrusted to your Lordships particular care and furtherance, assuring you that as your real and effectual Assistance will be very gratefull to his Majesty, so the least discouragement, delay or neglect from any person whatsoever will be esteemed very prejudicial to h s Service. And that this Office may produce an early Satisfaction to his Majesty at present and good Effects hereafter, we think it necessary that your Lordship do immediately give order for the transmitting a particular Account of all such Rents, Revenues, Prizes, Fines, Escheats, Forfeitures, Seizures, Duties and Profits whatsoever, as have accrued since your Lordships entry upon your Government, what part thereof is come, to your Lordship's hands, and how the same have been expended for his Majesty's Service in the Support of the Government, desiring your Lordship to give Order, that the same be also perform'd for the future by the first opportunities that present for England, after the expiration of Six Months or oftener, and Duplicates thereof, by the next Conveyance together with Copies of all Laws and Publick Acts concerning the Revenue, which his Majesty's Surveyor and Auditor General abovementioned is directed to demand and receive from all persons to whom it may belong to transmit the same, touching the Execution thereof by the several persons concern'd we find obliged and are resolv'd to make very Strict enquiries from time to time, and to represent the same accordingly to His Majesty in Pursuance of his Royal Pleasure, signify'd to your Lordship in this behalf by his gracious Letters which we send here inclos'd. And because the duties and Powers committed to the said Officer, as well as that which is expected from the several persons who are or shall be concerned may be the better understood, observ'd and performed, we have herewith sent you a Duplicate of the said Letters patents, to be entered with his Majesty's Letter among the publick Records of your Lordships Government. And we do further desire your Lordship to take care,

that due payment be made unto the said W^m Blathwayt from time to time of the Salary assign'd unto him out of the Revenues of Virginia by his Majesty's said Letters Patents. And so not doubting of your Lordships full compliance in the Execution hereof We bid your Lordship very heartily farewell. From the Treasury Chambers in Whitehall this fifth of July 1680.

Your Lordships very humble Servants

Law Hide: J: Ernle

Edw^d Derring: Sidney Godolphin

Ste: Fox.

OFFICE OF AUDITOR GENERAL.

Robert Ayleway Esq^r had a Patent to be Auditor Generall of Virginia which Patent he made over to William Byrd Esq^r by the following conveyance.

To all Christian People to whom the presents shall come Robert Ayleway of the Parish of St^t Martins in the Fields in the County of Middlesex Esq^r Sendeth Greeting, Whereas his late Majesty King Charles the Second by his Letters Patent under the great Seal of England bearing date the Sixteenth day of January in the twenty ninth year of his Reign for the considerations therein mention'd did give and grant unto the said Robert Ayleway the Office and Place of Auditor General of the Plantations and Colony of Virginia for the keeping of all such Accounts and doing and performing all such other matter, cause and thing as to the said Office belongeth or Appertaineth to be held and Exercised by him the said Robert Ayleway or his Sufficient Deputy for and during the Natural Life of him the said Robert Ayleway together with the Same fees, profits and advantages which Edward Diggs and Thomas Stegg or either of them or any other person or persons heretofore exercising the said Office have or ought to have had and receiv'd for or in respect of the Execution of the said Office as by the said Letters Patents relation being thereunto had doth more fully appear. Now know ye that the said Robert Ayleway reposing especiall trust and confidence in William Byrd of the said Colony of Virginia

Esq^r for the true and faithfull Execution of the said Office and for divers other good Causes and Considerations him the said Robert Ayleway thereunto moving hath given, Granted, Assign'd, and Sett over And by these presents doth Give, Grant, Assign & Set over unto the said William Byrd his Executors, Administrators & Assigns the aforesaid Letters Patents above mentioned & all the fees, perquisites profits & Advantages that are now or from time to time hereafter shall arise grow due & payable to him the said Robert Ayleway by Vertue of the said Letters Patents. To have & to hold the said Letters Patents fees perquisites profits and Advantages unto him the said William Byrd his Executors Administrators & Assigns for and during the Natural Life of him the said Robert Ayleway in as full and Ample Manner as he the said Robert Ayleway his Deputy or Deputies held and enjoy'd or might have held or enjoy'd the same by Vertue of the said Letters Patents And the said Robert Ayleway for himself his Heirs Executors & Administrators doth hereby Covenant grant and agree to and with the said William Byrd his Executors Administrators and Assigns that he the said Robert Ayleway shall and will make Ordain and constitute, and appoint him the said William Byrd or his Deputy in and for the Execution of the said Office for & during the Natural Life of him the said Robert Ayleway in Case the said William Byrd shall so long live & shall & will from time to time and at all times hereafter during the Continuance of the term granted in and by the said Letters Patents upon the resignation or other determination of the before mention'd Deputation at the Costs and Charges in the Law of the said William Byrd make, Ordain & Constitute such other Deputy or Deputies as he the said William Byrd his Executors, Administrators and Assigns shall Nominate and appoint And that he the said William Byrd his Executors Administrators and Assigns or such other Person or Persons that shall be nominated and appointed as aforesaid shall have and receive all the fees, perquisites, profits and Advantages granted by the above mentioned Letters Patents to the said Robert Ayleway to the use and behoof of the said William Byrd his Executors, Administrators and Assigns respectively for the Execution of the said Office without any

Accompt to be thereof given or rendred to him the said Robert Ayleway his Executors or Administrators for the same in as large and ample Manner as he the said Robert Ayleway might or could enjoy the same by Vertue of the foresaid Letters patent And that he the said William Byrd or such person or persons that shall be hereafter nominated to be Deputed to the Execution of the said Office at the Instance & request of him the said William Byrd his Executors Administrators and Assigns shall (during the continuance of the term granted by the said Letters Patents) peaceably and quietly have hold exercise and enjoy the said Office of Deputy Auditor, fees and premisses without any Interruption lett or disturbance of him the said Robert Ayleway or of any other person or persons lawfully claiming or to claim from by or under him. And that he the said Robert Ayleway shall and will at the request and at the costs & charges in the Law of him the said William Byrd his Executors Administrators & Assigns from time to time and at all times hereafter perform & Execute all and every other Act and thing that he the said Robert Ayleway may Lawfully for the better and further assuring the Premises unto the said William Byrd his Executors Administrators & Assigns that by Council Learned in the Law shall be reasonably devised advised or required according to the true intent and meaning of these presents. And Lastly the said Robert Ayleway for himself his Executors & Administrators doth Covenant Promise and agree to & with the said William Byrd his Executors Administrators & Assigns that he the said Robert Ayleway hath not surrendered the said Letters Patents, And that he the said Robert Ayleway will not hereafter at any time Surrender the Same unless thereunto required by the said William Byrd his Executors Administrators or Assigns in Order to the obtaining a New Grant of the said office of Auditor Generall of the said Plantation or Colony of Virginia unto the said William Byrd or to such other person or Persons as he the said William Byrd his Executors Administrators or Assignes shall nominate in that behalf In which case he the said Robert Ayleway upon request made to him by the said William Byrd his Executors Administrators or Assignes shall and will at the Costs and Charges in the Law of him the said William Byrd

his Executors Administrators or Assigns make and Execute a Surrender of the said Letters Patents in due form of Law to the Intent that such new Grant of the said office may be obtain'd as aforesaid In Witness whereof the said Robert Ayleway hath hereunto set his hand & Seal the tenth day of March in the fourth Year of the Reign of Our Sovereign Lord and Lady William & Mary by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland King & Queen Defenders of the Faith &c.

Annoq Dni 1691½

ROBERT AYLEWAY.

ROBERT AYLEWAY ESQ^r FEARING LEST OBJECTIONS MIGHT BE MADE TO THE ILLEGALITY OF TRANSFERRING HIS PATENT GRANTED HIS FOLLOWING DEPUTATION TO WILLIAM BYRD ESQ^r.

To all Christian People to whom these presents shall come Robert Ayleway of the Parish of S^t Martins in the fields in the County of Middlesex Esq^r Sendeth greeting Whereas his late Majesty King Charles the Second by his Letters Patents under the great seal of England bearing date the Sixteenth day of January in the twenty Ninth Year of his Reign for the considerations therein mention'd did give & Grant unto the said Robert Ayleway the Office & Place of Auditor General of the Plantations & Colony of Virginia for the keeping of all such Accompts & doing & performing all such other matters cause & thing as to the said Office belongeth or appertaineth to be held and Exercised by him the said Robert Ayleway or his Sufficient Deputy for and dureing the Natural Life of him the said Robert Ayleway together with the same fees profits and Advantages which Edward Diggs & Thomas Stegg or either of them or any other Person or Persons heretofore Exerciseing the said Office have or ought to have had receiv'd for or in respect of the Execution of the said Office as by the said Letter Patents relation being thereunto had doth more fully appear Now Know ye that the said Robert Ayleway for divers good causes and Considerations him thereunto Moving hath Ordain'd made constituted & appointed & by these Presents doth make Ordain constitute & appoint William Byrd of the said Colony of Virginia Esq^r his

true and Lawfull Deputy for the Executing & exercising of the said Office And doth hereby Give & grant unto the said William Byrd the Deputation & Execution of the said Office To have and to hold the same to him the said William Byrd for & during the Natural Life of him the said Robert Ayleway if the said William Byrd shall so long live, to have & receive during the aforesaid Term for the Exerciseing & Executing of the said Office, all fees, perquisites, Profits, Emoluments and Advantages to the said Office belonging or Appertaining to his the said William Byrd's own use & benefit with out any Account to be given to him the said Robert Ayleway his Executors or Administrators of or for the same in as large and ample manner as he the said Robert Ayleway might or could have hold or enjoy the same by force & Vertue of the said Letters Patents And the said Robert Ayleway doth hereby give and grant unto the said William Byrd full Power and Authority in the Name of him the said Robert Ayleway to make or constitute one or more lawfull Substitute or Substitutes for the Exerciseing or the Aiding & Assisting him the said William Byrd in the Execution of the said Office as to him the said William Byrd shall seem convenient, ratifying and confirming whatsoever the said William Byrd or his said Substitute or Substitutes shall Lawfully Act and do in and about the Premisess In Witness whereof the said Robert Ayleway hath hereunto set his hand and Seal the tenth day of March in the fourth Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord & Lady William & Mary by the grace of God of England, Scotland, France & Ireland King & Queen Defenders of the Faith &c.

Annoq Dni 169 $\frac{1}{2}$.

ROBERT AYLEWAY.

(TO BE CONCLUDED.)

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VIRGINIA IN 1677.

(Abstract by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies of the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

Whitehall, Aug. 6, 1677

SECRETARY COVENTRY TO COLONEL HERBERT JEFFREYS—Notifies death of Sir William Berkeley and appointment of Lord Culpeper to the Government of Virginia. His Maj^s command to give Jeffreys particular notice thereof and also of his Maj^s kind and gracious intentions towards him, to wit, That alto' Lord Culpeper is to enter upon and enjoy the salary of Governor from the time of Sir Wm. Berkeley's death yet his Maj. will take care Jeffreys shall be no loser thereby and that no part of the Salary he now receives shall be abridged so long as he continues in that Government.

(Colonial Entry Book, No. 95. p. 135.)

Whitehall, Aug. 6, 1677

SECRETARY COVENTRY TO COL. JEFFREYS—Has received his letter of 11 June but it came in the beginning of a sickness which is yet so severe he is hardly able to write. Congratulations on the peace he has made with the Indians. As for the letter and other transactions of Sir W. Berkeley, he came here alive, but so unlike to live that it had been very inhuman to have troubled him with any interrogations so he died without any account given of his Government. Upon his death Lord Culpeper kissed the King's hands as Governor by virtue of

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1905

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Part 5
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his former Patent. Has not been able to attend the Council since the declaring Lord Culpeper Governor, but with returning strength will draw clear and positive resolutions concerning Jeffreys & the Government. Wishes his brother Commiss^{rs} were here for till they come we must remain in the dark as to many very essential things. 2 pp.

(Colonial Entry Book No. 95. p. 136.)

Whitehall, Aug. 9, 1677.

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS—That his Maj. was hastening Lord Culpeper to his Govern^t in Virginia & having proposed to him to be ready by Christmas he had offered to be ready by Michaelmas— Lord Berkeley complains of the accusations against his brother the Gov^r & desired them in writing that he might disprove them he also complained against the Officers now in Virginia, particularly Col. Jeffreys for assuming the style of Gov^r & that he is about to call on Assembly which may prove of pernicious consequence. Their Lordships answer that when M^r Attorney shall report upon the Law there touching confiscations it will naturally lead to the consideration of what is moved in the first point, and as to the second their Lordships agree that a sudden Meeting of the Assembly there may not be for his Maj^s service: to be added to the Instructions of Col. Parks (who is now on his departure) to advertize the Officers there that Lord Culpeper would be suddenly on the place and would bring with him all materials from his Maj. touching their laws & the composition of all things in that Colony & that they desist from calling an Assembly unless there do fall out some such extraordinary occasion for it as cannot be here foreseen. It was observed by Sir Jos. Williamson that tho' Col. Parks [Col. Jeffreys?] carries with him the powers of a Gov^r he could not assume any other title than what the broad seal gave him and that it was a vanity in him to go beyond it, yet having taken the oath administred to Governors he pretends to justify what he has done in point of the Title.

(Colonial Entry Book No. 105. pp. 105-6.)

Whitehall, Aug. 25, 1677

THE KING TO HERBERT JEFFREYS, LIEUT GOVERNOR AND THE COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA—To the same effect and almost in the same words as the letter from Secretary Coventry of 6th Aug. present. (which see)

(Colonial Entry Book No. 95. p. 137.)

Whitehall, Aug. 25, 1677

THE KING TO HERBERT JEFFREYS, LIEUT GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA—To the same effect and almost in the identical words as Secretary Coventry's letter of the 6th Aug. present. (which see)

(Colonial Entry Book No. 95. p. 138.)

Oct. 1, 1677.

TESTIMONIALS SIGNED BY SIR JOHN BERRY AND COL. FRANCIS MORYSON as to the charcaters of Captains Thomas Gardner, Larrimore, John Cousell, Morris, and Nicholas Prynn, the several Commanders of ships, together with a particular account of their respective service to his Majesty in the time of the late rebellion in Virginia. With certificate that this is a true copy of the original remaining in M^r Secretary Coventry's Office.

(Colonial Papers 2 pp.)

THE CASE OF SARAH*, WIDOW OF WILLIAM DRUMMOND.

To the Right Hon'ble the Lords Committee for Trade and Plantations.

*Wm. Drummond, one of the leaders in Bacon's Rebellion, had in 1648, obtained a lease of 25 acres of "the Governor's Land," near Jamestown. In 1666 he had disputes with Governor Berkeley in regard to this land. This was probably the beginning of Berkeley's hostility to him. In 1663 he had been appointed Governor of North Carolina through Berkeley's influence. He left five children and some of their descendants long remained in James City County. One of Wm. Drummond's daughters, Sarah, married Hon. Samuel Swam, of Va, afterwards North Carolina, and another, Elizabeth (who died in 1699) was buried at "Green Spring" whence her tomb has been removed to the churchyard at Jamestown.

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession is not a homogeneous body. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The second is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure.

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The ninth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure. The tenth is the fact that the medical profession is not a single entity. It is composed of many different groups, each with its own interests and its own methods of procedure.

The humble Petition of Sarah Drummond the Wife and Relict of Will^m Drummond late Inhabitant in his Mat^{ies} Plantation in Virginia.

Most humbly sheweth,

Read That Your Petitioners said husband was, after the 9th late rebellion there, taken, stript and brought Oct. before S^r W. Berkley his Mat^{ies} then Governor there, 1677. who immediately (tho' in time of peace) was, without laying anything to his charge, sentenced to die by Martial law (although he never bore arms or any Military Office) not being permitted to answer for himself, or reserved for tryal according to the known laws of this his Mat^{ies} Kingdome as others were, and within four hours after sentence hurried away to execution by the Governor's particular order, who before that time (upon some private pique) had vowed that Your Petitioner's husband, should not live one hour after he was in his power.

That although the said S^r Wm. Berkley did invest the Widows of all the Rebels, that were either killed or executed in their husbands estates, nay even the Widow of that Grand Rebel Nath: Bacon (the only person excepted by His Mat^{ys} gracious pardon) yet, so great was the said Governor's inveteracy against Your Petitioner's husband that he not only took away his life, but caused his small Plantation to be seized, and given to himself by the Council, his goods to be removed and imbezled, and forced Your Petitioner with her five poor children to fly from their habitation, and wander in the Deserts and Woods, till they were ready to starve. But upon the arrival of His Mat^{ys} Commissioners, upon giving security, Your Petitioner was, by their charitable compassions reinvested in the said Plantation, and a small Remainder of her said husband's personal estate, until such time as, His Mat^{ys} Pleasure should be known, without which she and her five children must inevitably have perished.

The first of these is the fact that the British
Government has been very successful in its
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Government has been very successful in its
policy of maintaining the peace of Europe.

Forasmuch therefore, and for that Your Petitioner's said husband was sentenced, condemned, and executed, as afore-said, contrary to and against the Known Laws of His Ma^{ties} Kingdom. And for that his Ma^{tie} hath been graciously pleased (if your Petitioners said husband had been culpable) among many others to pardon him.

Your Petitioner, therefore, most humbly beseeches Your Lordships of your wonted compassion towards the distrest, so to intercede on her behalf to his Royal Ma^{tie} as that she may (with what speed conveniently may be) obtain his Ma^{ty}'s most gracious Order. That her said husbands small Estate (in whose hands soever it be) or the value thereof, may be entirely restored and confirmed to her, and her children for their future support and maintenance and particularly her said Plantation with the present Crop upon it, and that the Security she hath given to abide His Ma^{ties} pleasure may be cancelled.

And as in duty bound she
shall ever pray &c.
A true Copy teste W. Davis.

At the Court
the 19th October 1677.

Whereupon their Lordships agree to Report their opinions in the Order of Council following

Present

Order in	The Kings most Excellent Ma ^{ty}
the Case	Upon reading this day at the Board, a
of Mrs	Report from the R ^t Hon ^{ble} the Lords Com-
Drummond	mittee for Trade and Plantations upon the
	Petition of Sarah Drummond, late an Inhabitant of Virginia,
	in the Words following

May it Please your Ma^{ty}

We having this day met about the affairs of Virginia, and reading the Petition of Sarah Drummond the wife and relict of William Drummond late Inhabitant in that Plantation, setting

forth that her late husband, was after the late Rebellion there, taken, stript, and brought before S^r W^m Berkley Your Ma^{ties} Governor there, and by him immediately (tho' in the time of peace) was without laying anything to his charge, sentenced to dye by Martial Law (although he never bore Arms or any Military Office) not being permitted to answer for himself, or reserved for tryal, according to the known laws of this your Ma^{ties} Kingdom, as others were, but within four hours, after sentence being hurried away to execution by the Governors particular order, who before that time (upon some personall grudge) had vowed that the Petitioner's said husband should not live one hour after he was in his power. That although the said S^r W^m Berkley did invest the Widows of al^l the Rebels, that were either killed or executed in their husband's estates, nay even the widow of that grand Rebel Nath: Bacon the only person excepted by your Ma^{ties} most gracious pardon, yet so great was the said Governor's inveteracy against the Petitioner's husband that he not only took away his life, but caused his small Plantation to be seized, and given to himself by the Council, His goods to be removed and Embezled and forced the Petitioner with her five poor children, to fly from their habitation, and wander in the woods and Deserts, till they were ready to starve. But at the Arrival of Your Ma^{ties} Commissioners, upon giving Security the Petitioner was upon their Charitable compassions reinvested in the said Plantation and a small Remainder of her said husbands personal Estate, until such time as Your Ma^{ties} pleasure should be known, without which she and her five children must inevitably have perished. And therefore, humbly praying since her said husband was sentenced to, and put to death, contrary to the Laws of this Kingdom, and since Your Ma^{ty} was graciously pleased to grant him Your pardon, among many others (in case he had been culpable) that you would vouchsafe to order the Petitioner to be restored unto and confirmed in, whatsoever Estate was so taken from her husband as aforesaid, particularly to her said Plantation and the Crop now upon it, and that the securitys given to abide Your Ma^{ties} pleasure may be cancelled and given up.

We having discoursed with S^r John Berry and Col. Morison touching the truth of the Petitioners allegations and finding the case in all the parts thereof, to be very deplorable, we cannot but recommend it to your Ma^{ties} grace and favour, to send Orders unto Coll. Jefferies the Lieutenant Governor and to Your Ma^{ties} Council there Requiring them to give all sort of assistance for the quieting of the Petitioner in the possession of all she hath, and enjoyment of the present Crop, as also in the Recovery of what hitherto she is not restored unto, or the value thereof, in whose hands soever the same may be found. But for as much as the case of the Petitioner and her said husband will fall under a general Rule that must comprehend this and many other like cases, which is not hitherto sufficiently considered of, therefore we do only propose this as a temporary relief unto the Petitioner, so that as to the last part of her prayer, We do not advise Your Ma^{ty} to the cancelling of such securities as she hath given, but rather that she might give further security such as the Lieutenant Governor and Council shall think fit, for what else may be recovered and restored unto her and so to remain until she receive Your Ma^{ties} final determination upon the whole matter.

All which is most
humbly submitted.

Finch C.
Craven
J. Williamson
Robert Southwell

Council Chamber
10th October 1677

A true Copy teste
W. Davis

His Ma^{ty} was pleased to approve of the Said Report and it was thereupon ordered by His Ma^{ty} in Council that the right Hon^{'ble} M^r Secretary Coventry do immediately prepare a Letter for his Ma^{ty's} signature, to be sent to Coll. Herbert Jefferies Lieuten^t Governor of Virginia and to His Ma^{ty's}

The first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the
the fourth is the fact that the
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the twenty-ninth is the fact that the
the thirtieth is the fact that the

Council there, containing such directions as are mentioned in the above written Report.

Phi: Lloyd

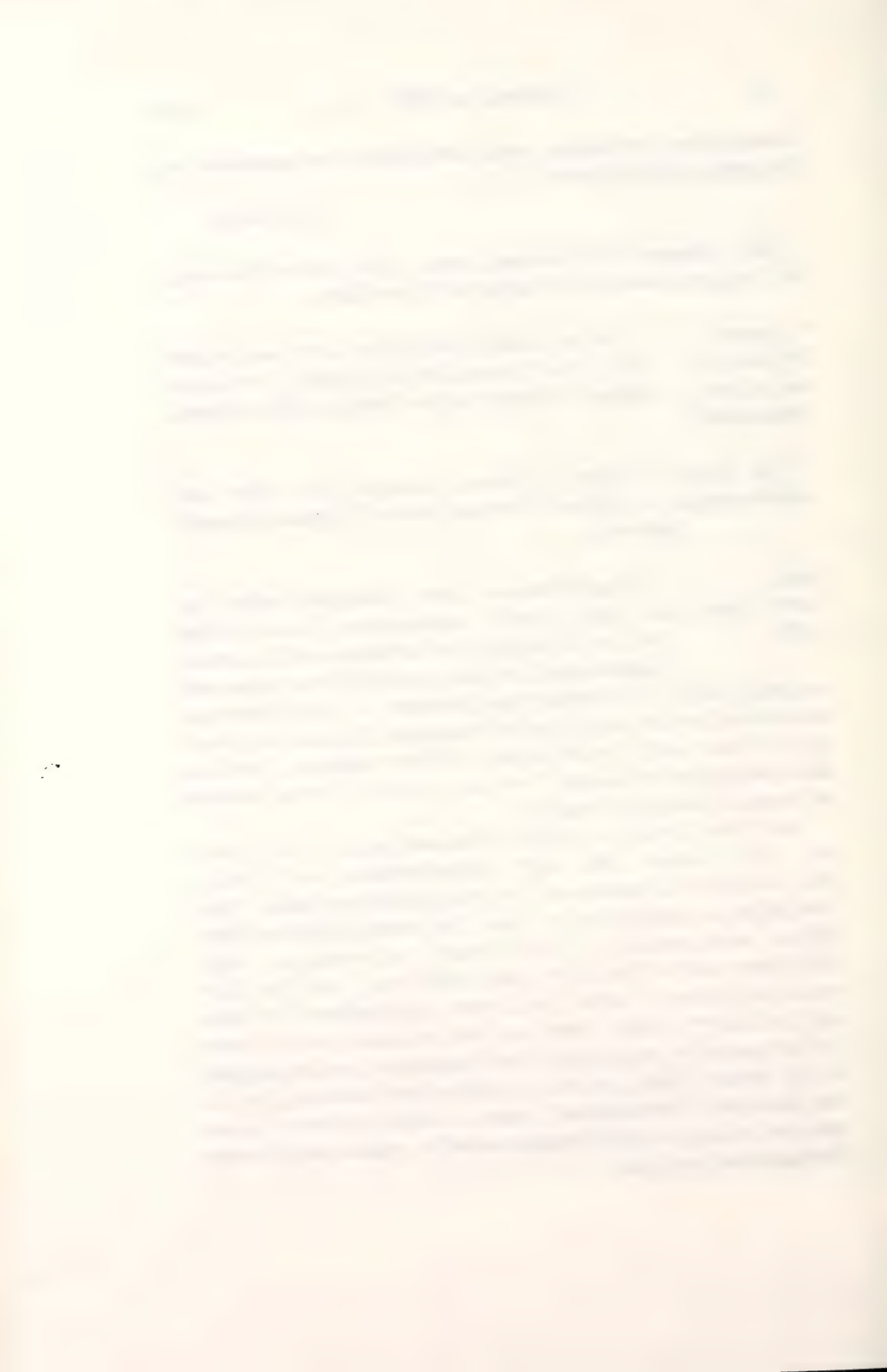
Mrs Drumond did likewise present the Petition following, for Goods remaining in the hands of S^r John Berry.

Second	To the Right Hon ^{ble} the Lords and others
Petition of	of his Ma ^{ties} most Hon ^{ble} Privey Council ap-
the widow	pointed a Committee for Trade and Plantations.
Drummond.	

The humble Petition of Sarah Drumond the Relict and Administratrix of William Drumond late of Virginia deceased.
Sheweth,

Read	That Whereas Your Petitioner having by
10 th October	her most humble supplication Remonstrated
1677.	to Your Lordships the barbarous and inhuman
	Execution of her said husband by the order and
	authority of S ^r W ^m Berkley late Governor of that Plantation
	and not only so but that his estate was seized, his goods removed
	and imbezled and the Petitioner with her children, forced to
	hide themselves in Deserts, least they should likewise partake
	of the said Governor's cruelty.

And Your Lordships having discoursed with S^r John Berry and Coll. Morison (his Ma^{ty's} Commissioners) and finding the Petitioners allegations to be true in each particular, Your Lordships in Compassion to your Petitioners distressed condition, were pleased by Your Report, to recommend Your Petitioners case to His Ma^{ties} grace and favour, that His Ma^{ty} would be pleased to order Coll. Jeffreys the Lieuten^t Governor and his Ma^{ties} Council there not only to quiet the Petitioner in the peaceable possession of her Plantation, and enjoyment of the present Crop, but to the aiding and Assisting her, in the Recovery of whatsoever Goods, or Estate hitherto is not restored to her, or the full value thereof in whose hands soever the same may be found.



But forasmuch as Your Lordships said Report hath Relation only to that part of her small Estate which remains un-restored in Virginia; And for that some part thereof viz^t One Trunk of Goods, four Quarter Cask of Brandy and several protested Bills of Exchange were seized by His Ma^{ties} Commissioners and it seems disposed of in Virginia by S^r John Berry who very honorably hath after promised to restore to your Petitioner the prime cost of all the said goods according to the Invoice together with the said Bills of Exchange as soon as he should be authorised to do it, which would be a very great relief to her having at present nothing to subsist with but perfect Charity.

Your Petitioner therefore most humbly prays that the said S^r John Berry may be required and authorised not only to pay and deliver to Your Petitioner the Prime Costs of the said Trunk of Goods and Four Cask of Brandy according to the said Invoice, but also the said Bills of Exchange, except only twelve pounds worth of Goods which she hath already received of him.

And your Petitioner shall pray &c.

A true Copy, teste W. Davis.

Whereupon a Letter was Ordered to be sent to S^r John Berry as follows

Spring Garden 13, Oct^r

Letter to

1677

S^r J. Berry Sir—

about the The enclosed Petition was upon Wednesday
Widow last presented to the Lords of the Committee,
Drummond. who having great compassion towards the
Widow Drummond, and being desirous that all
she can pretend to, may be restored to her, for the support of
herself and Children. And therefore finding you mentioned
in the said Petition they commanded me to send the same on
to you and to desire that you would let them know how that
matter stands, that so they may Report the case to his Ma^{ty}
and receive his gracious pleasure therein.

I am

S^r You most humble serv^t

Robert Southwell.

Whereunto S^r John Berry made Answer as followeth.

Read on the 18th Oct. 1677. Sir John Berry in answer to S^r Robert Southwell's Letter, dated 13th October concerning Mrs Drumonds pretentions, declares that being Commander of His Ma^{ties} Ships in Virginia, he did seize, twelve hogsheads of Claret, four Quarter Cask of Brandy, a Trunk of Clothes, and some peeces of stuff not made up, as appears by Invoice from M^r Ervin their Correspondent, to whom there is thirty three pound due upon the Ballance of his account, of all which he hath long since given an account unto the Admiralty Office from Virginia at the receipt whereof His Ma^{ty} was pleased, as he is informed by M^r Sec^y Pepys to allow him the said Wine and Brandy for his extraordinary Expences in Virginia the Cloths being delivered in Virginia and the Stuff and all other things, now in his hands being ready for his Ma^{ty}'s disposal at the first signification of His Ma^{ty}'s pleasure.

Oct^r 17

John Berry

A true Copy teste

W. Davis.

There was likewise presented our Extract out of the Admiralty, in this case as followeth.

May 12 1677.

Minute of the Admiralty. At a Meeting of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, at the robes.

Present

The Kings Most Excellent Ma ^{ty}	
Prince Rupert	Duke of Ormond
Lord Treasurer	Lord Ossory
Lord Privy Seal	Lord Craven

Sir John Berry's Request from Virginia for his Ma^{ty} granting him a small parcel of Wines by him seized in Port there, belonging to a Malefactor executed there, S^r John Berry setting forth, that he was driven to make use of them in the entertainment of the extraordinary company resorting on board him as Admiral & one of the Commissioners.

Granted, upon the Conditions he proposes of His Ma^{ty} being truly Entitled to the said Goods.

The above is a true Copy taken out of the Journal Book, kept by the Sec^{ties} of the Admiralty of Derby House.

Exaied this 25th Octo^rber 1677.

by me W^m Howes

After which Mrs Drummond by Order of the Committee, petitioned his Ma^{ty} in Council to the effect aforegoing whereupon was made the ensuing Order viz^t

At the Court at Whitehall

the 2nd of November 1677

Present

Lord Privy Seal
Duke of Albemarle
Earl of Essex
Earl of Carlisle
Earl of Craven
Viscount Newport

Lord Bp. London
Lord Bp. Durham
Visc^t Maynard
M^r Sec^r Williamson
M^r Chan of Excheq^r
M^r Chan of y^e Dutchy

Order for re- storing some goods to y^e Widow Drummond. The humble Petition of Sarah Drummond the Relict and Administratrix of William Drummond late of Virginia deceased being this day read at the board setting forth that His Ma^{ty} was graciously pleased, upon the report of the Lords of the Committee for Trade &c to order the Lieut^t Governor & Council of Virginia not only to quiet the Petitioner in the peaceable possession of her Plantation which upon the Execution of her said husband was seized by the late Governor there but to be aiding to her in the Recovery of whatsoever she is not yet restored unto or the value thereof.

But there being not any mention in the said Report of several Goods, viz^t one Trunk with Clothes and Plate in it, four Quarter Cask of Brandy and several protested Bills of Exchange which were seized upon board the Ship Francis and disposed of by

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Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 16, 1934.

S^r John Berry who was one of his Ma^{ty}s late Commissioners for reducing & settling the Colony of Virginia, the Petiti^oner most humbly prayed the Same might be restored unto her Which their Lordships taking into consideration and the said S^r John Berry attending and declaring his readiness to restore unto the Petitioner such of the Goods belonging to her husband as are not disposed of and the product of such as have been sold except the Wines & Brandy which he the said S^r John Berry alleged to have disposed of in his Ma^{ties} service. It was therefore Ordered by their Lordships that the said S^r Jo: Berry do and he is hereby authorized and required to cause all the Petitioners Plate, Clothes and Goods, by him seized and remaining unsold as also the product of such other dry goods as are disposed of together with the papers and protested Bills of Exchange to be forthwith restored to the Petitioner. But as to the Wines and Brandy their Lo[']ps will report the state thereof to His Ma^{ty} in order to receive his farther pleasure therein.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

COUNCIL PAPERS 1698-1701.

(From the Original in the Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED.)

W^m POPPLE TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA?

Whitehall August y^e 20th 1701

Sir

I have laid yo^r Letter to me of the 24th June before the Lords Commissioners for Trade and plantacons, who take the directions given you by their Order in my Lett^r of the 21st August last to be very plain, and have not ordered me to add anything further upon those Subjects. As to Lett^{rs} or other papers that you may have occasion to send them, the main thing to be observed is, that they may be so writt, folded, or ruled that they may be afterwards bound up in bookes in such manner that the writing may be read without tearing. Whether the paper be large or Small, and the particular way of folding or ruling according to the nature of each particular business, they leave to yo^r Self. However when M^r Perry calls here, I shall direct him where he may be furnished with all Sorts that may be usefull to you either for one occasion or other.

Since the writing of their Lordships lett^r of this date I have understood from M^r Perry that the Order for constituting M^r Lewis Burwell of the Council of Virginia was taken out by Sir Jeffery Jefferys, and probably sent to himself: but I shall shortly know more particularly, and mind S^r Jefferey that if it have miscarried another may be sent. I am

S^r

Yo^r most obedient humble Servant
W^m Popple

THE COURT OF ADMIRALTY IN VIRGINIA.

Whitehall March y^e 16th 170½S^r

Being directed by an order of Council to send to y^e Governors of her Matys plantacons for an acco^t whether the Courts of Admiralty there are established by vertue of the power given them by the Commission they receive from y^e Lords Comm^{rs} of the Admiralty or by vertue of a Clause under the great Seal of England empowering them to erect the s^d Courts of Admiralty: we send you here inclosed a copy of the said order that you may thereby understand the ground of the enquiry, and accordingly return to us the account demanded with relation to her Maj^{ties} Colony & Dominion of Virginia under yo^r Governm^t. So we bid you heartily farewell.

Yo^r very loving friends

Stamford

W^m Blathwayt

Lexington

Jno Pollexfen

Ph: Meadows

Mat Prior

In obedience to an order of his Ex^{cy} in Council we have considered the establishment of the Vice Admiralty Court in this her Matys Colony & Dominion of Virg'a & do find that the s^d Court of Vice Admiralty was established here by Commission granted to Edw^d Hill Esq^r Judge of the s^d Court from his Ex^{cy} S^r Edm^d Andross Kn^t his late Maj^{ties} Lieu^t & Gov^r Gen'll of Virg'a under his hand & Seal dated y^e 8th day of March 1697 by vertue of a Commission directed to y^e s^d S^r Edm^d Andros from under y^e great Seal of the high Court of Admiralty of England dated y^e 26th day of June 1697 w^{ch} is humbly reported by

W^m Leigh

Miles Cary

July 15th 1702

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA TO THE KING.

To the Kings most Excellent Majestie.

William the third by the Grace of God of England, Scotland, France and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging, King, Defender of the faith &c.

Dread Sovereign

We your Matys most humble and obedient Subjects Yo^r Governor and Council of this yo^r ancient Colony and Dominion of Virginia from a deep Sense of Loyalty and allegiance to yo^r Maty as to our rightfull and Lawfull Prince, and of Love and gratitude as to our Chief Deliverer and Benefactor under God, Humbly beg Leave upon this occasion to joine with yo^r other Loyal Subjects of our mother Kingdom of England in assuring yo^r Maty that we do exceedingly resent the injustice and indignity offered to yo^r Royal Crown & person as well as the attempt made upon our Religion, Laws, and libertys by the late unaccountable action of the French King in owning and declaring the pretended Prince of Wales to be King of England, Scotland and Ireland and the Dominions thereunto belonging. And though we can not pretend to the wisdom to direct your Councils, nor to y^e wealth necessary for the execution of y^e great Designs on this important occasion; Yet we pray yo^r Majesty to believe that we shall always be ready in our several places and Stations to use our utmost and most hearty endeavors, joined with our fervent prayers to Almighty God for the Support of yo^r Matys person and Government against the attempt of the French King, the pretended Prince of Wales and all other yo^r Enemys whatsoever.

ffi: Nicholson

E Jenings
J Lightfoot
Matthew Page
James Blair

Virginia at his Matys
Royal College of William & Mary,
March 12th 170 $\frac{1}{2}$

J. VERNON TO GOVERNOR NICHOLSON.

Whitehall 11 August 1701

Sir

Having the opportunity of yo^r old friend S^r Thomas Lawrence (*) return to Maryland I would not ommitt acknowledging the receipt of yo^r Letter of the 24th of June, w^{ch} I have lately received. I am very glad to find by yo^r Letter to the Council of Trade that things are in so good a posture in yo^r Government. I know you will use the utmost care that they may continue so, and I am glad to find that yo^r endeavors meet with so general an Approbation. I desire you to believe that I will serve you to y^e best of my power upon all occasions, who am

S^r

Yo^r most faithfull humble Servant

Ja: Vernon

Directed

To Francis Nicholson Esq^r
his Matys Lieu^t and Govern^r
Gen^ll of his Matys Co^lony
and Dominion of Virginia in
America

ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY TO GOVERNOR NICHOLSON.

November 10, 1701

Sir

I count myself very unfortunate in having my letters miscarried, and perhaps that may be yo^r Excellencys case too. I have in one Lett^r to yo^r Excellency sent my thanks to the College for their respect, assuring them of my good offices to my power and desiring instructions about my Office that I might be the more serviceable. In another I gave an acco^t

(*) Sir Thomas Lawrence, Bart, was for a number of years a resident o Maryland. He died without issue in April 1714 (the title becoming extinct) and was buried at Chelsea, England.

of 500li P annum out of Ireland to be disposed of by you for the good of the French Colony (†). In another I sent the King's letter w^{ch} I obtained in behali of D^r Blair in order to his being of the Council. In another I sent another Lett^r from the King w^{ch} I knew was agreeable to yo^r desire in order to the quickening Subscribers &c of the receipt of these I have had no notice at all to the best of my memory. I fear they or the answers to them may have been lost. I have some Bookes for yo^r Library but have not sent them yet with respect to the Juncture. Nevertheless what is delayed is not designed not to be perform'd. I have here inclosed a copy of a Charter (‡) w^{ch} we have lately obtained I hope God will give good success to it. T'is desired that yo^r Excellency will give leave that we may chuse you a member, and indeed I believe that (3) 'tis designed to be done at next meeting, and I hope it will not be disagreeable to you. Our Society have a great and just esteem for yo^r Excellency, and amongst them none more than

S^r

Yo^r Assured friend

Tho: Cantuar.

Directed

To his Excell^{ty} Coll'o Nicholson his Matys Governor of Virginia.

H. CROW TO THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

S^r

My Lady Duchess (i. e. the Duchess Dowager of Beaufort) and some of her friends being disposed to contribute a Sum of money of about 100 or 150 lbs towards the promoting of piety in yo^r province and being desirous it should be disposed of only by yo^r Self in such manner as you shall Judge most convenient for that end. Her Grace desires you will let her know the

(†) "The French Colony" was the Huguenot Settlement in Virginia. See the "Huguenot Emigration," Vol. V, Va. Historical Society Collections.

(‡) This was the charter for "The Society for Propagating Christian Knowledge," in regard to which frequent references are made in papers in this instalment.

way you would advise, for Laying out the said Sum, whether in Bookes or in other charity, If the former, her Grace thinks they may best be had here in England, and in that case that you would please to send a List of such as may be thought most proper to be made use of. But that the money or goods shall be remitted you (of whom they have heard so great a Character for promoting the interest of the Church of England, and of whom they have so just an Esteem) by such way and hand, as you shall advise and prescribe,
I am with all imaginable respect

S^r

Yo^r most humble & obedient Servant

H: Crow

Badminton 7th September 1701.

PART OF A LETTER FROM THOMAS BRAY D. D., TO HIS EXCEL-
L^{ty} FRANCIS NICHOLSON ESQ^r &c.

10th October 1700

May it please yo^r Excellency

You will find amongst the inclosed a Letter from our Society for propagating Christian knowledge into which four Bishops are entered besides several other considerable persons, and a vast deal of good is doing by them. We are now forming Correspondencies not only in every County of England & Ireland, but in Holland, Germany and Swisterland, and this at y^e motion of some great men abroad who desire to be taken in. I ventured to propose yo^r Excellency, whom they all thought a most proper person, I hope I have not disobliged you therein, when you write let it be to the Society as Such, and direct to Serjeant Hook at his house in Bell Yard near Lincolns Inn, for I believe we shall change our Secretary. I am with much passion and all possible respect

S^r

Yo^r Excell^{ty} most obedient & obliged Servant

Thomas Bray.

JOHN CHAMBERLAYNE TO GOVERNOR NICHOLSON.

30th October 1700S^r

The Singular character which the hon^{ble} Society for propagating knowledge have received of yo^r Excellency especially on the account of yo^r noble Enterprises in laying the foundation for y^e same over the whole Continent of North America, makes them ambitious to have you a Member, and if you will please to acquaint them wherein they can be serviceable to yo^r great designs, either in yo^r own Government, or in those other Infant Churches which you do so nobly patronize, you will find them not wanting to answer yo^r Expectacons to the utmost of their interest and ability.

The main part of their design with relation to America, is to assist Dr. Bray in the raising of Libraries for the Clergy, and in distributing practical Bookes among the Laity. The former of these seems to be so particularly wanted as an encouragement to be given to Ministers to go into those parts, where as yet scarcely any other encouragem^t can be procured for them, that they fear they shall not be in any Capacity to serve the Clergy of Virginia in that respect so soon as they could wish, nor indeed can they do much in the latter in this their Infancy, and under the great charges they are at, at present as well at home as abroad. However as a Testimony of their good will they have sent by M^r Andrews a small Specimen to be distributed at the discretion of yo^r Excellency. They are very confident it will be very pleasing to so publick a spirited person as yo^r self to hear of any progress towards the amendment of a very bad world and therefore have sent you the account of those several Societys with us, and of what is done by them in pursuance of that blessed end. S^r It is high time that the few good people w^{ch} seem to be left should know and mutually support one another in such great difficulties as do ever attend the attempt of destroying Satans kingdom more than any

other Enterprises, and therefore they hope you will readily add yo^rself for those purposes to y^e Society. I am

S^r

Yo^r Excellencys Most humble Servant

Jno. Chamberlayne.

By the order of the Society for propagating Christian knowledge.

DUKE OF LEEDS TO THE EARL OF JERSEY.

Wimbledon July y^e 11th 1701.

My Lord

I am ashamed to give yo^r Lordship any trouble of this Kind, but it is at y^e request of Collo Nicholson who is Governor of Virginia, who is a man so remarkably deserving in all kinds wherein he is instructed, that I know nobody who deserves more encouragement from the Government, and it would be better for England if the care of the Western Colonies were all put into such carefull hands.

His request is that some suitable Imployment might be found for this bearer Joseph Man who hath been very serviceable to y^e Collonel on sev'll occasions and particularly in taking the ship Lepace with diverse pirates on board many of which hath been lately executed here, and the said M^r Man being informed that a Messenger place is likely to be vaccant in some short time, he hath solicited me to write to yo^r Lord'p in his behalf for that Vaccancy when it happens and he informs me that the Archbishop of Canterbury will joine in his sollicitations to yo^r Lord'p. I am

My Lord

Yo^r Excell^{cy}s most obedient Servant

Leeds.

Directed

For his Excelley

The Earl of Jersey Lord Chamberlayne

of his Matys houshold at

Whitehall

COMMISSION OF TRADE TO

Whitehall November y^e 4th 1701.

Sir

We send you herein inclosed the copy of a petition with an Affidavit made upon it relating to five Seamen taken by a pirate out of the John Gally, and (as is believed) forcibly detained. That in case any of them shall happen to arrive in his Matys Colony and Dominion of Virginia under yo^r Government You may have such regard to this Testimony of their innocence as after other due examination shall appear reasonable. So we bid you heartily farewell.

Yo^r very Loving friends
Stamford
Ph: Meadows
John Pollexen
Abr. Hill
Mat Prior

TO THE RIGHT HON[']BLE THE LORDS COMMISSIONERS FOR TRADE
AND PLANTAcons. THE PETITION OF BENJAMIN WAY OF
LONDON MERCHANT.

Sheweth

That whereas the Ship John Gally Thomas Warren Master on a Voyage to Madagascar and other places in India was in the Lat^o of 36^d South on the 9th of April 1701 Surprized and taken by the Ship John late of London 200 Tunns 20 Gunns about 60 men one Juett a Frenchman Commander, and plundered of Cargo Stores and provisions, and after being detained four days, on the 13th Sufferred to depart, but Henry Barkley Surgeon, Joseph Bartholomew Carpenter, Thomas Jones, Henry Cosser, and William Crawford Sailors were forcibly Stopt and kept on board the Pirate Wherefore I yo^r petitioner pray yo^r Honours that some notice may be given to the several Governors of his Matys plantacons and Colonys abroad that if the said

- Ship be taken or come in those five innocent men may not be treated as Criminals.

And yo^r pet^r shall ever pray &c.

London 2^d Octo^r 1701

Thomas Warren Master of the above ship John Galley appeared before me and made Oath that the five named in the above petition were as he verily believes forcibly Stopt by the pirates as above is declared.

London October 8th 1701.

Jurat 9 die Octobe Am Dui 1701 Coram me

Thomas Abney Mayor.

PROCLAMATION OF THE DEATH OF KING WILLIAM AND THE
ACCESSION OF QUEEN ANNE.

After our very hearty Commendacons. It having pleased Almighty God to take to his mercy out of this troublesome Life our late Sovereign Lord King William the third of most blessed memory and thereupon her Royal Majesty Queen Anne being here proclaimed We have thought fitt to signify the same unto you with directions that with the Assistance of the Council and other principal Officers and Inhabitants of Virginia you proclaim her most sacred Majesty according to the Forme here inclosed with the solemnitys and Ceremonies requisite on the like occasions And we do further transmitt unto you her Matys most gracious proclamacon Signifying her Matys^e pleasure that all men being in Office of Government at the decease of the late King shall so continue as during his late Matys Life untill her Matys pleasure be further known which we do in like manner will and Require you forthwith to cause to be proclaimed in the Chief place or places within yo^r Government: And so not doubting of yo^r ready compliance herein We bid you very heartily farewell.

From the Council Chamber at S^t James's the 11th day of March 1701.

Yo^r very Loving friends

Tho Cantuar	Scarbrough
N. Wright C S	Somerset P
Devonshire	Stamford
Carlisle E M	Oxford
Burlington	Ferrers
Manchester	John Povey

Forme of Proclaiming her Majestie

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to his mercy our late Sovereign Lord King William y^e third of blessed memory; by whose decease the Imperial Crowns of England Scotland France & Ireland as also the surpreme Dominion & sovereign Right of this Colony & Dominion of Virginia, and all other his late Majestys Territorys and Dominions in America are solely and rightfully come to the high and mighty princess Anne of Denmark: We therefore the Governor, Council & Burgesses & Clergy, with the Rector, Trustees, Govern^r, president, Masters & Scholars of the Royal College of William & Mary, & Militia, & Inhabitants of James City and York Counties in this Colony & Dominion, Do now hereby with one full voice & consent of tongue & heart publish and proclaim That the high and Mighty Princess Anne is now by the death of our late Sovereign of happy memory become our only Lawfull and Rightfull leige Lady Anne by the Grace of God Queen of England Scotland France & Ireland Defender of the Faith, Supreme Lady of the Colony Dominion & Plantation of Virginia and all other his late Majestys Territorys and Dominions in America &c to whom we do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty & humble affection, Beseeching God, by whom Kings & Queens de Reign, to bless the Royal Queen Anne with long & happy years to reign over us.

God Save Queen Anne

By the Queen A Proclamation

Anne R.

PROCLAMATION CONTAINING CIVIL AND MILITARY COMMISSIONS.

For as much as it hath pleased Almighty God lately to call unto his infinite mercy the most high & mighty Prince William the third o^r most blessed memory; And whereas by an act of parliament made in the seventh year of the Reign of the s^d late King, It is Enacted that no Commission either Civil or Military should cease, determine or be void by reason of the Death or Demise of his said late Majesty or of any of his Heirs or Successors, Kings or Queens of th^s Realm, but that every such Commission should be, continue, & remain in full force & virtue for the space of six moneths next after any such death or Demise unlesse in the mean time Superseeded, determined or made void by the next & immediate Successor to whom the Imperial Crown of this Realm according to the Act of Settlement therein mentioned is limited & appointed to go, remain & defend: The Queens most Excellent Majesty, in her princely wisdom & care of the State (Reserving to her own Judgment hereafter the Reformation and Redress of any abuses in misgovernment upon due knowledge & examination thereof) is pleased & doth hereby Signify and Declare, That all Commissions both Civil and Military granted by his said late Majesty and in force at the time of his death, shall be continue & remain in full force & Virtue, and that all persons that at the time of the decease of the ate King, were duly and lawfully possest of or invested in any Office or place of authority or Government either Civil or Military within his Majesty's Realms of England, Ireland, the Islands of Jersey and Guernsey, Sark or Alderney or within his Maj^{ties} Colonys & plantacons in America and namely all Governors Lieutenants or Deputy Governors, Councillors, Judges, Justices, provost Marshals, Sheriffs Justices of the peace and all others in place of Government either meaner or Superior as aforesaid, and all other Officers and Ministers, shall be and hold themselves continued in the said places & Offices under the same condition as formerly they held & enjoyed the same untill her Majestys pleasure be further known, or that other provision be made, pursuant

to his late Majestys Commissions and instructions to his Governors & Officers of the Islands Colonys & plantacons aforesaid: And that in the meanwhile for the preservation of the State, and necessary proceedings in matters of Justice, and for the safety and service of the State, all the said persons of whatsoever degree or condition may not fail every one severally according to his place, office or charge to proceed in the performance of all dutys thereunto belonging, as formerly appertained to them while the late King was living: And further her Majesty doth hereby will and Command all and singular her Highness Subjects of what Estate, dignity or degree they or any of them be, to be aiding helping and assisting and at the commandments of the said Officers and Ministers in the performance and execution of the said Offices and places as they and every of them tender her Majestys pleasure, and will answer the contrary at their utmost peril. And further her Matys will and pleasure and express command is that all orders or directions made or given by the late King of most blessed memory, the Lords of his privy Council or his late Majestys principal Secretarys of State or other legal authority derived from his said Majesty in his Lifetime shall be obeyed & performed by all and every person and persons, and all any every thing and things to be done thereupon shall proceed as fully and amply as the same should have been obeyed or done in the life of the said late King untill her Majestys pleasure be further known thereupon.

Given at the Court at S^t James's the 9th day of March in the first year of her Matys Reign of England Scotland France and Ireland and other her Matys Territorys & Dominions.

God Save the Queen.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

REVOLUTIONARY CORRESPONDENCE OF COL. JOSIAH PARKER, OF ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY, VA.

[We are indebted to the kindness of Mr. Robert M. Hughes, of Norfolk, Va., for the copies from which the following letters were printed. He found them recently among some old papers of Governor John B. Floyd. The papers sent to the Society by Mr. Hughes are copies from the originals, which had been submitted to Mr. Floyd, while Secretary of War, in 1857, by Leopold D. P. Cowper, a descendant of Col. Parker. Josiah Parker, of "Macclesfield," Isle of Wight Co., was descended from Thomas Parker, who received a grant of land in that County in 1650. Josiah Parker was born May 11, 1751 and died Mar. 11, 1810. He was a member of the Virginia Revolutionary Conventions, was Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel of the 5th Virginia, and served with distinction at Trenton, Brandywine and elsewhere. He resigned from the Continental service July 12, 1778, but was actively engaged in militia service until the close of the war. He was the first representative from his district in the U. S. Congress. For a sketch of Col. Parker and his family, see this Magazine VI, 420-424.]

The invasion referred to in Jefferson's letter of Oct. 26, 1780, was the occupation of Portsmouth by General Leslie who, however, sailed for South Carolina in November. The other letters refer to the invasion of Arnold, Phillips and Cornwallis. See Campbell's History of Virginia 706-742.]

Sir,

Richmond October 26, 1780.

The invasion of our country, lately taken place has rendered it necessary to call into the field a large body of militia to oppose them. The Executive are very anxious as far as it can be done, to substitute in place of the militia officers, others who to equal zeal join experience in military duties. Should your present situation admit you to take over them the same command you held in the regular service, I am now to ask the favor of you to do it; and trust that your wish to expel the invading enemy

from among us will overweigh many domestick inconveniences which might attend it. I wish to receive your answer by the bearer or any speedier opportunity, and that you may join the Commanding officer as soon as possible if you can undertake the charge, as I suppose the whole force will assemble between this date and the 12th of the ensuing month. I readily apprehend that difficulties about relative rank between the gentlemen who have resigned, and those who have continued in service may arise; The removal of these is beyond the reach of our powers; and I shall think it unfortunate indeed, if our country should for that cause lose the services of gentlemen in a crisis where they are so vitally important. I cannot but rely that those who have so far changed their line of life, as that military rank is no longer their object, will cheerfully take their stand at the most useful place in which the laws have left it in our power to employ them.

I am, with great respect, Sir,

Your Most Ob^t humble Serv

Th. Jefferson

Head Quarters Camp at Petersburg,

13 January 1781

All the militia and volunteers in the Lower counties are to put themselves under the immediate command of Colonel Josiah Parker.

Steuben

Major General.—M

By the express directions of the Honble Major General, the Baron de Steuben, Colonel Josiah Parker is authorised to collect the militia of the counties of Isle of Wight, Nansemond, Princess Ann and Norfolk counties, in such proportions as he may see cause, and to arrange, officer and regiment them as he may think proper.

Colonel Willis will proceed with the Light Infantry under him to Suffolk and there abide by the orders which Colonel Parker will give him.

By order of Baron de Steuben,

Ro. Lawson, B. G. M.

Petersburg January 13, 1781.

Sir,

Your letter of the 12: I have this moment received I am much obliged to you for all the steps you have taken hitherto—you mention your not having any command prevents you from executing what you would advise to be done. I hereby authorise you to take the command of all the militia and volunteers assembled below, and to take such measures for opposing the enemy as you shall deem to be for the public good.

The majority of the troops that are assembled hereabout are encamped at Bland's ordinary, where I join tomorrow myself, and should the enemy take possession of Portsmouth or any other place below not only the party under Col. Clark, which is at Cabbin point, shall move downward but I shall march that way with all my force; and as you are acquainted with the country thereabouts I shall give you the command of the troops which will be on the lines.

I shall be glad you'd endeavor to embody a troop of militia cavalry in the country where you are as I have done there myself already.

It is of the highest importance I should as soon as possible be acquainted with the enemy's farther intention; whether they mean to take post below at Portsmouth or thereabouts or to proceed up the Potowmack in order to make an attempt on Fredericksburg, which, in my opinion is a very important object or any where else for should they intend up the Potowmack and I should move any great distance down the James river (even two or three days' march) it might delay my operations that way unnecessarily. I must therefore request that you will, on the first intimation you obtain of their designs, inform me of it without the least delay.

I have just heard that there is a quantity Artillery and some ammunition lying at South Quay; if it is that you will take every in your power to have the secured, and at all events prevent them from being of service to the enemy.



the disposition of these troops you will receive orders from the Marquis.

I enclose you a warrant for the purpose of impressing horses which I wish you to put into proper hands to execute.

I am, Dear Colonel

Your most

Obedient Servant,

Thomas Nelson Jr. B. G.

Addressed to

Colonel Josiah Parker
Smithfield.

To

You are hereby authorised and empowered to impress in the counties contiguous to the march of the enemy such and so many horses as the Honble Major General Marquis Fayette shall direct, following in the course of your proceedings the sense and intention of the House of Delegates expressed in their resolutions of this date as amended and hereto annexed.

Given under my hand at Charlottesville this 28 day of May in the year of our Lord 1781, and of the Commonwealth, the fifth.

Th. Jefferson

In the House of Delegates,
Monday May 28, 1781.

Resolved, That the Governor be advised to issue his warrant to the Honble Major General Marquis la Fayette, empowering him to impress in the counties contiguous to the march of the enemy all such horses as he shall think necessary for the use of the Army under his command.

Resolved, That all horses taken under any impress warrant shall be appraised in specie by two field officers to be appointed for that purpose, which valuation shall be paid in specie or in paper at the real exchange.

Resolved, That impress warrants ought to be issued only to commissioned officers and by them to be produced whenever an impress is made.

Resolved, That stud horses and others actually employed in moving the families or effects of the owners ought not to be impressed.

Resolved, That the Marquis ought to be desired to have an exact return made to the Auditor of this State, specifying the names of the owners, the amount of the valuation of each horse, and the uses to which the several horses shall be appointed; and that proper certificates ought to be given to the persons from whom the impresses are made, expressing the valuation, and the purpose for which such horses were taken.

Teste.

John Beckley C h D.

By an amendment brood mares are not to be taken unless the owners, on reasonable notice, delay to remove them out of the way of the enemy, in which case stud horses are also to be taken.

Th Jefferson.

Richmond 18 July 1781.

D^r Sir,

I have received your favor of the 16th. Be assured I feel for the personal distresses you have experienced in consequence of your zeal in the service of your country. I shall always acknowledge them with pleasure, and I dare say they will not be suffered to pass unnoticed.

I am much obliged to you for the intelligence from General Jones, and the particular account of the enemy's force and appropriation. Your situation has been delicate, but you must be sensible, that a reinforcement from this side was impracticable at this juncture. The enemy's command of the water gives them advantages which our expedients cannot counterbalance. Genl. Wayne and Genl. Morgan, however, have crossed and will endeavour to fall in with Tarleton, who, it is said, was to be at Petersburg last night. But this detachment can only be to you as a very distant support. I must not flatter you. You must rely, for some time yet, on that circumspection and activity which has heretofore marked the movements of your corps. You are acting the partizan, with a handful of men against a large army, and will, of course, be directed by the principles which govern such corps.

Let me hear from you, as your intelligence must be important.

I am D^r Sir,

Your Ob^t Servt.

Lafayette.

P. S. I wish you to communicate with Gen. Gregory through the swamp (if practicable) for your mutual safety.

Addressed to

Col. Parker.

Head Quarters 27 July 1781.

D^r Sir,

I have your letter before me of the 24^h. The deserters from your corps or those who joined the enemy are punishable by the laws of war, more especially as martial law is declared. This is made to extend twenty miles from our camp and twenty from that of the enemy's. Every military crime within this circle is cognizable by our courts.

I am truly sensible of your services, and I am persuaded your country cannot be otherwise. As you give me time enough to write my letters, I shall trouble you with some to France.

There appears something mysterious in the delay of the fleet at Hampton road. One would think they intended to take on board more troops—and yet, there are not appearances enough favorable of a general embarkation. Is it not possible for you to find out what detains the fleet? and will it not be safe, to move nearer the enemy's lines to ascertain their intentions, and improve the opportunity of injuring them should a general embarkation take place? This, however, does not seem probable from any intelligence I have yet received. But you will settle this matter by sending proper persons into Portsmouth, to see what they are doing with their cannon and stores &c.

When you find it necessary to retire, I dare say you will place things in such a train that I shall be informed as usual. I shall, however, regret your absence. But before you go, I wish you to learn as much as possible on the points I have mentioned.

I am D^r Sir,

Your Ob^t & hble Serv

Lafayette.

Endorsement.

Col. Parker, at this time, intended to make a voyage to France, in consequence of the losses he had sustained by the invasion of the enemy, but declined it, as he thought his services might be required by his country.

A. W. P. C.

Richmond July 27, 1781.

Dear Sir,

When your letter came to Richmond, I was absent, and it being mixed with many others which I had not time to look over, I did not know, when Mr. Pierce went hence, that there was one from you.

The late very critical season of the year has prevented the Marquis reinforcing you as could have been wished. I felt much for you and the country under your immediate command, but circumstances rendered support impracticable. Were the means of defending the country equal to my inclination to protect it, not a spot should be subject to British depredations; but we must make use of the abilities we have and lament that they are not more adequate to the purpose.

I am sincerely concerned for the unhappy fate of Capt. Nott. He was a firm Whig and an active spirited officer, whose death will be severely felt by the friends of America in that part of the country. The villain who murdered him will, I hope, meet with punishment equal to the horrid crime he has committed. By a law passed the last session of Assembly the commanding officer was empowered to declare martial law, agreeably to the Continental Articles of War, within 20 miles of our camp, and within the same distance of the enemys. The Marquis was furnished with this law, and proclaimed it in General Orders at his camp, and I expected had extended his orders to the different camps. Butler clearly is subject to the penalties inflicted by that law, to which you are referred, and for a copy of which I shall apply to the Marquis, as also for his General Orders, which shall be transmitted to you. I am well pleased with your answer to the feeble menaces of the enemy respecting Butler. Pray send me the

names of the disaffected in the counties below that proper measures may be adopted to prevent their doing future injuries to the State.

The Commissary General will be directed to pay proper attention to your troops, to keep them well supplied with provisions. I approve much of Mr. Pierce to act in the Department of Commissary, and will recommend him, but we must have one Principal to look to, and he has hitherto made the appointments. As soon as we can procure a supply of money from Charlottesville, from whence we have not yet removed the Treasury, your Quartermaster shall be supplied with a sum for current expenses.

Your letter of the 24th was delivered to me yesterday, evening by Capt. Brown. I am greatly concerned for your losses this invasion, and am sorry to hear that you propose leaving us. Much, however, as I wish you to continue in the field, I cannot insist on a measure that may so materially interfere with your private interest. At the same time I assure you that your country will, in my opinion, very sensibly feel the want of your services.

I am, dear Sir, With great esteem
Your Obe^t & very hble Serv
Thomas Nelson Jr.

Col. Josiah Parker.

Malvern Hill July 28, 1781.

Dear Sir,

I had the pleasure of writing to you yesterday and will only add a request that a communication be opened with General Gregory and his letters to me forwarded with the utmost dispatch.

Should the enemy evacuate Portsmouth, a supposition to which you give little credit, you will to the best of your power improve the circumstance. Should any attempt to go to Carolina by the eastern side of the Dismal Swamp, you will try to help General Gregory in giving them annoyance.

At all events, my dear Sir I more warmly and affectionately request you will remain with the command until the enemy's intentions are better understood. The moment this fleet sails, and we may examine what remains, I will be able to determine my operations, then, if necessary, you might leave your present command—indeed, I do not refuse to grant your request. But this you are at liberty. I hope you will not determine to leave the corps without we better know what is to be depended upon.

There will be a chain established between us and I hope to hear from you.

With the highest esteem
Have the honor to be
Yours
Lafayette.

VIRGINIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C. London, (including "Gleanings" by the late Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed.)

WILLIAM TUCKER, of the Cittie of London (endorsed St. Dunstons in the East) Esq. now bound for the Kingdom of Ireland. Will 12 October 1642; proved 17 February 164 $\frac{3}{4}$. To wife Frances Tucker £1000 p. Remainder of estate in three parts to three children viz: my sonne William Tucker, sonne Thomas Tucker, and daughter Mary Tucker (together with a Cabbinet of Mother of Pearle embossed with siluer gilt knobbes and one Standing Cupp with Cover of ditto with a siluer guilt handle and Couer to her owne use), but if daughter decease before 21 or marriage then her third the Cabbinett etc to sonnes William and Thomas. If sons or daughter die before 21 then to others etc etc. If all die to children of Brother Thomas Tucker then living. If wife die before my returne from Ireland then whole estate to my three children if alive etc etc. Overseers: Brother Edmund Smythe Esq., Brother Maurice Thomson, Merchant, Brother Elias Robertes, Merchant, and Cozen Mr. Thomas Dawney, Cittizen and Mercer of London. "For my Lande in Virginia I bequeathe unto my sonne William Tucker to enjoy to him and his his(sic) heiresforeuer, w^{ch} is for my Adventure of Fiftie Poundes as p billes of Adventure may appeare. I haue transported divers servantes thither w^{ch} for every servant I am to haue Fiftie Acres of land, for my first Dividend, wch will amount vnto 3000 acres for the first dividend, 3000 for the second dividend & 3000 acres for the third, w^{ch} land may proue beneficiall in time to my heire the record bookes in Virginia will produce the number of men I have transported thither." Witnesses: John Bodington, Letitia

Atkinson (Seal a griffin sejent) (Proved by oath of relict, no mention of executor or executrix)

Peculiar of the Arches

File 1643.

[Captain William Tucker was born in 1589 (Hotten) and came to Virginia in 1610. He was a member of the House of Burgesses 1623-4, appointed to the Council March 4, 1626, and was first justice in Elizabeth City in 1632. He was one of the greatest Merchants of his time in Virginia. In the census of 1625 his wife is given as Mary (born 1599) who came to Virginia in 1623 and they then had one child, Elizabeth, born in Virginia. Maurice, George, Paul and Wm. Thompson were brothers of his wife Mary. He had evidently married a second time, Frances. For notes of Wm. Tucker and the Thompsons see this Magazine I, 188-190, 193.]

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LETTERS 1689-1846.

FROM ORIGINALS AND COPIES IN THE COLLECTION
OF THE VIRGINIA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

LETTER FROM COL. NICHOLAS SPENCER,* SECRETARY OF THE
COLONY OF VIRGINIA, ADDRESSED TO THE LORDS OF THE PRIVY
COUNCIL, UPON OCCASION OF THE ACCESSION OF WILLIAM
& MARY TO THE CROWN OF ENGLAND.

May it please y^r Lordships,

The duty incumbent on y^e office of Secretary of this Dominion, in which I have had the lion^r for some yeares to serve, oblidges me to give y^r Lordships an account of the present state of affaires, & let y^r Lordships know such occurrencies as have happened here of lat (Viz^t) that the mutations in England have extended their influences as far as these remoter Dominions; for noe sooner did y^e news of the late admired transactions arrive here tho' but imperfectly noised, & that with little probability of truth, but it begun to be in the mouths of the mobile that there was noe King in England, & consequently noe Government here; upon this surmise followed rumors & reports that y^e Papists in Maryland, together with those amongst us, have machinated to bring great numbers of florraigne Indians to the destruction of the Protestants of both Dominions, & had prefixed a certaine time when the blow was to be given:—these, tho' false & groundless reports, raised great fears & jealousies in the minds of y^e multitude. & soon made them gather together

*Nicholas Spencer of Westmoreland Co., Va., formerly of Cople, Bedfordshire, Eng., was Secretary of State of Virginia, 1679-1689, and for a time President of the Council. For a sketch of him and his family see this Magazine. The excitement caused by the first vague rumors of the flight of James II seems to have been general throughout the Colony: but this feeling was especially strong in the Northern Neck where Spencer lived.

THE JOURNAL OF THE
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PART II. - PHYSICAL ANTHROPOLOGY
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in armes to repell y^e supposed designs of y^e Papists; & soe great a flame was kindled by the blasts of popular breath, that if it had not been timely prevented by y^e vigilance care & prudence of some of the Councell, & others, in the very beginning of it must have unavoidably proved fatall to both Dominions; & tho' it soon appeared those rumors were vaine & idle, & the people in some sort quieted, yet others like Hydra's head sprung up in their places, to y^e great disquiet of this Government, & it was rationally believed that the difficulties of keeping this Dominion free from tumults, divisions & depredations would have been insuperable had not the news of the happy accession of the Prince & Princess of Orange to the Crown of England arrived here, with orders from their Maj^{ties} most Hon'ble privy Councell for proclaiming of the same, given check to unruly spiritts; w^{ch} Proclamation was effected at James Citty with all possible speed & with as great solemnity as the shortness of time & the necessity of the present circumstances would admitt of; & the Proclamations are now going forth into all the Counties of this Dominion, that none may be ignorant of it, & the great cause of their tumults (Viz^t the beliefe that there was noe King in England, & consequently noe Government here) may be removed & peace & tranquillity restored & established among them, w^{ch} that it may succeed, is y^e dayly prayer of all loyall subjects here & particularly of

Right Hon'ble,

Yo^r Lordships' most dutifull

& most obed^t Ser^t

NICHO. SPENCER.

James Citty.

April 29th 1689.

JOHN PARADISE* TO WILLIAM LEE.

London, Sep^r. 26th, 1769.William Lee, Esq^r.

Sir:

I received your obliging Letter and return you many thanks for it. The Acct. Cur't is right, and the Bill for the sum of two hundred and twenty-five pounds, nine shillings, and ten pence, being the bal'ce due to me on the above mentioned Acct. has been punctually paid me by Mr. Russell. If I can be of any service to you here, please to direct your letters to me in Charles Street near Cavendish Square. Mrs. Paradise joins me in every good wish to you and your Lady.

I am Sir

Your most Hble Servant

John Paradise.

[Addressed] To William Lee, Esq^r, St. Hellens Parish, Ipswich. [Seal with Monogram J. P.] [Endorsed] Jno. Paradise, Recd Sept. 27. 1769.

ALEXANDER M^cCLENAHAN† TO THOMAS ADAMS.

Sir,

Staunton, April ye 26th, 1778.

The bad State of health I have been in for some time, & am still likely to Continue in has rendered me unfit to serve my

*John Paradise was the son of Peter Paradise, a Greek, who was British consul in one of the Eastern Mediterranean cities. John Paradise was educated in England and settled in London. He was a man of cultivation and high character, was a member of some of Johnson's clubs and is mentioned by Boswell and Fanny Burney. In 1769, as "John Paradise, Esquire, of Charles Street, Berkeley Square," he was married to Lucy, daughter and co-heiress of Phillip Ludwell, formerly of Virginia. John Paradise died in 1796 and his wife removed in 1805 to Virginia, where she died in 1819. Their only child, Lucy married in 1787, Count Barziza, a Venetian nobleman, whose children came to Virginia and lived in Williamsburg. Several of the Barziza served in the Confederate Army and have descendants living in the South. Wm. Lee married another daughter of Phillip Ludwell.

†Alexander McClanahan of Augusta County, Va., was a son of Robert McClanahan, the immigrant, and brother of Captain Robert McClanahan, who was killed in the battle of Point Pleasant. Alexander McClanahan had himself, commanded a company in that action. He was Lieutenant Colonel 7th Virginia, February 29, 1776, Colonel, March 22, 1777, to rank from October 7, 1776 and resigned May 13, 1778. For notices of this family see Waddell's "Annals of Augusta County."

Country in such a manner as I would wish to do, & as there is no appearance of my being able to take ye field this Campaign, I would not wish to receive pay without having some hopes of being able to render my Country some service for it.

I am informed since I left Camp that leave to resign must be obtained from Congress, I therefore take ye liberty of troubling you with presenting my Comision & hope for ye above reasons a resignation will be granted as nothing else could have Induced me to quit ye service. Should it be thought necessary that a Certificate from ye paymaster & clothier Gen'ls should be produced to shew that I am not indebted to ye States, ye bearer Capt. Crocket when he gets to Camp will be able to procure it. If leave is granted I must trouble you with getting a Certificate mentioning ye time & reasons of my resigning & give ye bearer.

I am Sir

Your Hum Servant

Alex'r McClenahan.

RICHARD LEE* TO THOMAS ADAMS.

Lee Hall, June 29th, 1778.

Sir,

I see the haughty Court of G. B. & their Commissioners have sent an insulting Message offering Pardons to the Sovereign free and Independ't State of America. I have not the least room to doubt that it will be treated with the Contempt it deserves. If America could exert itself these invaders might be driven off the Continent. Our Country seems to be asleep & I think our Government wants energy.

If you have a Spare moment I shall be glad to hear from you. I am S'r yr Hble Servt,

Richard Lee.

[Addressed] The Honble Thomas Adams Esqr. a Delegate in Congress at York in Pensilvania. fav'd by Maj. Turberville.

*The few letters written by Richard Lee of "Lee Hall," Westmoreland, are of equal brevity with the above. He was an uncle of "Light Horse Harry" Lee, and was a member of the House of Burgesses from Westmoreland, 1757-1774, of the Conventions of 1775-6, and of the House of Delegates, 1777-1793. See Lee's "Lee of Virginia," 287-291.

MRS. DOUGLAS TO GEORGE BRENT*, 1771.

Dear Sir,

I wrote to you the 5th or 6th of this month since then have been honoured with yours by Captain Hure, which made me very happy to hear you past over the last winter with such good health. I mention the children very particularly in my last, shall only tell you they are very well and Archie continues at Hamilton school where they will be for some time. I am sorry that you took no more notice of that part of my letter wherein I desire you would write me the place in England our family came from you probably may smile and think it a whim, but I have my reason for asking it, otherwise I would not have given you the trouble which I hope in your next you will indulge me in that particular. It gives me concern to hear of poor Mr. Clifton's death. I wish Mr. Slaughter may use my Aunt well on this occasion. I am afraid if she is in his power he will exert it too roughly, however, I hope, she will always meet with friends to see she has justice done her. Mr. Douglass of Douglass was married on the 13th of this month to Lady Lucy Graham, the ceremony was performed at the Duke of Montrose's House, London by Dr. Markam, Bishop of Chester, who was once his master. They went out immediately after the ceremony was performed to Petersham, a seat of the Duke of Queensbury's, where they are to spend some time, he is not expected in Scotland till autumn. I had a letter from Mr. Riddle relating to my affairs which I hope are in a prosperous

*The first of these letters is from a copy sent to the editor many years ago by a descendant of the Cliftons. The second copy was recently furnished by Mr. H. P. Chilton, Washington, D. C. Catherine Douglas, the writer, was daughter of Robert Brent of Virginia, and married, Oct. 1, 1734, James Douglas, a Scotch merchant, of Dumfries, Va., and a brother of the last Duchess of Douglas, who took so prominent a part in the famous "Douglas Case." James Douglas and his wife went to Scotland where they resided at "Rose Hill," near Glasgow. He died in 1767 and she in 1819. Her only son, Col. Archibald Douglas, of the English Army, died in 1804. See this Magazine, XIX, 94-95. "Wm. Clifton," was William Clifton of Fairfax County, who married Elizabeth, sister of Robert Brent. He died intestate, but the will of his widow was proved in Fairfax in 1773. We hope later on to publish notes on the Clifton family. The reference to Dr. Markham being Mr. Douglas's "master," means that he was his tutor.

condition, should anything occur with regard to them wherein your advice would be necessary, hope you will not let it be wanting. I wish you all success and happiness in your affairs. I am with respectfull compliments to your self & family .
Dear Sir, your ever dutifull & affec. Daughter

Catherine Douglass.

Bothwell Castle—6th June 1771.

Letter to George Brent of Woodstock, Va.

MRS. DOUGLAS TO ROBERT BRENT, VA.

George Street (Edinboro)

April 22d, 1791.

(To Robert Brent),

With what satisfaction do I read over my dear nephew's agreeable accounts he has given of his family and friends in general—and believe me I shall ever find myself warmly interested in a continuance of their fair prospects. I agree with you in thinking your dear little ones would never be placed in a more happy situation than where they are. Mrs. Young I know is amiable and will do everything in her power to contribute to their happiness—independent of the strong relationship she has to them. I make no doubt but she finds her tender care rewarded more and more every day by these sweet infants and who, I hope in God, will live to do her honour. I often think on her, and beg you will make my remembrance to her and Mr. Young. How do I feel the felicity in which you all partake of having such a friend and director amongst you as Bishop Carroll whose character I much esteem—and am no stranger to—having often heard him spoke (sic) of with that regard due to his great virtues. I felicitate Mrs. Carroll on being so happy a mother. Mr. Mattingly had told me he met with Bishop Carroll in England—he also mentioned several young gentlemen of family from Maryland that he had met with abroad when he was with Sir Robert Gerald—and during his stay at Liege some of them were under his care.

I am happy to hear Mrs. Digges has got a son—of which Mr. Graham's letter informed me some days before I got yours. I understand he was a very welcome little guest and hope he is not to be the only one.

I have the pleasure to inform you that my son has given up military life and is become the country gentleman—he has purchased an estate lately with a good mansion on it—where we are to go this summer to live—and to give up a town life for awhile. I am told it is a beautiful place (the name Rose Hill) with wood, water and every other advantage that can make it pleasant—however, of this I hope to give you a fuller account after being settled awhile there. How is your brother going on with improvements at Woodstock, write soon and let me know all about it. I reverence every shrub that grows about it and often are my thoughts there, as indeed they are at present, in which mood I take my leave, and am joined by your cousins in warmest affection to you and yours and with our remembrance to all friends remain, my dear nephew your ever affectionate aunt

Catherine Douglass.

Mr. Darnall is well and likes this country much better than he did at first—he says he shall have a regret at leaving it, he seems well disposed and I am happy in an opportunity of showing him attention.

JUDGE CYRUS GRIFFIN* TO DR. SAMUEL STUART GRIFFIN.

My dear Stuart,

Rhode Island September 18th.

Your prescription has been executed thus far, but I confess to not a feeling or visible purpose; my limbs are much swelled and frame weaker; but [illegible word] my small appetite has not diminished or slow power of digestion decayed. Doctor Post of N. Y. thought if you were present you would see the

*Judge Cyrus Griffin had been President of the Continental Congress. His wife was Lady Christina Stuart, daughter of the Earl of Traquair. This undated letter was probably written late in Judge Griffin's life. He died Dec. 14, 1810. Newport had evidently become a health resort for Southerners. For Judge Griffin and his family see this Magazine I, 254-256.

propriety of omitting the Bark in my situation, and trusting to Nature and the salt air, and accordingly I have omitted at present to proceed as you directed; but if you and my dear Brother should think it best to go on I will do so.

I am very well situated in this place in every respect, the kindest people imaginable I board with, and yet I had a thousand times rather be in York, among my beloved Friends.

My plans are not yet ascertained, and indeed it is impossible to do so at present—but I shall go not any further Eastward, as I find it very Cold here, having fire all day.

This is a sort of Bulletin. My love to dear Sally & kiss the dear Infant—and best affects to my dear Brother. Any news from York &c. &c.

Affect. father

Cyrus Griffin.

please to direct for me, at Mrs. Cottin's[?]. Thames Street, New Port, Rhode Island.

Pray who have you made nurse to the sweet boy? And shall we not want a man servant for the house? do let me know all things that will be wanting towards housekeeping, &c. &c. that I may arrange accordingly, so far as possible. how are all the neighbors?

[Addressed]

Doctor Stuart Griffin,
York Town,
Virginia.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE ATTACK ON RHODE ISLAND 1778.

Providence August 5, 1778*.

5. This day the Enemy set fire to four of their frigates, and a number of other Vessels laying off the N. End of Prudence Island, being attacked by two French Ships.

*This account of the unsuccessful attack by the allied forces on Rhode Island was communicated by Col. John Banister to the Virginia Delegates in Congress. Col. Banister, whose home was in Dinwiddie County, Va., was a member of Congress March 16, 1778 to Sept. 24, 1779. He saw service several times during the Revolution as an officer of State troops. For notice of him and his family see this Magazine, XI, 164-165

6. All the Troops marched to Tivertown appointed as a Place of Rendesvos the Count D'Estaing laying off the Harbour of Newport.

7. The troops are collecting.

8. Count D' Estaing with his Squadron Sailed up the Middle Passage leading into the Harbour of N. Port, which occasioned a heavy cannonade between the Enemy's Batteries & his Squadron which came too under Conanicut Island; the Enemy burnt 18 dwelling houses next Withers Lines, and in the evening retired to their works about Newport.

9. Having intelligence from Deserters that the Enemy had retired within their Lines the army was put in Motion, the right wing embarked and took Possession of their Works at the N. end of the Island. The Remainder of the army followed immediately—About 2 o'clock P. M. a fleet of about 25 sail of English Vessels were discovered standing in N. Port. They came to for the Night off Point Judith. The wind being S. E. W. the Count could not get out.

10. About 8 o'clock A. M. the Count stood out of the Harbour the wind being N. N. E. The british fleet immediately put to Sea, as the Squadron passed N. Port a heavy cannonade commenced between the Batteries & the Squadron

11. The army was to have moved down towards Newport but is prevented by a Storm.

12. The Storm increases.

13. The storm raged violently. Marquees and Tents are torn down—some soldiers and many Horses perished. Most of the ammuntion damaged, & all the Men wet. 28 desert from the Enemy.

14. This day was employed in drying the Cloths, issuing ammuntion and repairing the damage done by the Storm.

15. The army was put in Motion at 6 o'clock and took post about 2 o'clock about 2 miles from Newport. 7 Deserters.

16. The army threw up works for their own defence, & this Night began to throw up works against the Enemy's Right. 6 Deserters.

17. Batteries not complete. The Enemy cannoded our Men at work. 8 Deserters.

18. Our Batteries not complete; the cannonade continued. 3 Men wounded. 10 Deserters.

19. This Morning opened a Battery of four 18 Pounders and silenced their advanced Redoubts. One Man killed & two wounded. 10 Deserters.

20th. Another four Gun Battery opened at 2 o'clock the Squadron appeared off. At 5 o'clock Gen'l Sullivan received advice from the Count that he had fallen in with L'd Howes fleet consisting of 12 Sail of the Line, 10 Frigates, 4 Bomb Ketches, & 4 row Gallies with 6 fire ships & some Transports having on board, upwards of 3000 Troops.

That he took the Senegal of 16 Guns & a Bomb Catch, that his Squadron was Shattered and must sail immediately for Boston to be repaired. The Lanquedoc having lost her Mast, Bowsprit, the Tonaut dismasted, & the Caesar missing, Gen'l Green & the Marquis Went on board.

21st. The Squadron put to Sea—the works go on slowly—the Marquis relieved.

22d. Cannonade continued & our covered way compleated.

23d. Opened two Batteries 300 yards in Front of our former ones consisting of eleven 18 & 24 pounders & two 10 inch Mortars, one 18 Pounder burst & one 10 inch Mortar split. The cannonade continued warm one man killed & two wounded heard of the arrival of Caesar at Boston. The Enemy have several small cruizers on each side the island.

24. Cannonade cont'd.

25. Began to fortify the No. end of the Island to secure a Retreat & began to remove some Cannon and Baggage.

26. Two Frigates arrived at Newport. 5 Deserters.

27. Two ships & a Brig arrived this day: last Night two Subs & twenty four Men chiefly from Varnums Brigade were carried off by the Enemy, owing to the carelessness of a Militia Picket which they were going to relieve. It was determined to retire to the No. end of Island, but for certain Reasons it was deferred.

28. Cannonade continued, all our heavy Baggage & stores being removed the army was put in motion at 8 o'clock P. M. and arrived at the N. end of the Island at 3 o'clock next morning.

29th. About 7 o'clock the advanced Corps under Col. H. B. Livingston on the East Road, & Lt. Col. Laurens on the West Road, were attacked by the Enemy's Columns & were obliged to retreat by their Superior Numbers to Quaker Hill, where they made a gallant Resistance. Col. Livingston being reinforced by Lieu. Col. Sprual with Col. Shepards Regiment gave the Enemy a check. The Enemy was soon reinforced both to the right & left upon which our Troops retired near to the Front of the army which was formed in Line of Battle. The Enemy took Possession of two Eminences in advance of our right, and Quaker hill on the left, where they placed several Pieces of Artillery & began a cannonade on our advanced Post on the right.

They had also two Frigates an armed Brig & two schooners in the middle Passage which annoyed our left Flank, while their Infantry advanced to drive in our light corps, & gain a little Redoubt which supported our right, our Troops being re-inforced the Enemy gave way but rallied and kept re-inforcing as we did, till near 1500 Men engaged on our right.

The action continued severe from 2 to 3 o'clock when they broke a second and retreated in confusion leaving many killed & wounded, but the skirmishing between the advanced Parties and a cannonade continued till Evening our loss is uncertain, computed about 60 killed & 160 Missing & wounded—among whom are several officers. The Enemy's loss was considerable, from what we have been able to learn particularly in officers. We took 2 officers and 20 Men. The officers & Soldiers during the action behaved to a charm. The Artillery has great Merit.

30. A constant Cannonade this day & skirmishing with the advanced Troops but with little damage. It being determined to leave the Island, our stores were moved at 6 o'clock P. M. & at 8 o'clock the troops were put in Motion and embarked at Howland's Ferry for this Place, where the rear arrived about 3 o'clock without alarming the Enemy who lay within one Mile of the army, & without the loss of Men or stores.

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Camp at White Plains,

Dear Sir:

September 4th 1778.

Above you have the most circumstantial account of the attack upon Rhode Island and of the Safe Retreat Gen. Sullivan has made with everything belonging to the army down to a spade. This is a Journal of Major Gibb's. I hope no construction may be put upon the Departure of the Count D'Estaing that may tend to weaken the alliance or weaken that amity & Concord which if continued will be productive of such happy consequences to both Nations.

In the warmth of Gen. Sullivan's Zeal he has in his orders of the 29th ult. censured with great Imprudence the Counts sailing for Boston.

I shall be with you next Week & shall set out in a few daies for Virg'a.

I hope there will be a Representation without me.

I am dear Sir Y^r obed. Servant

J. Banister.

My best Regards to Harvey & other Friends in Congress Jno. Bannister's letter Sep. 1778 White Plains (No. 90)

THOMAS CATLETT* TO JOHN C. BOWIE, 1807.

[Addressed] Mr. John C. Bowie, Fredericksb'g.

Dear John

This is what I call a beginning of our promised Correspond-

*We are indebted to a member of the Bowie family for permission to copy the three letters which follow. Like most personal letters they give a view of things which does not often appear in official documents. The first was written at the time when war with England was expected on account of the Leopard-Chesapeake affair. The young men of Caroline County (as they have shown in every war which this country has been engaged) were not more timid than other people, but, as this letter shows, our ancestors were (like ourselves) not all heroes who rushed enthusiastically to war.

The second letter is of interest to Richmond people. We are accustomed to think of the Richmond of 1808 as a sleepy little town, very leisurely in its business methods and much given to hospitality, yet here we have a homesick youth who probably had never seen a town larger than Fredericksburg, describing the Richmond of that day in terms similiar to those with which another country boy of the present day might describe New York.

The third letter, written when war had begun and Virginia was threatened with invasion gives a much brighter view of the warlike spirit of Caroline men and of the hospitality of Richmond. In the spring and summer of 1813 a British fleet under Admiral Cockburn ravaged the Va. coasts, but were checked in the brilliant little action of Craney Island, Norfolk.

ence, which I hope will not Cease when there is any matter to Communicate. I must give you a small sketch of the proceedings of our Volunteers. They are to have a meeting on Wednesday evening to consider of such Resolutions as will be proper to be drawn up, and sent to the President; the purport of which, is to offer their services to the Government in Case of an emergency, there is a very great division in the Company some say they will not go, let what will be the Call. R. Threshly and S. Henshaw say they will withdraw their names under a plea that they did not know the motives on which the Company was embodied & that they thought it was nothing more than to get rid of Boutwell as their Capt. Others say they have some business to attend to, that if they leave their employments, they will be ruined, And upon the whole, there will be so many dissenting voices that ye remainder of the men after those who will (if allowed) withdraw their names, will not constitute a Company. Now you see my dear fellow every attempt (of what nature or kind soever) in Port Royal, everlastingly falls through, and any institution of that sort was more to be talked of, and their Cockades and uniforms to be admired by the lower class of People than anything else. There is very few who would not shrink from the service of War. After Wednesday I'll let you know the issue. We are to have a barbacue at the old School-house near Tennants on the seventeenth of this month where we shall have a vast Concourse of Girls. I wish fervently you could be with us. It is made up by the Country gentlemen altogether. They will have one in Town soon after * * * I am with the Sentiments of warm regards

Yor Friend

Thos Catlett.

Green Hill, July 6, 1807.

THOMAS CATLETT TO JNO C. BOWIE, 1808.

[Addressed] Mr. John C. Bowie, near Port Royal.

Richmond 29th Sept. 1808.

Dear Bowie

I feel it a duty incumbent upon me to let you hear something of your departed friend, indeed was I to neglect it, you might have reason to Complain; as there has allways been a tie of friendship between us that appears to interest each in the welfare of the other, and altho' you may not be very anxious to hear from me, supposing that my changing situations, was a voluntary act, and that I must have known every Circumstance relative to my situation, before I engaged, and therefore Conclude that I now spend my time very happily. But my dear friend if this is your impression, it is a very mistaken one—For altho I am pleased with my wages, also with my accomodations, and the young men who write with me, still I feel the loss of the society of yourself and all the rest of my friends about the old habitation; another circumstance which renders my time more disagreeable, is the confinement, as it is much greater than I calculated on; when I get up in the morning which is generally a little after sunrise, I am engaged until sunset, and then would Cruize about a little, for recreation, but the people of Richmond are the most unsocial Creatures on earth, for I am told a young man may live here twelve months, and be no better acquainted, than the day he came, indeed its the Case with me except the young men of the office, I have not made a single acquaintance. So when I go out of the office at night, I generally take a solatery walk; and then repair to a much frequented tavern where all are strangers, and for that reason march to bed, get up in the morning and to work again—I can assure you it is with the greatest difficulty I have refrained from taking the Stage to the Bowling Green, and bid'g adieu to Richmond—When I first came here for two or three days I was amused with the noveltys, but they have all become quite dull, and to speak the sentiments of my heart, I never in all the Course of my life was so Completely tired of a place.

Some nights would willingly give \$20 to be in Port Royal and if it was not for the idea of being ridiculous, would start tomorrow. I think if I contain myself until Christmas it will be as much, and G-- d-- the people in Richmond, they should not keep me longer. By — John there is no place on earth like our old native spot * * * As to the news of this place, I know nothing, & therefore cannot communicate a word. This much I can say, that it is the last place in the State of Virginia I should wish to live in, for let you go where you will the people all appear to be going as if the devil sent them and end[?] about their business, and would not speak to you to save your life hardly. Present my love to Papa, Mama & the girls, and tell the girls I am very unhappy * * * And believe me to be with every sentiment of friendship

Y^{rs} Thos Catlett.

C. S. JONES TO JOHN C. BOWIE.

[Addressed] Mr. John C. Bowie, Port Royal, Caroline County.

Richmond 1st April, 1813.

Dear John

When you discover that some of my acquaintances have rec'd letters from me of a date anterior to this, I fear you will accuse me of partiality but if you'll for a moment reflect on the hard duty which a soldier has to do when under regular discipline, and the extreme dulness and insipidity of repeating one thing over too often, you will I hope pardon my neglect.

As we came down here to oppose our expected invasion from the British, I shall first give you an account of their late movements, and present position, that is as far as I know about it. When we first arrived here it was reported that a British brig & schooner & several launches had arrived as high up as Hoods on James River & were reinforcing every day with the avowed purpose of landing men to make an attack on Richmond. Hoods is about 40 miles below this where we have a small fort

but by no means sufficient to keep off a superior British force, and it is confidently believed that if they had made the attempt 4 weeks ago they might have plundered the town of a vast deal of valuable property & went off probably without injury, but this alarming step has inspired the inhabitants with such military ardor that I am quite convinced that any attempt which they may hereafter make even if the inhabitants are unassisted by Country militia will be vain & fruitless.

As we came into town we found nearly the whole disposable volunteer and militia force upon the parade ground going through the manual exercise, marching, counter marching & performing evolutions which I never saw before, all very regular as Clock-work. Just before we arrived at this place we were met by Capt. Gambols troop of calvary & escorted along the whole line of infantry and artillery, as we passed each superior officer we saluted him & were in our turn saluted. I assure you the scene was truly august & military.

Since our arrival in town there has been seldom a day that a cooked dinner has not been sent to Camp for us & when we could be spared from duty almost every man of us have been invited out to dine.

The first two or three days after our arrival the weather was raw & cold & we passed of our time rather uncomfortably in tents, but since the warm & fair weather has set in, we sleep sound and Comfortably after going to rest, but previous to this part of the Ceremony as soon as night sets in we build a large fire in the old field where we tell tales & sing songs till we all get very sleepy—W^m D. Pope with his keen satire forms no inconsiderable part of our amusement, and he makes as fine a soldier as he is an agreeable Companion—he is up in the morning by day light with his check shirt & Curry Comb taking care of his horse. It is positively Contrary to orders to break silence in ranks but the captain has often to reprimand him for this offence, his reply generally is that he is imparting instruction to his fellow soldier & hopes he will not be punished for doing so laudable an act, notwithstanding he is disobeying orders, he makes this reply in so earnest a way that the Capt. is compelled to turn off with a smile.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1867. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a very important one in the Union.

When we came here we found no other country cavalry except part of the Louisa troop, the Balance being on the river acting as a line of expresses from Hampton & Norfolk. This remnant was united to ours, which makes us muster very large. Watson the Capt. of the Louisa troop having an older Commission than our Capt.; has been put over us, he is a man of fine military talents & with whom almost every member of our troop are much pleased. We should have cut a poor figure under our own officers, but as it is, we are said to be the best equipped & best disciplined Country troop in the whole State.

We are on hard duty every day at least six hours & in the interval's have to cook our food rub down & feed our horses.

It is said the Governor issued orders today that we are to march to Portsmouth opposite Norfolk the day after tomorrow for what purpose I know not; but it is rumored that we are to escort 40 British deserters from that place to this. It is certain that there are 40 deserters in Portsmouth, but I have no idea that we are to be bothered with them. It is certain that there is not now a single British vessel in James river. They found it impossible to stay without jeopardizing the loss of every seaman. Letters have this day been rec'd stating they have left Hampton roads & retired to Linhaven bay.

I am told a Hornet has lately stung a Peacock so severely that she fainted away immediately, & expired in less than 15 minutes afterwards. I have no doubt but that there are many here and elsewhere who feel a lively sympathy for this unfortunate squeaking bird, but for my part I sincerely we had Hornets enough to extinguish the whole race.

Let my father and family know that I am in health & spirits. Write me everything I wish to know.

Yr's Sincerely

C. S. Jones

The first of these is the fact that the British
government had been in a state of
anarchy since the death of King James II.
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government had been in a state of
anarchy since the death of King James II.
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government had been in a state of
anarchy since the death of King James II.

THOMAS RITCHIE* TO JEFFERSON ARCHER ACCEPTING CHALLENGE FROM JOHN HAMPDEN PLEASANTS.

Richmond, Feb. 24, 1846.

Dear Sir,

The message delivered to me, by you this morning from J. H. Pleasants, was nearly in these words:

"I am requested by Mr. Pleasants to inform you that he will be on the Chesterfield side of James River, tomorrow morning at sun-rise, armed with side-arms, without rifle, shot gun or musket, and accompanied by two friends similarly armed."

This disguised Challenge I protest against

First—because it is not in the form which is justified by men of honor, and to a great extent upheld by public opinion.

Second. Because it prevents that certainty of equal advantage recognized by all gentlemen as an essential of the duel or fair and chivalrous combat.

Third.—Because it gives the challenging party the privilege of selecting time, place and weapons; a right which according to all usage, belongs to the challenged.

Fourth—Because both time and place are so selected as to occasion great inconvenience and danger to all parties concerned from legal prosecution.

Fifth—Because the terms proposed are savage, sanguinary and revolting to the taste and judgment, not only of all honourable men, but of every man in the community and calculated to cast odium on any one who may be governed by them.

I am ready to receive a proper challenge from Mr. Pleasants but for the reasons above give I solemnly protest against the terms he has proposed,— on his head then must rest the blame

*On Feb. 27, 1846, John Hampden Pleasants, editor of the Richmond Whig, was killed in a duel with Thomas Ritchie, Jr., editor of the Richmond Enquirer. The quarrel arose from political differences. From the evidence given in the trial of Ritchie the duel seems to have been a savage affair, which ignored the usual requirements of "the code." Mr. Ritchie appears to have been absolutely right in his contention as to terms, but public opinion was so strong that he could not refuse to accept them.

and reproach which should be incurred from acting in defiance of these considerations.

Notwithstanding these objections, I shall be on the ground mentioned at sunrise.

Do not consider me as casting upon yourself the slightest reflection. I do not consider you in any way responsible for the message delivered this morning.

I am your obedient servant

(Signed) Thomas Ritchie.

To Jefferson Archer

[The letter in the possession of this Society is believed to be a contemporary copy.]

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics.

SOME REFERENCES TO COLLEGES AND SCHOOLS IN RICHMOND, VA. NEWSPAPERS.

[The following notes made from the issues of a few years of the papers of one Virginia city, show what an amount of material awaits the historian of education in Virginia. If some of our bright collegians, men or women, who are broad-minded enough to be without prejudice to old or new, who are willing to put in a lot of hard work and can afford to give ample time to this work, they will find the subject of education in Virginia from 1781 to 1860 a practically clear field and one which it is most desirable should be worked. There could hardly be a more important subject for a historical thesis, Among our people in general ignorance on the subject is absolute. So little was known in regard to it that some of the enthusiastic workers on newer lines, thought they had invented education for Virginia. A study of the period indicated would show that we did considerable work during the anti-bellum period. The collegian who should take this subject for his thesis should study all the old files of newspapers, all the reports of the schools and academies to be found in the "journals and documents" of the House of Delegates for many years; should study the history of the University and the various colleges of the state, and especially, should begin now, while old men and women who remember are alive, and ascertain all that is possible about the tutors and governesses employed in private families. In almost every instance these capable teachers were allowed to take pupils from the neighborhood, and in this way the state was filled with a great number of admirable little schools, which, from the nature of the case, never appeared in any publication, and whose histories only recorded old letters, accounts, diaries, and the memories of old people. Sometimes when a noted man had been a tutor

something may be found in biographies, like that of Dr. Chan-ning, who was tutor for the "Tuckahoe" Randolphs, 1798-1800].

Enquirer, March 14 and July 14, 1818, articles on William and Mary College.

Enquirer, May 29, 1818, advertisement of Braidwood's School for the deaf and dumb.

Enquirer, March 19, 1813. Resolutions by William and Mary students in regard to the death of William Nelson, Professor of Law.

Enquirer, July 27, 1813. William and Mary College.

Enquirer, November 12, 14 and 19, 1814. Notices of William and Mary.

Enquirer, November 5, 1817. Dinner by students of William and Mary to Prof. Thomas P. Jones.

Enquirer, July 17, 1810. Account of 4th of July celebration at William and Mary.

Patriot, July 19, 1811. Advertisement of a lottery for the benefit of William and Mary.

Enquirer, July 18, 1811. William and Mary lottery.

Enquirer, August 30, 1811. Account of the drawing of the William and Mary lottery.

Enquirer, August 7, 1818. The Deaf and Dumb school mentioned.

Enquirer, January 19, 1819. The trustees of Newington Academy, Gloucester, advertise for a teacher.

Enquirer, May 18, 1818. Communication to the Enquirer by one who spent three years at Oxford about forty two years before and that he can give the names of several Virginians educated at the English universities.

Virginia Independent Chronicle, August 30, 1786. On Monday the 4th of September (the hot season vacancy being over) notice is hereby given, that from that day the different schools of Mr. Quesnay's Academy shall be regularly attended until the first of July 1787 (Long advertisement).

Virginia Independent Chronicle, October 3, 1786. The guardians of the children of Peyton Randolph, of Wilton, advertise for a tutor.

Same paper, October 18, 1786. Advertisement of a school by Samuel Coleman.

Same paper, November 15, 1786, advertisement of a school by William Patton.

Same paper, November 29, 1786. Long advertisement by Quesnay.

Same paper, February 7, 1787. Advertisement, a tutor wanted.

Same paper, July 11, 1787. Advertisement of the Staunton School.

Same paper, August 15, 1787. Advertisement of school by Fitzwhylson.

Same paper, September 12, 1787. Advertisement of William and Mary.

Same paper, October 18, 1787. Advertisement of a Grammar School, by Matthew Maury.

Virginia Gazette, January 4, 1787. Advertisement of York Grammar School.

Same paper, January 4, 1787. Advertisement of Williamsburg Grammar School.

Same paper, April 26, 1787. Advertisement of Fredericksburg Academy.

Same paper, August 2, 1787. Advertisement George Wythe School, Latin, Greek, &c.

Same paper, November 13, 1787. Advertisement by William and Mary College, notice to surveyors.

Same paper, November 15, 1787. Advertisement by McGuire of School.

Same paper, February 14, 1788. Advertisement of Female School by Hodgson.

Same paper, September 11, 1788. Account of Quesnay's Academy.

Same paper, April 9, 1789. Advertisement by Harris and McRae, School in Richmond.

Examiner, October 10, 1800. Advertisement of Professor of Law at William and Mary.

Same paper, December 5, 1800. Advertisement of Stevensburg Academy, Culpeper Co.

Same paper, December 15, 1800. Advertisement of School in Richmond by Blair and Dunn.

Same paper, December 15, 1800. Advertisement of School in Amelia County.

Same paper, December 19, 1800 and February 6, 1801. Advertisements (different) of Essex Academy.

Virginia Gazette, January 12, 1802. Advertisement of free school in Richmond.

Same paper, January 15, 1802. Resolutions in regard to William and Mary Grammar School.

Same paper, April 6, 1802. Advertisement of School by Bonnerdel.

Same paper, July 21, 1802, Advertisement of School by Mrs. Robins.

Examiner, January 17, 1800. Advertisement of the Essex Academy.

Recorder, May 12, 1802. Advertisement of a grammar school.

Same paper, December 1, 1802. Advertisement of a Seminary in Richmond.

Same paper, March 26, 1803. Advertisement of free school in Richmond.

Examiner, July 10, 1803. Notice of an expulsion from William and Mary.

Examiner, April 24, 1802. Advertisement of a school in Bath Co.

Virginia Gazette, February 29, 1804. Advertisement of school by John D. Blair.

Virginia Gazette, March 21, 1804. Advertisement of school by Mrs. Trouin.

Virginia Gazette, July 4, 1804. Notice of Commencement at Ogilvie's Schools.

Examiner, April 24 and May 1, 1802. Advertisements of Anderson's Female School, Williamsburg.

Examiner, May 1, 1802. Advertisement of school at Hot Springs.

Examiner, August 13, 1803. Advertisement, ordinances of William and Mary College.

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Examiner, July 28, 1803. Advertisement of school at Yorktown.

Enquirer, July 22, 1804. Advertisement of Winchester Academy.

Enquirer, July 18, 1805. Advertisement of lottery for the Richmond Academy.

Gazette, June 26, 1805. Notice in regard to free school in Richmond.

Gazette, July 3, 1805. Advertisement of school in Richmond by John Wood.

Enquirer (or Gazette?), November 30, 1805. Advertisement of school in Richmond by Southgate.

Gazette, February 14, 1804. Advertisement of female school in Hanover by Mrs. Maury.

Gazette, February 29, 1804. Letter in regard to William and Mary.

Gazette, June 16, 1804, and August 15, 1804. Advertisements of a lottery for William and Mary.

Gazette, July 14, 1804. Advertisement of a lottery for an academy in Richmond.

Impartial Observer, August 23, 1806. Advertisement of a lottery for an academy in Richmond.

Same paper, September 13, 1806. Advertisement of Williamsburg Female Academy.

Examiner, April 28, 1802. Advertisement of Grammar School at Hot Springs.

Examiner, May 8, 1802. Letter from a student of William and Mary.

Examiner, June 2, 1802. Advertisement of Anderson's Female Academy, Williamsburg.

Examiner, June 5, 1802. Letter on William and Mary.

Virginia Gazette, January 1, 1803. Advertisement of Wingfield Grammar School, Hanover.

Virginia Gazette, January 22, 1803. Advertisement of school by Anna Goodwin, Richmond.

Virginia Gazette, February 2, 1803. Advertisement of school at Richmond by Fitzwhylson.

the first of these was the establishment of a permanent
 government for the territory. This was done by the
 act of Congress of 1792, which provided for a
 governor and a council of five members, chosen by
 the people. The second was the establishment of a
 system of public education. This was done by the
 act of Congress of 1794, which provided for a
 school for each township. The third was the
 establishment of a system of public health. This was
 done by the act of Congress of 1796, which
 provided for a board of health for each township.
 The fourth was the establishment of a system of
 public safety. This was done by the act of
 Congress of 1798, which provided for a militia
 for each township. The fifth was the
 establishment of a system of public works.
 This was done by the act of Congress of 1800,
 which provided for a system of roads and
 bridges. The sixth was the establishment of a
 system of public justice. This was done by the
 act of Congress of 1802, which provided for a
 court of law for each township. The seventh was
 the establishment of a system of public
 religion. This was done by the act of Congress
 of 1804, which provided for a system of
 churches and schools. The eighth was the
 establishment of a system of public
 commerce. This was done by the act of
 Congress of 1806, which provided for a
 system of trade and navigation. The ninth was
 the establishment of a system of public
 industry. This was done by the act of
 Congress of 1808, which provided for a
 system of manufacturing and commerce.

Virginia Gazette, February 12, 1803. Advertisement of the appointment of Professor Girardin at William and Mary.

Virginia Gazette, February 23, 1803. Advertisement of school at Richmond by John Ogilvie.

Virginia Gazette, April 20, 1803. Letter on William and Mary.

Virginia Gazette, May 7, 1803. Advertisement of academy at New Glasgow.

Virginia Gazette, September 28, 1803. Advertisement of a Latin Grammar School in Pittsylvania County.

Virginia Gazette, October 1, 1803. Advertisement of New London Academy.

Virginia Gazette, October 20, 1803. Notice of Princeton Commencement (Virginians present).

Virginia Gazette, November 3, 1803. Advertisement of Humanity Grammar School, Hanover.

Examiner, December 4, 1803. Advertisement of a school in Richmond.

Examiner, January 29, 1803 (or 1804). Advertisement of Washington-Henry Academy (Hanover).

Impartial Observer, May 2, 1807. Notice of the William and Mary Lottery.

Same paper, June 5, 1809. Advertisement of The Chesterfield Academy.

Enquirer, July 23 and 26, 1805. Notices of the William and Mary Lottery.

Enquirer, September 10 and November 1, 1805. Advertisements of sale of William and Mary lands.

Enquirer, November 26, 1805. Advertisement of Miss O'Reilly's School for Young Ladies.

Enquirer, December 14, 1805. Advertisement of an academy in Richmond by Haller.

Enquirer, January 2, 1806. Advertisement of school in Middlesex by Segar.

Enquirer, January 18, 1806. Letter from Williamsburg on the study of Natural History.

Enquirer, January 25, 1806. Advertisement for boarders at William and Mary.

Enquirer, March 11, 1806. Advertisement of lottery for Rumford Academy, King William.

Enquirer, March 21, 1806. Advertisement of William and Mary lottery.

Enquirer, March 21, 1806. Advertisement for teacher for free school in Williamsburg.

Argus, December 22, 1804. Advertisement of school in Hanover County, Seabrook.

Enquirer, October 24, 1806. Advertisement of Natural History Class at William and Mary.

January 20 and 29, 1806 (or 1807). Notices of female academy in Richmond.

Argus, March 30, 1808. Advertisement of school in Hanover by Byars.

Argus, December 18, 1808. Advertisement of Stevensburg Academy.

Family Visitor, July 10, 1824. Article on removal of William and Mary.

Norfolk and Portsmouth Herald, September 8, 1807. Advertisement of Hampton Academy.

Enquirer, December 18, 1807. Advertisement of school at Green Springs by Maury.

Compiler, June 20, 1822. Advertisement of school by Cavidilly & Stock.

Argus, December 19, 1806. Advertisement of school at Sweet Springs.

Argus, December 23, 1806. Advertisement of School in Richmond by White.

Argus, March 27, 1807. Richmond Female Academy.

Argus, May 1, 1807. Article in regard to William and Mary.

Gazette, February 2, 1807. Letter from "Manchester Academy."

Gazette, July 19 and October 11, 1808. Advertisements of Manchester Academy.

Gazette, November 15, 1808. Williamsburg Female Academy.

Argus, February 19, 1808. Richmond Academy.

Argus, March 15, 1808. Charlottesville Seminary.

Virginia Patriot, January 2, 1810. Advertisement of school in Hanover.

Virginia Patriot, June 1, 1810. Advertisement of school by Doyle and Dabney.

Virginia Patriot, June 1, 1810. Advertisement of school by Girardin.

Virginia Patriot, October 5, 1810. Advertisement of school by Blair and Dabney.

Virginia Patriot, October 12, 1810. Advertisement of Richmond Academy.

Virginia Patriot, November 27, 1810. Advertisement of Rumford Academy, King William.

Compiler, November 28, 1819. Advertisement of school in Richmond by Henning.

Compiler, November 28, 1819. Advertisement of Casco-wella Academy, Hanover.

Compiler, November 29, 1819. Advertisement of Lyceum Grammar School.

Compiler, December 11, 1819. Advertisement of school in Gloucester by Miss Hughes.

Compiler, December 25, 1819. Advertisement of school in Richmond by Roper.

Enquirer, December 28, 1819. Advertisement of Manchester Grammar School.

Enquirer, December 28, 1819. Advertisement of Concord Academy, Caroline, by Coleman.

Enquirer, December 28, 1819. Advertisement of school in Chesterfield by Ewing.

Enquirer, December 28, 1819. Advertisement of school in Richmond by Montcarrel.

Enquirer, December 28, 1819. Advertisement of school in Richmond by Cavadilly.

Enquirer, December 29, 1819. Advertisement of school in Richmond by Deggins.

Enquirer, December 29, 1819. Advertisement of Mt. Erin Seminary by Power.

Enquirer, December 31, 1819. Advertisement of seminary by Terrill.

1. The first thing I noticed when I stepped
out of the plane was the fresh air. It felt like
I had been in a bubble for hours. The sun was
shining brightly, and the birds were singing.
I took a deep breath and felt a sense of
peace. I had been so stressed lately, and this
was a perfect escape. I walked towards the
beach, feeling the sand under my feet. The
water was so clear, and the waves were
so gentle. I sat down on the sand and
watched the sunset. It was so beautiful,
and I felt like I was in a dream. I had
found my perfect spot for a vacation.
I had been so busy lately, and this was
exactly what I needed. I had found my
perfect spot for a vacation. I had been
so busy lately, and this was exactly what
I needed. I had found my perfect spot for
a vacation. I had been so busy lately, and
this was exactly what I needed. I had
found my perfect spot for a vacation.

Enquirer, January 1, 1820. Advertisement of school by Munsell.

Enquirer, January 1, 1820. Advertisement of school by Ragland.

Enquirer, January 1, 1820. Advertisement of school by Thomson.

Enquirer January 6, 1820. Advertisement of school by Maynard.



WILL OF WILLIAM BEVERLY, 1756.

[The will of William Beverley of "Blandfield", Essex County, Member of the Council and patentee of the great Beverley Manor tract in Augusta County has not heretofore been discovered. In the recently published abstracts of the records of Augusta County, by Judge Lyman Chalkley, it was shown that a copy of the will was recorded in a suit in that County. We are indebted to Mr. Armistead C. Gordon of Staunton, a member of the Executive Committee of the Society, for a exact copy. It appears from this that the will was proved in the General Court and destroyed by fire with the other records of that Court. It is evident that when James Brown, clerk of the General Court, made the copy filed in Staunton, that the original record was mutilated as the copy omits the amount of the money legacy to Anna Beverley and does not give the name of the person commemorated by the tombstone which is ordered. An elaborate genealogy of the Beverley family has been published in this Magazine in Vol. II, 4; III, 1, 2, 3; XX, 2, 3, 4; XXI, 1, 2, 3. The numbers in Vols. II and III, are not now for sale.]

In the Name of God, Amen. I, William Beverley of Blandfield in the parish of St Ann in the County of Essex Virginia Esquire being in Tolerable health and of sound mind & memory do make this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following Imprimis I do order my Executors herein after named to pay all my just debts that I owe to my several creditors. Item I do lend unto my dear and loving wife Elizabeth during her natural life and in full consideration af her thirds Dower or child's part of all my estate real and personal and in lieu thereof all my lands and plantations in the County of Essex together with all my slaves cattle horses hogs and sheep

ORIGINAL ARTICLES

[The following article is a reproduction of the original text, which is extremely faded and illegible. The text appears to be a medical or scientific report, possibly discussing a new method or treatment. The title of the article is not legible.]

[The following article is a reproduction of the original text, which is extremely faded and illegible. The text appears to be a medical or scientific report, possibly discussing a new method or treatment. The title of the article is not legible.]

unsually kept thereon and I also give her on the said consideration all my household goods carts and tools with corn belonging to the said Plantations also all my household Goods and Plate which I now have in England also my chair and coach if Mr. Edward Athawes has bought one for me at the time of my death as I have directed him all this in full consideration as aforesaid. Item whereas I have already given unto my son in law James Mills in Money & slaves to the value of one thousand pounds Sterling I do therefore give and bequeath unto my dear daughter Elizabeth the now wife of the said James Mills and her heirs forever the further sum of five hundred pounds Sterling. Item I give and bequeath unto my dear daughter Ursula the now wife of William Fitzhugh and her heirs forever the sum of five hundred pounds Sterling having also already paid her said Husband the sum of one thousand pounds Sterling Memorandum that these legacies are in full of my said two daughters marriage portions. Item I give and bequeath unto my dear daughter Anna Beverley to the paid her on the day of her marriage or when she comes to the age of twenty-one years which shall first happen and in the mean time I order that she be maintained out of her brothers Estate. Item I do give and bequeath unto my dear son Robert and to his heirs forever all the rest of my estate both real and personal and the fee simple of the estate above devised to his dear Mother but if he shall happen to depart this life before he shall attain to the age of twenty one years (which God forbid) Then and in such case I give and bequeath unto my daughter Elizabeth Mills and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten forever all my Lands in the Counties of King & Queen and Essex and my lands called Pewmazeno situate lying and being on both sides of the Mill pond of the Mill commonly called Taliaferros Mill in the county of Caroline and now belonging to Thomas Roy and Adam Lindsey together with one third of all the negroes left my wife and son and all these lands and negroes are to go to and descend together in manner to my dear daughter Elizabeth as aforesaid but on the express condition that she and her heirs shall convey unto my dear daughter Anna all their right and title of in and to my tract of land of four thousand

acres called Elkwood situate in the County of Culpeper which was settled by act of assembly in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and twentytwo and in the same manner as therein in this my will shall give it her & if my said daughter Mills and her heirs shall refuse to convey to it her as aforesaid then and in such case all the said tracts of lands herein bequeathed to my dear daughter Mills to go to my dear daughter Anna & to descend in the same manner as the other lands will in this my will be given unto her are appointed to go and descend and no otherwise and then my said dear daughter Mills to have all these lands I shall give and bequeath to my dear daughter Anna on the same terms as I give and bequeathed in King & Queen Essex and Caroline to her And in case of failure of Issue of the body of my said dear daughter Mills lawfully begotten I give and bequeath all the said lands and slaves to my dear daughter Ursula Fitzhugh and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten forever and on failure of such Issue I give and bequeath the said lands and Slaves to my dear daughter Anna and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten forever Item in case of the death of my dear son Robert as aforesaid I give and bequeath unto my daughter Ursula Fitzhugh and the heirs of her body lawfully begotten for ever one third of all the negroes left my wife and son and all my lands in the County of Caroline containing about fourteen thousand one hundred and seventy four acres commonly called Beverley Chace be the same more or less and my Lotts in Port Royal and on failure of such Issue I give the Lands and Slaves to my dear daughter Anna and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten forever and on failure of such Issue I give the said lands and Slaves unto my dear daughter Elizabeth Mills and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten for ever. Item in case of the death of my dear son Robert Beverley as aforesaid I give and bequeath unto my dear daughter Anna Beverley and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten for ever one third part of all my slaves and all my lands in the Counties of Culpeper and Prince William and my Lotts in Falmouth & Fredericksburgh and on the failure of such Issue I give the said lands lotts and slaves to my dear daughter Elizabeth Mills & the heirs of her body

lawfully begotten for ever and on failure of such Issue I give the said slaves lands and Lotts to My dear daughter Ursula Fitzhugh and to the heirs of her body lawfully begotten forever. Be it Remembered that—is my intention that in all these bequests of slaves to my dear daughters the increase of them to go and, descend in the several Intails as if they had been expressly named.

Item I desire my Executors will buy for each of themselves a pair of good horses fit for coach or chair and charge my estate with their cost. Item I desire my Executors will send to London for a neat Marble Tombstone and have it placed over his body at the charge of my estate he departed this life at Beverley Park the 21st of April 1722 new Stile and lies buried there. Item it is my desire that my body may be Interred as privately as may be without any pomp or funeral sermon. Item I do nominate and appoint my well beloved wife and my cousen & Friend John Robinson Esqr of King & Queen Executors of this my last will and Testament and Guardians of my dear son Robert and of my dear daughter Anna And it is my will and desire that my son may remain under the care of Mr. Edward Athawes of London Merch^t till he thinks proper to send him unto this Country. And it is also my intent that my wife is not to make up the loss or decrease of the Horses Cattle Sheep or Hogs or other personal estate. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my seal this third day of december in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty five being all written with my own hand and the several obliterations also made by myself.

W. Beverley (L. S.)

Sealed & declared to be his last will & Testament in the Presence of us.

Item my will and desire is and I do impower either of my Executors to sell all my Lands in Augusta and Isle of Wight and add the produce to my Personal estate. Item if money should be wanted for the payment of my debts and legacies before my Crops & Rents and other profits of my estate can raise money sufficient for the payment of them I do hereby impower my

Executors to borrow enough for the payment thereof at interest. In Testimony whereof I have to this my last will and Testament set my hand and seal the day and year first above written.

W. Beverley (L. S.)

Sealed & declared to be the last Will and Testament of the within named William Beverley by him in presence of us.

Archibald Ritchie, Ch^s. Mortimer, John Corrie, James Emerson.

Virginia Sst.

At a General Court held at the Capitol the 3rd day of May 1756.

This will was proved according to law by the oaths of John Corrie and James Emerson, witnesses thereto & ordered to be recorded. And on the motion of John Robertson Esq^r one of the Executors therein named who made oath according to law Certificate was granted him for obtaining a Probat thereof in due form giving security whereupon he together with Ralph Wormeley and Bernard More Gent. his securities entered into and acknowledged their bond in the penalty of ten thousand Pounds current money conditioned as the law directs liberty nevertheless being reserved to Elizabeth Beverley the Executrix named in the said will to Join in the Probat thereof when she shall think fit.

Teste

Ben Waller C^s. Cur.

A Copy

Teste

J. Brown C. G. C.

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA, WILLS, ETC.,

Contributed by W. B. Cridlin.

(CONTINUED)

Gray, Archibald	1762	4	312	
Gilliam, Amy	1763	4	323	
Gordon, Charles	1769	3	541	
Gordon, John	1769	3	541	
Geer, William	1770	4	14	
Gilliam, John	1770	4	22	%
Goodrum, James	1772	4	125	%
Griffiths, Thomas	1776	4	484	%
Gower, William	1778	5	12	
Gibbs, John	1778	5	19	
Gresham, John	1779	5	72	
(Order Book)				
Graham, Thomas	1781	2	190	
Green, Peter	1781	2	207	%
Gee, Robert	1783	2	512	
(Will Book)				
Gordon, Elizabeth	1783	2	240	
Gaskins, John	1785	5	148	
Green, Frederick	1787	5	187	
Goodrich, Briggs	1788	5	276	
Green, Peter	1795	5	571	
Gunn, William Jr.	1795	5	653	%
Gee, William	1797	6	73	
Green, Frances	1797	6	92	
Gunn, William	1797	6	118	
Green, John	1798	6	121	
Goodrich, Mary	1798	6	138	
Gee, William	1798	6	193	
Gee, William, Jr.	1799	6	240	%



Grain, William	1800	6	288	$\frac{a}{c}$
Griffiths, John	1802	6	462	
Gholson, John	1782	6	475	$\frac{a}{c}$
Gholson, Thomas	1809	7	326	
Gresham, Asa	1815	8	125	
Gee, Robert	1815	8	142	
Gilliam, Samuel	1816	8	264	
Gresham, John	1817	8	337	
Gee, Tabitha	1817	8	338	
Gladish, John	1824	10	14	
Gholson, William	1831	11	504	
Gresham, Elizabeth	1834	112	224	
Griffin, Wright	1836	13	38	$\frac{a}{c}$
Gee, William	1837	13	115	
Gholson, Mary	1842	13	498	
Grayson, Ann K.	1842	13	498	
Green, Allen J.	1843	14	1	
Green, Clem	1844	14	222	
Gilliam, Sarah	1844	14	222	
Gee, John	1845	14	245	
Gray, William	1845	14	258	$\frac{a}{c}$
Goode, Elizabeth O.	1849	15	281	
Goodrich, William	1850	15	364	$\frac{a}{c}$
Gibbon, Thomas, Jr.	1852	15	668	
Green, Martha A.	1852	15	671	
Gee, Benjamin	1853	15	673	

H

Harding, Samuel	1733	1	85	
Harding, Samuel	1734	1	147	$\frac{a}{c}$
Hicks, Samuel	1735	1	168	
House, James	1735	1	175	
House, Thos., Sr.	1735	1	184	$\frac{a}{c}$
House, Thos., Jr.	1735	1	185	
Hicks, Daniel	1735	1	194	$\frac{a}{c}$
Hogan, William	1735	1	235	$\frac{a}{c}$
House, James	1735	1	253	$\frac{a}{c}$

Huckaby, Thomas	1736	1	280	
Hicks, Robert	1736	1	285	
Humphries, John	1738	2	2	
Hicks, Robert	1739	2	3	
Haley, James	1739	2	7	%
Hill, Robert	1740	2	20	
Hicks, Elizabeth	1740	2	21	
Huggins, William	1743	2	57	
Harper, Newman	1744	2	85	
Hensley, Joseph	1744	2	86	%
Hicks, Francis	1744	2	93	
Hicks, Charles	1745	2	103	%
Harris, Francis	1746	2	116	
Hopkins, John	1748	2	153	%
Hensley, Martha	1752	3	50	%
Hurst, Thomas	1752	3	62	%
House, Lawrence	1752	3	86	%
Hammonds, William	1754	3	138	
Hayes, Charles	1757	3	212	
Hensley, Joseph	1757	3	218	
Hynds, Robert	1757	3	233	
Hilliard, Alexander	1759	3	271	%
Hancock, Robert	1760	3	309	%
Harwell, Thomas	1760	3	332	
Hicks, James	1761	3	352	
Harrison, James	1762	4	292	
Hightower, Charwell	1762	4	297	%
Harrison, Joseph	1763	4	347	
Harwell, Samuel	1767	3	483	
Howard, John	1768	3	499	
Houseman, John	1768	3	505	%
Hicks, Sarah	1770	4	12	
Harrison, Thomas	1770	4	19	%
Harwell, James	1771	4	40	
Hall, Hugh	1771	4	51	
Huling, Edward	1772	4	91	
House, Samuel	1773	4	156	
Harwell, Absalom	1775	4	446	

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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1215 EAST 58TH STREET
CHICAGO, ILL. 60637

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

CORRECTIONS.

An error was made in the title page of the proceedings of the Annual Meeting published in the April Magazine. The 1914 meeting was, of course, held in the Hall of the House of Delegates, but by some inadvertance, when the title page of the 1913 meeting was used for "copy" for 1914, though the dates were changed, the place was not.

In the list of members correct as follows:

Cabell, Col. H. C., U. S. A., Portland, Oregon.

Jones, Judge L. H.

Kelley, Mrs. Effie

Maxwell, Mrs. Allison

Ramey, Mrs. Alice Lewis, Brownwood, Texas.

ERRATA TO PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

- p. xviii, l. 4 from bottom, for "earliest" read "foremost."
 p. xix, l. 6 from top, delete quotation marks before "the last."
 p. xxvi for "severly" read "severely."
 p. xxvi for "amoung" read "among."
 p. xxxi for "May 25" read "May 2nd."
 p. xxxiii for "St. Swithian" read "St. Criapian."
 p. xxxiv for "there" read "there."
 p. xxxiv for "sworod" read "sword."
 p. xxxvii for "inpenetrable" read "impenetrable."

EARLY SETTLERS OF PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY

(Concluded)

Richie, John.....	5th Sept. 1749.....	400 Harris's Cr.
Roberts, John.....	20th Sept. 1748.....	800 Bush R. & Mt. Cr.
do.....	5th Sept. 1749.....	400 Mountain Cr.
Robertson, Isaac.....	20th Sept. 1745.....	400 Buffalo R.
Roe, Michael McD.....	25th July 1749.....	200 Sandy R.
Rowland, Robert.....	28th Aug. 1746.....	400 Sandy R.
Ruffin, Benjamin.....	2d Jan. 1737.....	950 Sailor's Cr.
Rutledge, James.....	12th Jan. 1746.....	100 Sandy R.
Rutledge, Mary.....	30th July 1742.....	253 Sandv R.
Rutledge, Richard.....	20th Sept. 1751.....	274 Sandy R.
Saddler, William.....	20th March 1745.....	250 Appomattox R.
Scott, William.....	8th Aug. 1746.....	400 Spring Cr.
Searcey, William.....	12th July 1746.....	400 Sandy R.
Selby, Edward.....	20th March 1745.....	150 Sailor's Cr.
Simmons, Charles.....	1st Aug. 1745.....	216 Appomattox R.

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

IN WHICH ARE CONTAINED THE MOST IMPORTANT
EVENTS OF HIS REIGN, FROM HIS MARRIAGE
TO HIS DEATH, WITH A FULL ACCOUNT OF THE
CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE GREAT
REBELLION, AND THE TRIUMPH OF THE
PARLIAMENT.

BY
JOHN BURNET, ESQ.
OF LINCOLN'S INN, ESQ.
OF LINCOLN'S INN, ESQ.

IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE FIRST VOLUME.
FROM HIS MARRIAGE TO HIS DEATH.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
THE FIRST VOLUME.
FROM HIS MARRIAGE TO HIS DEATH.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

1625	1626	1627	1628	1629	1630	1631	1632	1633	1634	1635	1636	1637	1638	1639	1640	1641	1642	1643	1644	1645	1646	1647	1648	1649	1650	1651	1652	1653	1654	1655	1656	1657	1658	1659	1660	1661	1662	1663	1664	1665	1666	1667	1668	1669	1670	1671	1672	1673	1674	1675	1676	1677	1678	1679	1680	1681	1682	1683	1684	1685	1686	1687	1688	1689	1690	1691	1692	1693	1694	1695	1696	1697	1698	1699	1700	1701	1702	1703	1704	1705	1706	1707	1708	1709	1710	1711	1712	1713	1714	1715	1716	1717	1718	1719	1720	1721	1722	1723	1724	1725	1726	1727	1728	1729	1730	1731	1732	1733	1734	1735	1736	1737	1738	1739	1740	1741	1742	1743	1744	1745	1746	1747	1748	1749	1750	1751	1752	1753	1754	1755	1756	1757	1758	1759	1760	1761	1762	1763	1764	1765	1766	1767	1768	1769	1770	1771	1772	1773	1774	1775	1776	1777	1778	1779	1780	1781	1782	1783	1784	1785	1786	1787	1788	1789	1790	1791	1792	1793	1794	1795	1796	1797	1798	1799	1800	1801	1802	1803	1804	1805	1806	1807	1808	1809	1810	1811	1812	1813	1814	1815	1816	1817	1818	1819	1820	1821	1822	1823	1824	1825	1826	1827	1828	1829	1830	1831	1832	1833	1834	1835	1836	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843	1844	1845	1846	1847	1848	1849	1850	1851	1852	1853	1854	1855	1856	1857	1858	1859	1860	1861	1862	1863	1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	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Smith, John	28th Aug. 1746.....	400	Sailor's Cr.
Smith, William	5th Sept. 1749.....	295	Falling Cr.
Smith, Wm. Thornton.....	20th March 1745	400	Sandy R.
Southerland, Samuel.....	20th Aug. 1747.....	354	Falling Cr.
Spaulding, Charles.....	10th July 1745.....	406	Sailor's Cr.
Spencer, Thomas.....	20th March 1745.....	400	Briery R.
Spiers, Alexander.....	20th Aug. 1747.....	1700	Falling Cr.
Stewart, George.....	1st Oct. 1747.....	167	Mountain Cr.
Stone, William.....	20th May 1742.....	303	Nottoway R.
Stovall, Bartholomew.....	12th Jan. 1746.....	400	Vaughan's Cr.
Talbott, Matthew.....	15th March 1735.....	1258	Bush R.
Terry, Daniel.....	20th Aug. 1741.....	400	Spring Cr.
Terry, Joseph.....	1st Oct. 1747.....	400	Appomattox R.
Terry, Thomas.....	12th Sept. 1738.....	800	Buffalo R.
Thackston, James.....	25th July 1749.....	1020	Buffalo R.
Towns, William.....	15th March 1735.....	118	Sailor's Cr.
do.	15th March 1741.....	400	Sailor's Cr.
do.	1st March 1743.....	748	Appomattox R.
Turpin, Thomas.....	25th Sept. 1746.....	400	Sandy R.
Vaughan, Abraham.....	12th Jan. 1746.....	525	Sailor's Cr.
Venable, Abraham.....	20th July 1738.....	2000	Appomattox R.
do.	30th March 1743.....	3300	Appomattox R.
Waddill, John.....	20th Aug. 1747.....	188	Sailor's Cr.
Walker, George.....	5th Feb. 1753.....	5364	Bush & Sandy R.
Wallace, Samuel.....	20th Sept. 1748.....	2017	Fort & Falling Crs.
Walthall, Henry.....	12th Jan. 1747.....	800	Briery R.
do.	20th July 1748.....	435	Briery R.
Walthall, Jeremiah.....	12th Jan. 1747.....	400	Briery R.
Ward, Richard.....	28th Aug. 1746.....	400	Appomattox R.
Watkins, Joel.....	3d Nov. 1750.....	434	Appomattox R.
Watkins, John.....	20th Aug. 1745.....	400	Sailor's Cr.
Watkins, Thomas.....	1st Oct. 1747.....	1200	Bush R.
Watkins, Thomas Jr.....	30th April 1743.....	400	Bush R.
Watson, John.....	20th July 1748.....	404	Buffalo R.
do.	10th June 1740.....	400	Appomattox R.
do.	5th April 1748.....	330	Buffalo R.
Watson, William.....	30th July 1741.....	1600	Sandy R. & Snails Cr
do.	25th June 1747.....	1300	Snails Cr.
do.	1st Oct. 1747.....	400	Harris's Cr.
do.	1st June 1750.....	2650	Bush & Briery R's.
White, John.....	25th June 1747.....	200	Falling Cr.
Whitworth, John.....	16th Nov. 1752.....	150	Sailor's Cr.
Williamson, Charles.....	16th June 1730.....	252	Bush R.
Williamson, Thomas.....	20th Aug. 1747.....	400	Harris's Cr.
do.	5th Sept. 1749.....	400	Spring Cr.

No.	Name	Address	City	State
1	Dr. J. H. Smith	123 Main St.	Chicago	Ill.
2	Dr. W. E. Jones	456 Oak St.	St. Paul	Minn.
3	Dr. R. L. Brown	789 Elm St.	Portland	Me.
4	Dr. T. M. White	101 Pine St.	Boston	Mass.
5	Dr. C. D. Green	234 Cedar St.	Philadelphia	Penn.
6	Dr. F. G. Black	567 Birch St.	New York	N.Y.
7	Dr. H. K. Gray	890 Spruce St.	San Francisco	Calif.
8	Dr. J. P. Hall	1122 Walnut St.	Los Angeles	Calif.
9	Dr. M. A. Young	1444 Maple St.	Seattle	Wash.
10	Dr. N. B. King	1777 Hickory St.	Denver	Colo.
11	Dr. O. C. Lee	2000 Ash St.	San Diego	Calif.
12	Dr. P. D. Clark	2333 Sycamore St.	Albuquerque	N.M.
13	Dr. Q. E. Lewis	2666 Chestnut St.	Phoenix	Ariz.
14	Dr. R. F. Walker	2999 Poplar St.	Butte	Mont.
15	Dr. S. G. Hall	3333 Willow St.	Helena	Mont.
16	Dr. T. H. King	3666 Cottonwood St.	Bozeman	Mont.
17	Dr. U. I. Lee	3999 Dogwood St.	Great Falls	Mont.
18	Dr. V. J. Clark	4333 Redwood St.	Missoula	Mont.
19	Dr. W. K. Lewis	4666 Fir St.	Butte	Mont.
20	Dr. X. L. Walker	4999 Hemlock St.	Helena	Mont.
21	Dr. Y. M. Hall	5333 Juniper St.	Bozeman	Mont.
22	Dr. Z. N. King	5666 Larch St.	Great Falls	Mont.
23	Dr. A. O. Lee	5999 Mahogany St.	Missoula	Mont.
24	Dr. B. P. Clark	6333 Oak St.	Butte	Mont.
25	Dr. C. Q. Lewis	6666 Pine St.	Helena	Mont.
26	Dr. D. R. Walker	6999 Spruce St.	Bozeman	Mont.
27	Dr. E. S. Hall	7333 Fir St.	Great Falls	Mont.
28	Dr. F. T. King	7666 Hemlock St.	Missoula	Mont.
29	Dr. G. U. Lee	7999 Juniper St.	Butte	Mont.
30	Dr. H. V. Clark	8333 Larch St.	Helena	Mont.
31	Dr. I. W. Lewis	8666 Mahogany St.	Bozeman	Mont.
32	Dr. J. X. Walker	8999 Oak St.	Great Falls	Mont.
33	Dr. K. Y. Hall	9333 Pine St.	Missoula	Mont.
34	Dr. L. Z. King	9666 Spruce St.	Butte	Mont.
35	Dr. M. A. Lee	9999 Fir St.	Helena	Mont.

Wimbush, James.....	20th June 1749.....	1020 Buffalo R.
Wingfield, John.....	12th March 1739.....	400 Vaughan's Cr.
Womack, Abraham.....	10th July 1745.....	403 Sailor's Cr.
Womack, Matthew.....	20th March 1745.....	400 Sandy R.
Woodson, John.....	20th Sept. 1748.....	1498 Buffalo R.
Woodson, Richard.....	30th June 1743.....	364 Briery.
do.	20th Sept. 1748.....	1152 Briery.
do.	1st June 1750.....	175 Briery.
Woodson, Obediah.....	30th March 1743.....	400 Buffalo.
do.	26th Sept. 1746.....	800 Buffalo.
Zachary, Bartholomew..	5th April 1748.....	800 Vaughan's Cr.

WILL AND LAND GRANTS OF COL. GEORGE ESKRIDGE.

(Contributed by Mrs. H. L. West, Washington, D. C.)

Land Grants to Col. George Eskridge of Westmoreland Co. Va.

16 Feb.	1703-4	58 acres in Westmoreland Co.
16 Jan.	1709..	305 acres in Westmoreland Co.
26 Aug.	1712..	600 acres in Northumberland Co.
31 Dec.	1715..	2298 acres in Stafford Co.
27 Dec.	1717..	2060 acres in Richmond Co.
10 Nov.	1717..	300 acres in Richmond Co.
10 Aug.	1719..	850 acres in Richmond Co.
27 Jan.	1725..	2610 acres in Stafford Co.
31 Jan.	1726..	62 acres in Westmoreland Co.
25 July	1728..	640 acres in Stafford Co.
3 Feb.	1725..	934 acres in Stafford Co.
21 Mar.	1729..	612 acres in Stafford Co.
22 Mar.	1729..	1115 acres in Stafford Co.

WILL OF COL. GEORGE ESKRIDGE OF WESTMORELAND CO., VA.

In the name of God I George Eskridge of the county of Westmoreland do make this my Last Will and Testament. Imprimis I give unto my son Samuel and his heirs forever the house and plantation where I now live containing eight Hundred Acres be the same more or less bounding upon the lands of John Crucher and Robert Ball and a Ditch made by me to divide this land from another tract I have upon the River and from the Ditch to John King's Creek including a parcel of Land I bought from One Rust. Item I give unto my son William Eskridge and the heirs of his body Lawfully begotten my tract of Land upon the River adjoining the aforesaid tract given to my son Samuel. Item I give to my Loving wife the aforesaid house and plantation and Lands before given to my son Samuel during her natural life—also I give to my said wife all the slaves she brought to me in marriage with their increase and ten other of my slaves during her natural life and after her death, I give the said slaves I had with her in marriage to my Daughter Elizabeth

and her heirs forever. I give my land at Machotic commonly called Machotic Quarter in Westmoreland County to my son Robert and his heirs forever. I give unto the four sons of my son George deceased four slaves apiece when they respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one years. I give unto my Daughter Elizabeth and her heirs a tract of land I have at Polrick in Prince William County and all the slaves and stock upon the same. I give to my aforesaid son Samuel and his heirs five hundred acres of land part of a tract at a place called Flatlick in Prince William County to be chosen by him in any One place out the said tract. I give to my son-in-law Willoughby Newton and Sarah his wife and their heirs Eight hundred acres of land part of the said tract at Flatlick. All the rest of the said tract at Flatlick I give to be equally divided among the children of my son George and the daughter of my daughter Margaret Kenner and their heirs. I give to my wife the use of my Machotick land for five years after my decease. I give unto my son Robert and his heirs all my land at the Marsh in Prince William County upon the condition that he pay all my debts I now owe to any person in Whitehaven in Great Britain. I give to my son Samuel ten negroes, to my son Robert sixteen negroes I mean those at my Machotick Quarter. I give five of the ten slaves hereinbefore given to my wife during her life unto my Daughter Elizabeth, the other five I give unto my son Samuel. I give to my son William and the heirs of his body ten slaves to be annexed to the land hereinbefore given to him. It is the will that my loving wife have the use of all my household stuff during her life and also the use of half of the cattle, hogs and horses upon my several plantations in Westmoreland County during her life. All the rest of my estates after my debts paid I give to be equally divided amongst my children now living. I give unto my son-in-law Howson Kenner and his wife and their heirs eight hundred acres of Land part of my Land at the Marsh before given to Robert which the said Howson is already in possession of and also five hundred acres more of the said Land at the Marsh adjoining to that, the rest I give to my son Robert upon the condition before mentioned. I do hereby revoke all former wills by me made and declare this to be my last will. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand this 27th day of October, 1735. I do appoint my sons Samuel and Robert and my good friend Capt. George Turberville executors of this my will.

(Signed) George Eskridge.

Signed published and declared by the said testator as his last will in presence of us—Edw. Barradall, Saml. Cobbs, Willm. Webb.

Westmoreland. At a Court held for the said County the 25th day of November 1735 this last will and testament of Col. George Eskridge dec'd was presented into Court by Samuel Eskridge, Robert Eskridge and George Turberville, Gent. his executors in the said will named. The said Samuel and Robert made oath thereto and the said Turberville prayed further time to consider thereof and the said will being proved

by the oath of Edward Barradall, Gent. who wrote the same and was one of the witnesses also swore that Samuel Cobb and William Webb the other two witnesses subscribed their names thereto in his sight whereupon the said will is admitted to record (William Eskridge the eldest son and heir at law to the said decedent being present and consenting) upon the motion of the said Executors and their performing what is usual in such cases certificate is granted them for obtaining a Probate thereof in due form.

Teste

(Signed) G. Turberville C. C. W.

Recorded the 5th day of December, 1735.

pr. G. T. C. C. W.

[Col. George Eskridge, of "Sandy Point," Westmoreland County, was long a prominent lawyer, and was a member of the House of Burgesses for Westmoreland at the sessions of October 1705, April 1706, Oct. 1710, Nov. 1711, Jan. 1712, Oct. 1712, Nov. 1713, Nov. 1714, April 1718, Nov. 1718, Nov. 1720, May 1722, May 1723, May 1726, Feb. 1727-8, May 1730, May 1732, and August 1734. He married first, Rebecca daughter of Samuel and Margaret (Philpot) Bonum of Westmoreland, and secondly Elizabeth daughter of Robert Vaulx, of the same county. All of Col. Eskridge's children except his daughter Elizabeth, were of the first marriage. George Eskridge was guardian of Mary Ball, the mother of Washington, from the time she was thirteen years old until she married. Portraits of Col. Eskridge and one of his wives were bequeathed in 1913 by General P. C. Rust to the Va. Historical Society and are now in the portrait collection of the Society. For Eskridge genealogy see this magazine VII, 4; VIII, 1, 2, 3; IX, 2; X, 1, and for the guardianship of Mary Ball see VIII, 283-287. Ed.]

SPRAGINS-BOLLING.

Thomas Spragins was born in Henrico Co. near the Chickahominy in 1720 and married Maacah Abney of Henrico Co. They moved to Halifax Co. about 1740 and settled on Staunton River near the mouth of the Catawba Creek where Thomas died in 1792.

Their two oldest children were Melchizedek, who married Sarah Lanier of Granville Co., N. C., and Melchijah who married Rebecca B. Bolling.

The two oldest children of Col. Robert Bolling and his wife Anne Stith were Robert who married Anne Cocke, and Stith who married Mrs. Elizabeth Hartwell.

The seventh child of Robert and Anne (Cocke) Bolling was Susannah.

The second child of Stith and Elizabeth (Hartwell) Bolling was Alexander. This Susannah Bolling married Alexander Bolling her first cousin. Their third child was Stith Bolling who in 1776 married Charlotte Edmunds and the only daughter of this marriage was Rebecca B. Bolling who married Melchijah Spragins. The two children of this

marriage were Stith Bolling Spragins who married Eliza Apperson Green a daughter of Col. Grief Green, and Melchijah Spragins who married Anne B. Carter.

Any data regarding the Spragins family will be gladly received by Rev. J. Ogle Warfield, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pa.

KING GEORGE CO. MARRIAGES.

A list of some Marriage Licenses issued in King George County, copied from Fee-books kept by the County Clerk.

1768	Oct.	John Thomas and Jane Green.
	Oct.	Aaron Potes and Ann Bruce.
	Dec.	William Bankhead and Katy Vaulx.
	Dec.	John Cox and Margaret Glendening.
1769	Jan.	Gavin Lawson and Susannah Rose.
	Sept.	James Triplett and Jenny Pearce.
	Oct.	Joseph Murdock and Mary Tankersley.
	Nov.	Mark Thorp and Susannah Stewart.
1770	Jan.	Edward Dobbys and Kay.
	Feb.	Lawrence Balthrop and White.
	Feb.	William Boon and Kezziah Greene.
	March	John Dukes and Mary Briscoe.
	June	Richard Buckner and Jenny Riding.
	June	Charles Burton and Jane Chapman.
	June	John Grigsby and Elizabeth Robinson.
	Dec.	Al. Thorn (or Thom) and Sarah Triplett.
1771	Feb.	John Payne and Susannah Ficklen.
	Apr.	William Pitman and Catharine Pead.
	Apr.	D. Fitzhugh and Alice Riden.
	June	John Millett and Salley Suter.
	Aug.	Henry Grigsby and Lucy Lang.
	Nov. 15	John Spilman and Elizabeth Brown.
	Nov.	John Kay and Caty Pead.
	Nov.	James Benson and Duilibella Berry.
	Dec.	James Shiglar and Mary Gaitskill.
	Dec.	Richard Taylor and Catharine Davis.
	Dec.	John Pollard and Mildred Skinker.
	Dec.	Enoch Marshall and Nancy Green.
	Dec.	Henry Smith and Mary Strother.
1771	Dec.	James Armstrong and Mary Ann Henshaw.
1772	Feb.	Thomas Steward and Elizabeth Hoomes.
	Jan.	John Mazret (?) and Ann Wheeler.
	Feb. 7	John Price and Ann Smith.
	Feb.	William Tompson and Sarah Carter.
	March	Isaael Robinson and Sarah Riveley (?)
	March	John Lurty and Rosey Bronaugh.

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April	Aaron Thornley and Caty Dobyns.
April	William Fewell and Ann Bell.
April	Benjamin Pettit and Mary Banks.
April	John Skinker and Peggy Vault.
April	Simon Miller and Jane Hord.
May	William Butler and Rosey Courtney.
May	William Mills and Mildred Pollard.
May	Jessie Hord and Anky Hord.
May	George White and Suckey Drake.
June	John Simpson and Frances Sharpe.
July	William Smith and Anne Jacobs.
July	George Lunsford and Hester Lunsford.
Aug.	Henry Cliff and Elizabeth Smart.
Aug.	Rowley Smith and Billy Hord.
Aug.	Joseph Rogers and Mildred Jones.
After Oct. 1772	John Sweatman and Sarah Picklin.
Oct. 1774 to Oct. 1775.	Samuel Blackwell and Sarah Beale.
	Benjamin Thomas and Caty Randall.
	James Steward and Elizabeth Gaitskill.
	John Sutor and Elizabeth Stringfellow.
	Swanson Lunceford and Margaret Kerby Chesseldine.
	Thomas Jett and Lusinah Owens.
	George W. Spooner and Sally Drake.
	Franklyn Syms and Sukey Drake.
	Richard Todd and Elizabeth Davis.
	William Spilman and Mary Brown.
	James Ward and Jenny Jennings.
	John Lovell and Ann Arnold.
1776 Oct.	Edward Moor and Helen McDonald.
Nov.	William Starke and Elizabeth Jett.
Nov.	Daniel Triplett and Elizabeth Richards.
Dec.	Hancock Lee and Winefird Eustice Beale.
Dec.	George Rankins and Judith Marshall.
(Contributed by Rev. E. McLaren Brydon, King George, Va.)	

VIRGINIA REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.

List of suspended Revolutionary Pension claims now on file from several Counties in Virginia, with causes of being suspended, etc.

From Charlotte Co.

Names of Applicants.	Cause of being suspended.
	Under Act, 7th June 1832.
Wm. Anglea	He has not proved 6 months' service
Thomas Harvey (Buttenwood Creek)	He has not proved 6 months' service
Joseph Pulliam	For further proof of service.
	Under Act, 7th July, 1838.
Judith Cheatham, widow of Bernard	For further specification.



From Halifax County.

Under Act, 7th June, 1832.

Francis Brandon, south D.	Has not proved 6 months' service.
John Camp	Has not proved 6 months' service.
John Collins	Has not proved 6 months' service.
Caleb Dodson	Has not proved 6 months' service.
Thomas Pickett, south D.	When did he die?
Joseph Pulliam, south D.	Has not proved 6 months' service.
Benjamin Hunt	For further proof, etc.
Mark Murray	For further proof, etc.
Wm. Spencer (2nd)	For further proof, etc.
James Warren	Names of officers wanted.

Under Act, 7th July, 1836.

Nancy Henderson, widow of Henry	For further proof of service.
Mildred Talley, widow of James	For further proof of service.

Under Act, 7th July, 1838.

Susanna Arrington, widow of John	Date of marriage not proved.
Tabitha Hughes, widow of Stephen	Proof deficient.

From Campbell County.

Under Act, 7th June, 1832.

Carey Drew	For further proof.
John Morcheson	For further proof.
Robert Stevens	For further proof.

Under Act, 4th July, 1836.

Susan Oglesby, widow of Richard	For further proof.
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Under Act, 7th July, 1838.

Elizabeth Martin, widow of George	Must furnish proof of his service.
Hannah Watkins, widow of Robert	Must apply under another act.

From Prince Edward County.

Under Act, 7th June, 1832.

Thomas Branch	For further proof & specification.
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Under Act, 7th July, 1838.

Fanny Herst, widow of Zachariah	Must prove her husband was a pensioner.
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Betty Ann Thackston, widow of Benjamin Suspended for further proof.

List of Revolutionary Pensioners still living in the year 1840. (Many of these may have left widows surviving them who are now entitled to pension, or who having died without receiving pension, the surviving children can now obtain what was due at the time the said widow's death).

In Charlotte County.

Elizabeth Ashworth	Wm. P. Hamlett	Joan Smith
Joana Bouldin	Daniel Hendrick	Agnes St. John
Martha Brown	Ambrose Hailey	Lucy Spencer
Clement Carrington	James Mullins	Joseph Sammonds

AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION		JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION	
PUBLISHED WEEKLY		PUBLISHED WEEKLY	
CHICAGO, ILL.		CHICAGO, ILL.	
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100	100	100	100

Susan Davis	James Rudder	Wm. Skelton
Solomon H. Elam	Nancy Matthews	Elizabeth Tombs
David Baxter	Isaac Robertson, sen.	Wm. Walker.

In Halifax County.

Wm. Abbott	John Gates	Alexander Kent
Chas. Allen	Edward Tuck, sen.	Patrick Mason
Thos. Bailey	Wallace Wilson	Thomas Tuck
John Crats, sen.	William White	Lewis Harley
Charles Hudson	James Willis	Noah Harbor
Wm. Hubbard	Andrew Porgan	John Phillips
Daniel Street	John Wesley	William Guill
Moses Woosley	Alva Oliver	

In Campbell County.

John Preble	Edward Herndon	James Brooks
Thomas B. Franklin	Joel Leftwich	Thomas Franklin
John Cobbs	Arthur Litchford	Harry Walthall
Jesse Rice	Richard Daniel	Samuel Matthews
Isham Hale	David Callahan	James Howland
John Willard	Sampson Evans	James Whitaker.

In Prince Edward County.

Charles Brightwell	John Cunningham	Joseph Davidson
John Cuite	Bartholomew Cyrus	Mary Dupuy

In Prince Edward County.

Nathan Grubbs	James Moss	Wm. F. Scott.
Obediah Hendrick	William Jesse	Jehu Simmons
William Hill	Ann Pugh	Samuel Walker.

(Endorsed)

Authentic List of Suspended Revolutionary Pension Claims up to 1851, and of Revolutionary Pensioners living in 1840. Charlotte, Halifax, Campbell and Prince Edward, Va.

WASHINGTON DEEDS, YORK COUNTY.
Recorded May 1693, Book I, 580, 581.

Mr. Robert Townshend late of Stafford County, Deceased, dyed Seized of six hundred and fifty acres of Land in fee, situate in ye County of York, Between ye Creeks formerly called Martuse Creek and Pryers Creek Butting northeast on York River, and southwest on a Swamp Runing northeast, westerly, and woutheast on ye back thereof, extending along ye Said Swamp from M^r Francis Read's corner Persimon in ye sd Swamp Along ye various Courses thereof 328 poles to a marked Maple

in ye sd Swamp. thence north 20 deg. East along a line of trees 180 poles to a Marked Poplar standing on ye North Side of ye Run of Cap. Ballard's Creek Swamp formerly called Pryer's. and down ye sd Creek to York River. Which sd Land Descended to frances and Mary Daughters of ye sd Robert Townshend, which said frances ye Elder marrying to francis Dade of Stafford County, conveyed their Right to Willm Buckner of ye sd County, the other Daughter, Mary, marrying with Mr John Washington, Jun'r of ye County of Westmorland, which sd John Washington and Mary his wife, hath by a letter of Attorney dated ye 11th of April 1693, Appointed, Constituted and Ordained Capt Law. Washington of ye sd County of Westmoreland on their parts to Divide ye sd Land with the sd Willm Buckner which on ye 24th day of April 1693 Was done as followeth, etc. (Land tenanted by Elizabeth Smith, widow, Rich'd Aplin and John Anderson.)

Aug. 25, 1693. Power of Attorney given by John and Mary to Capt. Lawrence, mention's him as "Our Loving Cousin."

Recorded Sept. 20, 1694, Book I, 610, 612.

John and Mary Washington, deed to Madam Mildred Warner, of Gloucester County.

325 acres, "being part of a pattent formerly granted to Mr. Robert Townsend bearing date the 15th day of April 1669. Descending and coming to the sd Robt. Townsend as Brother and heir to francis Townsend, who was the Son and heir to Capt. Richard Tounsend and granted to ye sd francis Tounsend by pattent Dated ye 10th of March 1652 and now desending and coming to Mary Washington as daughter and coheir of ye sd Robert Townsend, late Deceased ye sd Land being situate in York Co., etc." Capt Lawrence Washington, Atty. Wit—Wm. Buckner, fra Dade, Kath. Buckner, John Washington, Jun'r of Westmoreland County, Gent, in the Colony of Virginia and Mary, my now wife, daughter of Coll Robt Townsend, Dec'd send greeting etc. Constitute "Our Loving friend Capt. Lawrence Washington. High Sherr. of Westmoreland" etc. to be true and lawfull Attorney etc. Wit—Will Horton, Ja. Westcomb, Alex'r Webster. (April 11, 1693, Book I, 613, 614).

Same to Mr. Robert Reade, power of Atty, Oct. 5, 1694, Book I, 614).

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF GOOCHLAND COUNTY.

May 21, 1728, bond of Daniel Stoner, sheriff.

1729, deed to Joseph Watkins of Goochland.

August 1729, deed from Booth Napier, of Goochland.

Will of Thomas Bybe, of Goochland, dated August 1729.

Deed, May 1730, to Edward Curd, of Henrico, conveying land in Goochland.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and its history is therefore a history of expansion and conquest. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation, and its history is therefore a history of conflict and compromise. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore a history of assimilation and integration. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and its history is therefore a history of exploration and discovery. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of entrepreneurs, and its history is therefore a history of innovation and invention. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of reformers, and its history is therefore a history of social and political change. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of idealists, and its history is therefore a history of high aspirations and noble dreams. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pragmatists, and its history is therefore a history of practical solutions and realistic goals. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of optimists, and its history is therefore a history of hope and faith.

THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of a young nation that has grown from a small colony to a great power. It is a story of a people who have fought for freedom and justice, and who have built a nation that is the envy of the world. It is a story of a people who have overcome many hardships and challenges, and who have emerged as a nation that is stronger and more united than ever before. It is a story of a people who have made great contributions to the world, and who have inspired others to do the same. It is a story of a people who have a bright future ahead of them, and who are confident that they will continue to make the world a better place. The history of the United States is a story of hope and faith, and of the power of the human spirit. It is a story that should inspire us all to strive for a better future, and to work together to make the world a more just and peaceful place.

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Will of John Scott Jr, dated June 1729, proved July 21, 1730. legatees: brother Samuel and sister Jane Scott, sister Mary Scott, brother Edward Scott. All goods, moneys, dues, etc. in England or elsewhere, to Samuel Scott.

Deed January 1st 1731, from Thomas and Leonard Ballow, of Goochland, conveying land granted them in 1727.

Deed, Oct. 31, 1732, from Henry Chiles and Anne his wife, of Hanover, to William Mills conveying 300 acres in Goochland on Lickinghole Creek.

Deeds, July 1733, from Edward Curd, of Henrico, to his daughters Elizabeth Williamson and Mary Richardson.

Deed, Nov. 1733, from Edward Curd, of Henrico, bricklayer.

Deed, Nov. 6, 1733, from Judith Ballow, of Goochland, widow, to Peter Guerrant, conveying land devised to said Judith by her father Peter Chastain, deceased, in his will, dated Oct 3d, 1728.

Deed, Dec. 1, 1736, from Thomas Ballow, of Goochland, to his cousin Mary Patteson, of Goochland.

Deed, May 9, 1737, from Henry Chiles, of Goochland, to John Smith, of St. Pauls Parish, Hanover.

Deed, March '5, 1736, from John Phelps and Mary his wife of Goochland, to Thomas Phelps, of same.

Deed from Charles Hudson, of Hanover, gentleman, to Michael Woods, of Goochland, conveying 2000 acres in Goochland, which was granted to Hudson in 1735 (soon afterwards Woods conveyed the land back to Hudson).

Deed, Dec. 21, 1737, from Richard Parker and Judith his wife, of Goochland, conveying a tract in Deep Creek [Cumberland].

Bond of Arthur Hopkins, sheriff, Dec. 28, 1739.

Deed, April 1740, from Thomas Ballow, of Goochland, Carpenter.

Will of Henry Holman, dated April 10, 1739, proved Aug. 19, 1740, legatees: wife Mourning, son Nathaniel, wife pregnant, "Cousin" James, "son of my brother" James Holman.

Deed, June 16, 1741, from Theoderick Carter, of Goochland.

Will of Peter Ware, of Henrico, dated June 8, 1741, proved in Goochland, March 16, 1741, legatees: brother Henry Ware land in Goochland "which was willed to me by my father", wife Judith, son John, daughters Sarah and Judith, son Henry.

Deed from John Price (x) of Goochland, Sept. 23, 1749, to his son William Price, conveying 330 acres in Goochland, where said John Price lives.

Deed from Paul Chiles and Anne his wife of Albemarle County, June 22, 1750, to John Payne, of Goochland, conveying 200 acres on Little Byrd Creek.

Will of Anthony Gavin, clerk, dated Feb. 21, 1744-5, proved Sept. 18, 1750, whole estate to wife Rachel.

Deed, November 13, 1751, from Thomas and Leonard (x) Ballow, of Albemarle, to Thomas Carter, of Goochland, conveying land granted them in 1727.

Will of Rene Napier, dated Oct. 30, 1750, proved Nov. 19, 1751, legatees: sons John, Rene, and Champion, daughter Clare Napier, daughter Mary Napier, wife Wene. Brother Patrick Napier, Mr. Benjamin Woodson, Cousin Bouth Woodson and testators wife executors.

Deed, April 27, 1754 from Susanna Ballow, executor of Leonard Ballow of Albemarle Co., to Clayborn Rice of Goochland.

Deed March 18, 1735 from Arthur Hopkins of Goochland to his son John.

John Hopkins justice of Goochland 1774.

Commenced July 1774 for privy examination of Betty McCarthy [McCarty] wife of George Payne (younger) as to a deed.

Deed, June 19, 1775, from William Heale, of Goochland, to John Ware, of same, 100 acres in Goochland, adjoining Heale's land.

Sept. 30, 1775, Thomas Mann Randolph appointed County lieutenant by the general Committee of Safety.

Deed, 1775 from William Heale and Susanna his wife of Goochland.

Will of Elizabeth Howard, dated May 4, 1773, proved Aug. 21, 1775. Legatees: daughter Ann Jordan, daughter Rebecker Howard, sons John and William Howard, daughter Elizabeth Howard, sons-in-law Reuben Jordan and Joseph Harris.

Deed, July 1, 1775, from John Payne, of Goochland to his son Archer Payne conveying the land called Newmarket, "where he now lives" and the land adjoining on the east side of Beaverdam Creek, which the said Archer now occupies, also two other tracts and 21 negroes. Witnesses: John Payne Jr., James Gordon, Burgess Ball and Philip Heale.

Will of Thomas Watkins proved Jan. 15, 1776. Bond of Joseph Woodson as sheriff of Goochland, reciting "That whereas the above Bound Joseph Woodson was nominated and Appointed by the County Court of Goochland, the XVth of January One thousand seven hundred and seventy six as Sheriff of the aforesaid County for and during the term of one year" [During the interregnum the county court, instead of the governor, was appointing the sheriff].

Deed, Sept. 12, 1769 from William Price and Susanna his wife, of Goochland, conveying land adjoining that of Richard Loving.

Will of Mary Cole, dated June 29, 1770, proved Sept. 17, 1770. Requests that her son James Cole allow whatever he may claim as heir at law to go into her estate, viz., the negroes not named in his fathers' will. Legatees: her children Mary Barclay, James Cole, Wm. Catron Cole, John Cole, Jane Cole, and Roscow Cole, son-in-law George Barclay executor.

Will of Robert Payne, dated April 12, 1769, proved Dec. 17, 1770, father John Payne sole legatee, brother Archer Payne mentioned.

The first of these is the fact that the
 British government has been unable to
 secure the necessary funds to carry out
 its policy of expansion. This has been
 due to a variety of factors, including
 the high cost of maintaining a large
 standing army and navy, and the
 need to invest in infrastructure and
 education. The result has been a
 constant struggle to balance the
 budget, and a reliance on borrowing
 from foreign sources.

The second factor is the opposition
 of the landed gentry and the
 aristocracy to any form of
 reform. These groups have always
 been the mainstay of the British
 government, and they have always
 been opposed to any change that
 might threaten their power and
 privilege. This opposition has been
 a major obstacle to any attempt
 at reform.

The third factor is the lack of
 a strong central government. The
 British government has always been
 a collection of separate departments,
 each with its own interests and
 objectives. This has made it
 difficult to coordinate policy and
 to implement any form of reform.

The fourth factor is the lack of
 a strong national identity. The
 British people have always been
 divided into many different groups,
 each with its own traditions and
 customs. This has made it
 difficult to create a sense of
 unity and to implement any form
 of reform. The result has been a
 constant struggle to maintain the
 status quo.

The fifth factor is the lack of
 a strong legal system. The
 British legal system has always been
 a collection of separate courts and
 laws, each with its own rules and
 procedures. This has made it
 difficult to create a sense of
 justice and to implement any form
 of reform. The result has been a
 constant struggle to maintain the
 status quo.

Will of Leonard Price (x), (sick) of Goochland, dated Jan. 7, 1772, proved March 16, 1772, legatees, sister Jane, friends T. M. Randolph and T. M. Randolph Jr.; to wife 3000 acres for which he had the Kings' Proclamation, gives sword, sash and gorget to Thos. Mann Randolph.

Inventory of Jane Payne, deceased, April 1772.

Deed, Aug. 17, 1772, from Josias Payne, the elder, of Goochland, to his son-in-law, William Heale, conveying 300 acres in Goochland on Little Bird Creek.

Deed Sept. 16, 1766, from Robert Barret and Anne his wife, of Hanover, conveying land in Goochland deeded to him by Robert Lewis.

Deed, Aug. 21, 1769, from Richard Curd to his son-in-law George Underwood.

Deed from Henry Chiles of Amelia, Sept. 21, 1742.

Deed, Aug. 18, 1742, from Charles Raley of Goochland, to John Raley, of New Kent.

Deed, May 17, 1743, from John Williamson and Mary his wife, conveying land in Goochland left said Mary by the will of his father Rev. William Finney.

Deed, Dec. 1743, from Thomas Thornell, of Goochland to William Trigg, of St. Margaret's Parish, Caroline, conveying 150 acres on the north side of James River in Goochland.

Deed, March 1743, from Leonard and Thomas Ballew, of Goochland.

Deed, Sept. 21, 1778, from Henry Skipwith, of Cumberland, and his wife Anne, daughter of John Wayles.

Marriage Contract, Aug. 2, 1779, between Nathaniel West Dandridge, Esq., of Hanover, and Jane, daughter of Joseph Pollard.

Deed, Oct. 2, 1771, from Richard Cole, and Anthony [Antonia] his wife, of Charles City county, to Nathaniel Massie, conveying 666 acres in Goochland.

Will of John Robards, dated Dec. 1, 1754, proved May 20, 1755, legatees: wife Sarah, son William (land said William lives on) grandson John Robards with reversion to said grandsons' brother Wm. Robards.

Deed, May 17, 1757, from Josias Payne to his son George Payne Jr.

Oct. 28, 1757, bond of James Cole as sheriff.

Aug. 21, 1759, bond of George Payne as sheriff.

Deed, Aug. 1760, from Charles Lewis to his son Robert Lewis conveying "Mill Quarter," 350 acres on the north side of Byrd Creek.

Deed, March 6, 1760, from William Winston, of Hanover, to his son John Winston Jr., of Goochland, conveying land bought by said Wm. Winston in 1746.

Aug. 1761, bond of Joseph Pollard as sheriff.

Deed, Feb. 4, 1763, from John Bullock and Agnes his wife, of Goochland, to Joseph Woodson, conveying 321 acres.

Will of Thomas Carter, proved April 19, 1763, legatees: son Thomas 150 acres on Cumberland on Turkey Cock Creek, etc. Son John, 120

acres in Goochland etc. Son Josiah land in Goochland etc. Son Baynes Carter 222 acres in Goochland where testator lived. John, Josiah and Baynes were his youngest sons. Wife Mary, Daughter Susanna Carter 150 acres in Cumberland on Turkey Cock Creek, etc. Three younger daughters Mary Dawson, Judith Carter and Susanna Carter. Wife, son John and Thomas Dawson executors.

Deed, May 13, 1763 between Josias Payne and John Payne, the elder, an exchange of land, 200 acres at Little Byrd Creek, where John Payne, son of said Josias, now lives, is conveyed to said John Payne the elder, who, in return, conveys 65 acres on James River, which tract descended to the said Josias Payne as heir at law of Augustine Payne, deceased, who bought it from Henry Atkinson in 1739.

Deed, May 13, 1763, from John Payne, elder, to John Payne, minor, son of Josias Payne, conveying 200 acres on Little Byrd Creek, where said John Payne, minor, now lives. Witnesses: Josias Payne, Jr., Robert Payne and George Payne, minor.

Inventory of Robert Payne, deceased, appraised 1739, recorded 1764.

Deed Nov. 20, 1764, from Robert Gaines, of Stratton Mayor parish, King and Queen, conveying 200 acres in Goochland.

Will of Joseph Pace of Goochland, dated Dec. 18, 1745, proved June 18, 1765, legatees: son John 140 acres where he (John) lives; to son Josiah the land testator dwelt on, and also part of the land testator purchased of Joseph Pace; son Joseph rest of estate; wife Anne, daughters Mary, Elizabeth and Susanna Pace, wife to have his residence plantation during life.

Deed, June 15, 1765, from John Payne to John Payne, Jr., his son, conveying land on north side of James River, where said John Payne Jr. is now building.

Deed Sept. 19, 1765, from Susanna Fox, of Louisa, to her granddaughters Susanna and Elizabeth, daughters of Meredith Price and her daughter Elizabeth his wife.

Will, dated May 25, 1747, proved March 16, 1747-8, of William Walton, Legatees: eldest son Wm. 300 acres in Albemarle on the north side of James River just below the mouth of Hardaway River; to youngest son Jesse 400 acres in Albemarle on the south side of James River, including the fork of Slate River; eldest daughter Susannah 400 acres in Albemarle on the south side of James and on the north fork of Slate River; daughter Mary 220 acres in Albemarle on the south side of James, adjoining the land given Jesse; daughter Anne 400 acres in Albemarle on the north fork of Slate adjoining Jesse's land; daughter Louise 400 acres in Albemarle on the north fork of Slate, adjoining; daughter Frances (after her mother's death) 400 acres in Goochland on the north side of James where testator lived. Real and personal estate to be kept together until Wm. is 21 and then to be divided. Wife to have her dower in his negroes, who are to be divided at her death. Wife, John Cobbs and George Walton executors.

GENEALOGY.

THE SLAUGHTER FAMILY.

(Compiled by the late John S. Carpenter, Louisville, Ky.)
(Concluded.)

17. Col. George Slaughter⁶ (Robert⁵⁻⁴ Francis³⁻² John¹). He organized one of the first companies of minute men in Culpeper. Was a Colonel in the Revolutionary Army. Served under General George Rogers Clark in Illinois. Later commanded Nelson Fort at the falls of the Ohio on the present site of Louisville. He was of the first trustees of that city. He married a daughter of Col. John Field and died at Charlestown, Indiana in 1818, leaving no issue. He surveyed extensive tracts of land in Kentucky and other states and owned many valuable tracts in various counties of Kentucky.

18. Thomas Coleman Slaughter⁷ (Francis⁶⁻⁵ Robert⁴, Francis³⁻¹ John¹) was born in Culpeper, Va. He married in Nelson County, Ky., on July 17, 1790, Elizabeth Hubbard, daughter of the Hon. Austin Hubbard. Issue:

I. DR. JAMES B. of Corydon, Ind. married Miss Dalila Spencer, daughter of Captain Spencer who was killed at the battle of Tippecanoe.

II. AUSTIN Hubbard married Sarah Jane Boone, daughter of Col. Hiram G. Boone.

III. MARIA. Married James Saffer of Harrison County, Ind.

IV. NANCY. She died unmarried.

19. Robert Coleman Slaughter⁷ (Francis⁶⁻⁵ Robert⁴ Francis³⁻² John¹) was born in Culpeper, Va. and went to Kentucky with his father after the close of the Revolutionary War. He lived at Red Mills, Hardin County, Ky. He married in Nelson County, Ky. on Dec. 21, 1797, Nancy daughter of Thomas Hynes. Issue:

I. ABIGAIL. Born Oct. 26, 1798 married Feb. 18, 1819, Geo. L. Mills of Elizabethtown, Ky. No issue.

II. SALLY. Born Nov. 16, 1800. married August 30, 1824 Thomas J. Wathen. Issue: Sally who married Hundley Cunningham.

III. THOMAS Hynes born Dec. 20, 1802. Died unmarried Oct. 20, 1822, Murfreesboro, Tenn. where he was practicing law.

IV. ANDREW Hynes, M. D. born June 22, 1805. Married April 3, 1833 Mary A. Willett. Issue: Robert William (of Edina, Mo.), Fanny and Nancy (Mrs. Garrett of Louisiana, Mo.)

V. WILLIAM Hynes born 1807. He married first Frances Quinn. Issue:

a. James Quinn. He was Judge of the County Court, Hardin Co., married Viola Lee.

William Hynes Slaughter married 2nd. Miss Margaret Strother, daughter of John Dabney Strother by whom he had issue:

b. Anna married Dr. Robert M. Farleigh of Hopkinsville, Ky.

c. Mary F. married Luke Kennedy of Elizabethtown, Ky.

d. Elizabeth.

e. William Hynes.

f. George M.

g. Emma married Dr. Garrett D. Smock of Hodgenville.

VI. MARY Lavinia born June 30, 1809 married Alfred Sturgeon Oct. 2, 1818. Issue:

a. Sarah L. married Wm. Wood, Elizabethtown, Ky.

b. William died unmarried.

c. Mary married Franklin Overton of Willis, Tex.

d. Mattie married W. Mason of Washington, Ind.

e. Robert Slaughter married Louisa Forsythe, Franklin, Ind.

VII. AMANDA born Dec. 15, 1811 married Wm. Briscoe of Missouri. She died Oct. 5, 1838. Issue:

a. Abigail. She married the Hon. Benjamin F. Bristow, a distinguished lawyer of Louisville (afterwards of New York) who was Solicitor General of the United States, Secretary of the Treasury in the cabinet of President Grant and a prominent candidate for the Presidency in 1867. They had issue William Bristow a lawyer of New York City.

Nannie married Hon. Eben S. Draper, former Governor of Massachusetts.

VIII. NANCY. She was born Feb. 6, 1814, married Oct. 27, 1837, Jeffrey Garraway. Issue: Nannie, William W., Sarah S., Mary L., Slaughter B.

IX. ELIZABETH born Nov. 4, 1816. She married 1st. George B. Churchill on Jan. 27, 1835; 2nd. Abraham Duval. By first marriage she had one son George B. Churchill. There were two children by second marriage.

X. ROBERT Coleman Jr. M. D. A physician of Passadena, Cal. He married on Jan. 5, 1843, Lucy Frances Alexander Posey of Henderson, Co., Ky. He married secondly on Nov. 3, 1852, Mrs. Theodora Hazen Capellar of Newburg, Ind. Issue by first wife 7 children; by second wife four children.

20. Robert Slaughter⁷ (James⁶ Robert⁵⁻⁴ Francis³⁻² John¹) was born in Culpeper in 1752. He removed to Bardstown, Kentucky in 1787. Was a large land owner. Member of the Kentucky House of Representatives in 1798. He died in February, 1803. from a kick from his horse. His will dated February 22, 1803, was hastily written for him on his

death bed. He bequeathed his property in equal shares to his wife and children, and directed that his plantation should be retained for the support of his children, until they came of age or married, when each should have his or her share. Brothers James and Thomas Smith Slaughter, executors. Robert Slaughter married in 1783, Margaret Pendleton, daughter of Col. James Pendleton and his wife Margaret Bowie Pendleton, the latter a daughter of John Bowie of "The Hill" and Judith Catlett, his wife. Margaret Pendleton Slaughter married secondly on Aug. 31, 1809 John Lightfoot, whose first wife was Tabitha, daughter of Col. Robert Slaughter of Culpeper and sister of Governor Gabriel Slaughter of Kentucky. By this marriage she had one son, Pendleton Lightfoot, who married Caroline Crow, daughter of Judge Warner Crow of Daviess County, Ky. The twice widowed Margaret Pendleton married third the Rev. Joshua Morris, formerly of Richmond, Va. There was no issue of this marriage.

Robert and Margaret Pendleton Slaughter had issue:

I. JAMES Pendleton. He married 1st. in Jefferson Co. Ky. on Sept. 30, 1805, Mary, daughter of Samuel Ferguson, formerly of Culpeper; 2nd. Mrs. Fenwick of Illinois. Issue by first marriage:

a. Robert Pendleton married Eveline Fenwick.

b. James Burr married Margaret Ann Carpenter, daughter of Judge Samuel and Margaret Pendleton Slaughter Carpenter.

c. George Clayton married Julia Redding.

II. SUSAN Clayton. She married Captain Matthew Duncan U. S. A. He was a nephew of James H. McLaughlin and a brother of the Hon. Joseph Duncan, Member of Congress and Governor of Illinois.

III. ANN Pendleton. She married in 1811 John Dabney Strother Strother of Nelson Co., Ky. Issue:

a. Elizabeth married Enoch H. Hinton of Missouri.

b. Mary married Henry Glasscock of Missouri.

c. Margaret A. married Wm. H. Slaughter, son of Robert Coleman Slaughter.

d. Dr. Robert married Miss Whitney, daughter of Mrs. General Edward Pendleton Gaines by her first marriage.

e. Sarah married Frank Belmear of Nelson Co.

f. Maria married William Howard of Lee Summit, Mo.,

g. Dr. William D. married Julia Sanders of Bullitt Co. Ky.

h. Emily married Charles Cowherd of Kansas City.

i. Catharine. She never married.

j. Dr. John D. married Esther Elliott.

k. Benjamin married Miss Macauley of Washington, D. C.

IV. MARGARET Bowie. She married on Feb. 21, 1815 Samuel Carpenter of Beardstown, Ky. He was a prominent lawyer, State Senator (1821-3), Judge of the Circuit Court (1846-51) Issue:

The first of these is the fact that the majority of the specimens of *Leptocryptus* are found in the same localities as the majority of the specimens of *Leptocryptus*. This is not surprising, since the two species are very similar in appearance and are often found together in the same habitats. The second of these is the fact that the majority of the specimens of *Leptocryptus* are found in the same localities as the majority of the specimens of *Leptocryptus*. This is not surprising, since the two species are very similar in appearance and are often found together in the same habitats. The third of these is the fact that the majority of the specimens of *Leptocryptus* are found in the same localities as the majority of the specimens of *Leptocryptus*. This is not surprising, since the two species are very similar in appearance and are often found together in the same habitats.

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- a. Margaret Ann married James Burr Slaughter of Louisville, Ky.
- b. Rebecca D. married John A. Y. Humphreys of Bardstown, Ky.
- c. Catharine married Luther Loward of Bardstown, Ky.
- d. John Slaughter married Ellen Blake Cosby (Nov. 21, 1850.
- e. Lucinda married 1st. L. L. Able of Bardstown, Ky.; 2nd. M. Dupin of Bardstown, Ky.
- f. Mary married 1st. Dr. Wm. S. Winsor of Lexington, Mo.; 2nd. Dr. James Muir of Bardstown, Ky.
- g. Samuel married Anna Merrill of Memphis, Tenn.
- h. Susan married John Darwin Elliott of Bardstown, Ky.
- i. Mattha married James Joseph Porter of Louisville, Ky.
- j. James Slaughter married Emily Allston Leach of Tuscaloosa, Ala.

V. PHILIP Clayton married Betsy Payne of Logan County.

VI. JOHN Pendleton. He died unmarried in 1823 in Culpeper, Va. at the residence of his uncle Samuel Slaughter, whither he had gone for his health. His nephew John S. Carpenter was named for him.

VII. KATHARINE. She died young. See Louise Pecquet du Bellets, "Some Prominent Virginia Families."

The foregoing was compiled chiefly from notes left by John S. Carpenter of Louisville, Ky. Additional data compiled by him is published in Green's History of Culpeper.

THE PROBY FAMILY OF ENGLAND AND OF HAMPTON AND NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

By Charles McIntosh.

(Concluded.)

In a grant (7) from the Commonwealth of Virginia to "Edward Bland, merchant, of Charles City County, dated 10th March 1647, thirteen hundred acres of land, was obtained on the personal adventure of himself, and the transportation of George Proby and twenty four others into the Colony, and in a grant from the Commonwealth to Thos. Ballard, of Gloucester County, dated 1655, fifty acres is obtained on the transportation of Richard Proby. In the Will of Henry (1) Long of St. Andrews,

(7) Land Office, Richmond, Va., Grant Book 2, p. 115, etc. See Standard's S. E. to Va., p. 8, which states that Edward Bland was the son of John Bland, of London, merchant. Consequent Edward Bland is the uncle of George Proby, son of Emmanuel who married the daughter of said John Bland, and the strong inference is that Edward Bland brings to Virginia George Proby, his nephew.

(1) See Oliver's History of Antigua, p. 124.

Holborn, Esq., dated 27 Feb. 1719 and proved 17 Dec. 1723, William Proby is a subscribing witness.

Who the above mentioned Richard Proby was may possibly be discovered by an examination of the early Gloucester records. In regard to the above mentioned George Proby nothing further is known to me (and information as to both of them is respectfully solicited), also in regard to William Proby, witness to the will of Henry Long.

Concerning the tradition in the Carysfort family that early members came out to America, and that the deaths of Peter (1) Proby and "George Proby living in 1644" (sons of "Emmanuel, son of Sir Peter. Lord Mayor), are unrecorded in the Carysfort family papers, is certainly more than a coincidence, when it is considered that Peter Proby, who married Jane Servant, dies in Hampton, Virginia, in 1692, and that George Proby comes to Virginia, on the transportation of Edward Bland (2), in or before 1647. There is no positive proof that these Englishmen are the same ones who came to Virginia, and as the prior history of the two Virginians and the later history of the two Englishmen cannot be traced, the question is left in abeyance.

From the above data and from data to be introduced later, the following genealogy of the Virginia Probys may be deduced.

1. GEORGE PROBY, was in Virginia, in or before 1647, on the certificate of Edward Bland, merchant, of Charles City County, son of John Bland, merchant, of London. George Proby (son of Emmanuel, son of Sir Peter Proby, Lord Mayor of London), was a grandson of John Bland, merchant, of London, and a nephew of Edward, Giles and Theoderick Bland, of Charles City County.

2. RICHARD PROBY, was in Virginia, in or before 1655, on the certificate of Thomas Ballard, of Gloucester County.

3. WILLIAM PROBY, was in Antigua in 1719, as a subscribing witness to the Will of Henry Long, of St. Andrews, Holborn, Esq.

4. PETER PROBY, married Jane Servant, daughter of Bartrand Servant, a naturalized citizen of the "Kingdome of France", she married second William (4) Long 4 Mch. 1695; qualified as administratrix on Peter Proby's Estate in 1693, and died before 18 Nov. 1697, in Hampton, Virginia, the home of Peter Proby—his issue:

5. Peter—(See later).

(1) Lord Carysfort and Burke's Peerage differ here, Burke stating that Peter Proby, son of Emmanuel, left a will dated 3 June 1684—See p. 260.

(2) Emmanuel Proby married Mary, the daughter of John Bland, of London. See Burke's Peerage p. 260.

(1) No proof of relationship is found between 1, 2, 3 and 4.

(4) W. & M. Q. Vol. 9, p., 123—Note No. 8, and Will of Jacob Walker proved 18 Nov. 1697, in Eliz. City Co., Va.

6. Bartrand—(See later).
7. Thomas—(nothing known).
8. John(1), of "Strawberry Banks", near Hampton, Virginia,
6. BARTRAND PROBY, of Elizabeth City County, married Sidwell (possibly Minson?); her family name, as given here, is merely a supposition, based on the fact that one of her sons is named MINSON Turner Proby, and that Sidwell Minson is one of the witnesses to the will of John Winterton, dated 5 July 1694. Bartrand Proby's will is dated 4 Nov., 1736, proved May Court 1737 and witnessed by James Gilbert and Servant Ballard, issue:
9. Servant John, (nothing known).
10. Minson Turner, of "Hampton Towne"—Will dated 12 Dec. 1807, mentions wife Mary; but no issue.
11. Bartrand Thomas—(See later).
12. "Petter"—(See later).
13. Mary, married (James?) Gilbert.
14. "Rebeckah"—(nothing known).
15. Elizabeth—(nothing known).
16. Jane—(nothing known).
11. BARTRAND THOMAS PROBY.(2) On 22 Feb., 1774, the Hustings Court of Norfolk Borough, entered the following decree: "Order is granted "Bartram" Proby against Balfour and Barrand for one hundred and four pounds of tobacco for two days attendance, coming and returning eighteen miles and twelve shillings for ferriage in their suit against John Jones."
- (12 or 5?) PETER PROBY (son or brother of Bartrand?)

Robert Waller and Mason, his wife, convey to Peter Proby, Mariner, of Norfolk Borough, by deed dated 20 Dec., 1758, an one eighth acre lot, in Norfolk Borough, situated on the West side of New Street (at present Fenchurch Street), adjoining lot of Anthony Walke, Gentleman, and William Talbot's lines. Title to this property was traced and many conveyances were found made by Paul Proby in this locality, between Church, Fenchurch, Holt and Charlotte Streets; Proby's Court is in the middle of this block. It was the yearly residence of Paul Proby.

It is certainly a fact that Paul Proby acquired most of the Proby's Court property through his first wife, Mary Pugh, and by her as devisee, under the will of Edward Pugh, her father, however in the conveyances of Paul Proby, the foregoing lot could not be identified, and it is thought that the following conveyance transfers the lot acquired by Peter Proby.

(1) W. & M. Q. Vol. 9 p-123—Note No. 8.

(2) Order Book 2 p-216.

James Proby and Casiah Eastwood (2), his mother, of the town of Portsmouth, Virginia, to Goldsberry Hackett, of Norfolk Borough, by deed(1) dated 25 August 1779, a lot in Norfolk, Borough "situated on the West side of the street leading from Mr. Holt's house to the Branch leading to the roapwalk adjacent Mr. Talbot's land."

In the Norfolk Borough(2) Register is recorded on 19 April, 1760 the following Protest: Peter Proby late Master of the Sloop "Fanny" belonging to Paul Loyall of the Borough aforesaid Mercht., protested before Robert Tucker, Mayor, "that he sailed from "Hampton Road" in Virginia, on the 11 Feb., last past—on a voyage to the Island of Barbadoes and that on the 28th following—the Sloop was attacked, seized and taken by a French Private Sloop of War, of eight carriage guns belonging to the Island of Martinico and commanded by Andre Tombon—who carried the crew and said Sloop to the aforesaid Martinico and there condemned her and the cargo as lawfull Prize of War—therefore the Appearer has declared to protest as well in behalf of himself as all others concerned or interested in the said Sloop and Cargo."

Peter Proby according to family tradition married a Miss Loyall, issue:

17. (James?), (See his conveyance above), lived on the South side of Western Branch of the Elizabeth(3) River, Norfolk County in 1782.

In 1786 James Proby sues one Cobb in the Hustings Court Norfolk Borough.

18. Paul (See below).

19. (Sophia?), (See below).

18. PAUL PROBY, was the son of Peter Proby, as above stated, and according to tradition, his mother was a Miss Loyall, perhaps a sister of Paul Loyall, of Norfolk Borough, after whom he possibly was named, Paul Loyall and Peter Proby, father of the said Paul, being joint owners of the Sloop "Fanny". That Paul Proby's father was Peter and his mother a Miss Loyall, was told many of the descendants of the said Paul, by the late William Vanna Taylor, of Norfolk, Virginia, who was a great-grandson of the said Paul.

It is of interest to here add, that Miss Mary Proby, daughter of Paul Proby, showed Mrs. Elizabeth Selden Taylor, wife of Col. Walter H.

(1) Norfolk Co. Clk's. Office, recorded D. B. 18 p-161, 21 Dec. 1758.

(2) James Eastwood and Kesiah, his wife, signed a deed dated 25 Nov. 1784, recorded in Norfolk County Deed Book 30, p-55. James Eastwood moved to North Carolina, neither he or his wife left a will recorded in Norfolk County, or City.

(1) Norfolk Co. Clk's Office—D. B. 29 p-31, recorded 18 Feb., 1785.

(2) Register p-82.

(3) Lower Norfolk Antiq. Vol. V. p. 136.

The first part of the chapter discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is pointed out that the study of history is not only a means of understanding the past, but also a means of understanding the present and the future. The author emphasizes that the study of history is essential for the development of a nation and for the progress of the world.

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Taylor, of Norfolk, Virginia, a silhouette of Peter Proby, her grandfather. Paul Proby was the great-grandfather of Mrs. Taylor.

Paul Proby first married Mary Pugh, 4 Feb., 1771 and the marriage bond was signed by Paul Loyall. Mary was the daughter of Edward (2) Pugh (one of the early Mayors of Norfolk Borough) and Lucy (1) Calvert, who were married 19 June 1755, Alexander Ross signing the marriage bond. Edward Pugh was possibly the son of Edward Pugh and Margaret——, she was buried (1) in St. Paul's Church Yard Norfolk, Virginia, and upon her tombstone is the following inscription: "Here lieth interred the Body of Margaret Pugh, wife of Edward Pugh. She died the 11th day of March 1752, aged 52 years."

Paul Proby's second wife was Mary (2) Ramsey, daughter of Doctor John Ramsey and Mary Hutchings, daughter of John (3) Hutchings, Gent., and Amy (4) (Tucker?).

In 1776 he is assessed with slaves in Princess Anne County. In Oct., 1782 his residence is in Norfolk Borough. He was the owner of extensive real estate in Norfolk City and County. His early residence was situated at the rear of Proby's Court (5), which Court took its name from him. In 1800 (6) his residence was No. 86 Main Street (East) his son in law, John Saunders, Lietutenant of Artillery, U. S. Army, living at 87 Main Strret (East).

(1) O. B. 4 p. 84.

(2) Will of Edward Pugh of Norfolk Borough. Will Book 1, p. 18 dated 3 July 1773, proved and recorded July Court 1773 in Norfolk Co., nephew: John Pugh, if living; neice: Margaret, wife: Lucy; daughter: Mary Proby; all real estate; executors, wife Lucy Pugh. son Paul Proby and Richard Taylor; witnesses; John Ramsey, Paul Loyall and Dickerson Pryor.

(1) Register of St. Paul's Tomstones.

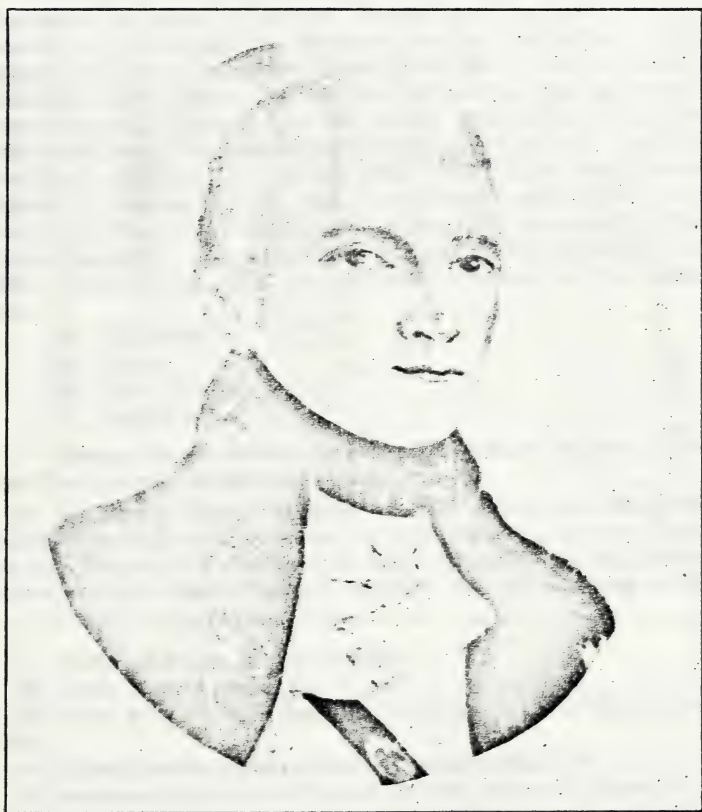
(2) Will of Mary Proby (dau. of Dr. John Ramsey) of Norfolk Borough, Will Book 6, p. 279, dated 15 Mch. 1839, proved and recorded 23 Dec., 1839, Norfolk City Corp., Clerk's Office, son in law: Thomas L. Robertson, daughters: Helen, Mary R. and Sophia L. O'Grady. Mary Proby died 8 Sept., 1839 aged 77. Taken from Robertson Family Bible.

(3) Will of Capt. Reodulphus Malbon, Book H. p. 198, dated 10 Dec., 1746, proved 19, Mch. 1746-7, by Mrs. Amy Hutchings and admr. c. t. a., granted unto Capt. John Hutchings.

(4) Lower Norfolk Antiquary Vol. 1. p. 108 and Vol. IV. p. 165.

(5) Paul Proby and Mary, his wife, conveyed to Elizabeth Saunders, daughter, and wife of John Saunders, Church Street lot, adjoining Lane and house now occupied by Paul Proby, dated 19 Sept. 1800. Deed Book 6-p. 141, Norfolk City Corp. Clerk's Office.

(6) Norfolk Borough Directory 1800.



MAJOR JOHN SAUNDERS, U. S. A.



In 1806-7 (1) he was a member of the firm of Harmerson and Proby. In 1802 he subscribes to the furnishing of the Presbyterian (2) Church in Norfolk Borough.

Offices (3) held by him, etc.:

On 28 May 1792, he resigned the office of Alderman of the Borough of Norfolk, which office he had held since 6 Dec., 1785. On 13 Mch., 1793, he is recommended to his Excellency the Governor, as Major of the first "batallion" of militia of Norfolk, Borough and his son in law, John Saunders is recommended as Ensign of the first "battallion". On 27 October 1795, he is appointed Valuer of Property. On 28 Jan. 1796, appointed Ballast Master for the Port of Norfolk. He held office of Commissioner of Revenue from the 26 Dec. 1796 to the 23 Feb. 1801. Appointed Deputy Sergeant of Norfolk Borough 26 June 1798. Appointed Fire Warden in Ward No. 5, 31 Aug. 1805. Granted ferry franchise with Robert C. Jennings 23 Sept. 1805, for the ferry running from Norfolk Borough to "the towne of Elizabeth City County, in the room of Robertl Barron resigned". Appointed Chamberlain of Norfolk Borough 25 April 1809. On the 23 Jan. 1815, administration is granted on his Estate—issue:

20. Elizabeth.
21. Helen.
22. Mary Ramsey.
23. Sophia Loyall.

19. SOPHIA PROBY, married Alexander (1) Guthery, 21 Feb. 1775 and Paul Proby signed the marriage bond.

20. ELIZABETH PROPY, daughter of Paul Proby and Mary Pugh, married Major John (2) Saunders, of U. S. Artillery, 26 Nov. 1791, in Norfolk, Virginia. She was born 17 Mch. 1776 and died in Jan. 1855, was buried in Cedar Grove Cemetery, Norfolk, Va. He was born in Fred-

(1) Norfolk Borough Directory 1806-7.

(2) Lower Norfolk Antiq. Vol. V. p-67.

(3) Order Book 6 to 20—Hustings Court, Norfolk City Corp. Clerk's Office.

(4) Robert Barron married Susannah Loyall 4 Aug. 1770.

(1) Alexander Guthery and Kesiah, his wife, of Norfolk Borough, convey lot on the west side of Church Street to William Stanhope D. B. 9-p. 402, dated 26 Jan. 1805, Norfolk City Corp. Clerk's Office. Capt. Alexander Guthery, born 22 Feb. 1775, in the Borough (Norfolk) died 7 Feb. 1820. See Register of St. Paul's Church Tombstones.

(2) Miniature of him and his son Com'r. John Loyall Saunders, U. S. Navy in possession of Mrs. Mary Saunders McIntosh, of Norfolk, Va., and a portrait of his wife is in the possession of Mrs. Walter H. Taylor, of Norfolk, Va. See Saunders Family Bible for date of marriage.

ericksburg 13 Sept. 1770, died at Fort Nelson (now Norfolk Naval Hospital) 15 March, 1810, and was buried there by Special Act of Congress, his grave being marked by a monument in front of the Main Building, issue (has been too often published to reiterate).

21. HELEN BROPY, daughter of Paul Proby and Mary Ramsey, married Thomas (3) L. Robertson, of Norfolk, Va., issue (numerous).

22. MARY (4) RAMSEY PROBY, daughter of Paul Proby and Mary Ramsey, never married, lived and died in Norfolk, Virginia.

23. SOPHIA LOYALL PROBY, daughter of Paul Proby and Mary Ramsey, married Capt. J. C. O'Grady.

In the examination of the records for data relating to the Proby family, two Proby's are found, who I am unable to place. In a conveyance by John Douge and Sarah, his wife, of Camden County, N. C., to Paul Proby, of Norfolk Borough, dated 25 May 1785, and recorded in the Norfolk Corporation Clerk's Office, in Deed Book 16 p. 68, William Proby appears as a witness to signatures. On 22 Sept. 1783, Order Book 2 p. 42, said Clerk's Office, the case of Jacob Proby against Thos. Drury, abates by reason of the plaintiff's death.

The author of this article wishes to reiterate that he is aware that he has failed to prove the connection between the English family of Proby and the four Proby's, Peter, George, Richard and William, who came to America in the early Colonial period. The coincidence of names however, suggest identity, or relationship, and aroused his interest and he humbly hopes it may prove of interest to the many Proby descendants.

It is also impossible to state with certainty whether Paul Proby's father was Peter Proby, brother of Bartrand, or Peter, son of Bartrand. Possibly Paul, and James Proby were not brothers, one may have been the son of Bartrand's son Peter, and the other the son of Bartrands' brother Peter. This puzzle was beyond my power, and it is left to those more competent than I to unravel.

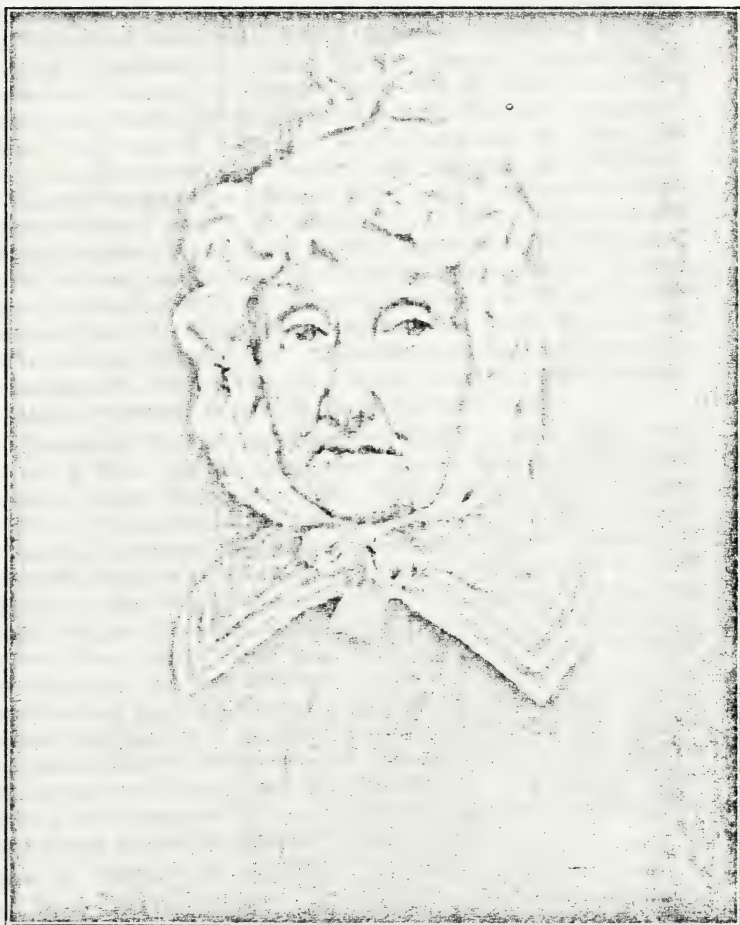
DESCENDANTS OF TWO JOHN WASHINGTONS.

(Continued.)

13. COL. JOHN⁴ WASHINGTON (Henry³, John², John¹), of King George County, died 1782. He married Dec. 23, 1759, Catherine Washington

(3) Will Book 6, Clerk's Office of Corp. Court, Norfolk, Va.

(4) On 27 Sept. 1819, Mary Ramsey Proby and Thomas L. Robertson and Helen, his wife, entered a suit in Equity against Sophia Loyall Proby, infant, for a division of their father's Paul Proby's slaves. O. B. 23, p. 272 Norfolk Corp. Clerk's Office. Original papers of suit missing. Why Elizabeth Saunders was not a party to suit, not understood, unless accounted for by an advancement.



ELIZABETH PROBY
Wife of Major John Saunders, U. S. A.



(St. Paul's Register). The Conway-Ashton account says that John³ Washington (of the Lawrence Washington line) had one son Lawrence, and four daughters, one of whom married John Washington, of "Hilton." The will of Col. John Washington was dated Oct. 1, 1779, and proved in King George, Sept. 5, 1782, legatees: brother Bailey Washington, wife's brother Lawrence Washington, wife Catherine and children Betty, Ann, Henry, Nathaniel, Mary, John, Bailey, Lawrence, Butler and William.

Issue: 16. Elizabeth; 17. Ann, married Thomas Hungerford, of Westmoreland County; 18. Henry⁵, born Oct. 26, 1760, (St. Paul's Register); 19. Nathaniel⁵ born October 1762 (St. Paul's Register); 20. Mary, born June 17, 1764, (St. Paul's Register); 21. John⁵; 22. Bailey⁵; 23. Lawrence⁵; 24. Butler⁵; 25. Mildred; 26. William⁵.

14. BAILEY⁴ WASHINGTON (Henry³; John²; John¹) was in 1784, styled, "of Stafford County, gent." He married Jan. 12, 1749, Catherine Storke (St. Paul's Register); was J. P. for Stafford, and on April 12, 1784 deeded 500 acres "where I now live" to his son Bailey Washington Jr. He died

Issue: (Hayden, p. 521). 27. Henry⁵, born Dec. 5, 1749, said to have removed to Miss; 28. William⁵; 29. Bailey⁵; 30. John⁵, born May 25, 1756 (Overwharton Register); 31. Elizabeth, born May 16, 1758, said to have married Wm. Storke; 32. Mary Butler, born about 1760, died Aug. 1822, married Valentine Peyton, M. D., of Stafford County.

15. LAWRENCE⁵ WASHINGTON (Henry⁴; Henry³; John²; John¹) was born Dec. 5, 1749. He was bequeathed land on Mattox Creek by his grandfather Henry Washington. The Conway-Ashton account states that Robert Washington (of the Lawrence line) had a daughter Susanna who married Lawrence Washington, of Mattox Creek. The will of Lawrence Washington, of Westmoreland County, was dated Dec. 4, 1773, and proved in that County March 19, 1774. His legatees were his wife Susanna, daughter Elizabeth Storke and Katy Washington, son Henry, 3 negroes (Henry had probably same entailed estate) the rest of estate to his daughters Elizabeth and Katy. If his children died without issue his whole estate to go his brother in law William Storke Jett. If this Lawrence Washington was the person here assumed to be (and it is believed that he was) he was an only child and it does not appear how he could have had a brother in law Wm. Storke Jett. Probably Jett had married a half sister, one of the children of Lawrence Washington's mother by her second marriage with Robert Vaulx.

Issue: 33. Henry⁶; 34. Elizabeth Storke; 35. Katy.

18. HENRY WASHINGTON⁵ (John⁴; Henry³; John²; John¹) was born Oct. 26, 1760. No farther record. He may have been Henry Washington of Albemarle Co., whose will dated March 28, and proved in that County Oct. 9, 1788, makes bequests to his wife Anne, his eldest child Frances Maria Washington, and his two sons (whom he does not name) and makes his wife, her father James Quarles and her brother Robt Quarles, ex-ecutors.

19. NATHANIEL WASHINGTON (John⁴, Henry³, John², John¹) was born October 1762 (St. Paul's Register). There is on record in King George County a deed dated Jan. 22, 1796 from Nathaniel Washington of Fairfax County and Margaret his wife to Ann Stuart, conveying land in King George, where John Washington, father of said Nathaniel, formerly lived. It is probable that the records of Fairfax could show more about this Nathaniel Washington.

21. JOHN⁵ WASHINGTON (John⁴, Henry³, John², John¹), no farther record.

22. BAILEY⁵ WASHINGTON (John⁴, Henry³, John², John¹) no farther record.

23. LAWRENCE⁵ WASHINGTON (John⁴, Henry³, John², John¹) no farther record.

24. BUTLER⁵ WASHINGTON (John⁴, Henry³, John², John¹), of King George County, died unmarried in 1817. His will dated Feb. 17, 1816, and proved May 11th, 1817, leaves his property to the children of his nephew Thomas Hungerford and appoints General John P. Hungerford and his nephew Thomas Hungerford executors.

25. WILLIAM⁵ WASHINGTON (John⁴, Henry³, John², John¹) no farther record.

27. HENRY⁵ WASHINGTON (Bailey⁴, Henry⁴, John², John¹), born Dec. 5, 1749 (St. Paul's Register), said to have removed to Mississippi.

28. WILLIAM⁵ WASHINGTON (Bailey⁴, Henry³, John², John¹), born in Stafford County Feb. 22, 1752, died at Charleston, S. C., March 6, 1810. His distinguished military career is well known. He served under General Washington in the operations about New York and in the retreat Through New Jersey, was severely wounded at Trenton, was transferred to the Cavalry as Major. Throughout the Southern Campaigns until he was wounded and captured at Eutaw Springs, he served with great gallantry. In 1782 he married Jane Elliott of South Carolina and settled in that State where he became a prominent citizen.

Issue: 50. William⁶; 51. Jane married James H. Ancrum.

29. BAILEY⁵ WASHINGTON (Bailey⁴, Henry³, John², John¹), of "Wind-sor Forrest," Stafford County, born Dec. 12, 1754 (Overwharton Register), married Euphan, daughter of James Wallace, of Elizabeth City County. He was probably the Bailey Washington who was a member of the House of Delegates for Stafford 1780-87.

Issue: 52. Bailey⁶, 53. John Macrae⁶, 54. George⁶, 55. William⁶; 65. Temple Mason⁶, 57. Henry⁶; 58. Elizabeth, 59. Euphan Wallace 60. James Wallace⁶.

30. JOHN⁵ WASHINGTON (Bailey⁴, Henry³, John², John¹), born May 25, 1756 (Overwharton Register). No farther record.

(To Be Continued) 96 v 23



THOMAS BOLLING

Negative property of
H. P. Cook, Photographer
Richmond, Va.



THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROLFE WITH
NOTICES OF SOME CONNECTED FAMILIES

BOLLING OF VIRGINIA

8. THOMAS⁴ BOLLING, of "Cobbs", was born July 7, 1735, and died Aug. 7, 1804; married Elizabeth, daughter of her William Gay.

Thomas Bolling, was, it is believed, educated at William and Mary College, and studied law in Williamsburg under R. C. Nicholas; but never practiced. At his mother's death (his brother Edward having died unmarried) he inherited "Cobbs", and the other estates in which she had a life interest. He was a Justice of Chesterfield; a member of the Committee of Safety of that County 1774-76 (Wm. & Mary Quarterly, V, 102) and during the Revolution was a Major in the Chesterfield militia. He appears to have been for a short time in active service in 1775, as in the "Militia Book" in the State Library is an entry under date Nov. 5, 1775: "Pay and rations to Thomas Bolling, Major Chesterfield militia, per acct. £66.8". In the Chesterfield County Order Book for July 1777 is a record that Thomas Bolling qualified (by taking the oath) as Major of militia.

Issue:

16. I. Elizabeth⁵, born 1760, married William Robertson. (See Robertson's "Descendants of Pocahontas.")

17. II. Rebecca⁵ married William Murray. (See "Descendants of Pocahontas", and Slaughter's "History of Bristol Parish" 199-205).

18. III. Col. William⁵ Bolling, of "Bolling Hall," Goochland County; member of the House of Delegates; married Mary, daughter of Richard Randolph Jr., of "Curles". He died July 17, 1849, age 69. For descendants see Robertson's "Descendants of Pocahontas."

19. IV. Thomas⁵, deaf mute a remarkably accomplished man, never married. See "Descendants of Pocahontas."

20. V. Mary⁵, deaf mute, never married.

9. JOHN⁴ BOLLING, born June 24, 1737, died 179-; married June 29, 1760, Mary (born Oct. 1, 1741) daughter of Col. Pete Jefferson, and sister of President Jefferson.

John Bolling lived first in Goochland (where in the land tax book of 1783 he was assessed with 1800 acres of land and was a member of the House of Burgesses for that County at the sessions of November 1766, March 1767 and March 1768; but afterwards removed to "Chestnut Grove," Chesterfield County. During the Revolution he held some office, probably paymaster, in the militia of that county. In the Council Journal, under date Oct. 25, 1776, is entered a warrant to John Bolling for £ 12.15.11, for 118 days pay of drummers and fifers in the Chesterfield militia, and for colours, halbutts, drums and fifes furnished the said militia by the Captains Royal, Harris and Cread as & accts. settled by the commissioners.

Mr. Bolling was a member of the House of Delegates for Chesterfield in 1778 and probably other years.

† Issue: (Ten children, of whom Robertson's Descendants of Pocahontas" gives the following:

21. I. Martha⁵, married Field Archer.
22. II. John⁵, married Kennon.
23. III. Edward⁵, died 1835, married Dolly Payne.
24. IV. Mary⁵, married Edward Archer.
25. V. Robert⁵, married Jane Payne.

10. ROBERT⁴ BOLLING of "Chellowe", Buckingham Co., born at Varina, Henrico, Aug. 17, 1738, died 1775.

In the Virginia Gazette, July 29, 1775, it is noted that "last Friday" died Col. Robert Bolling, of Buckingham County. He married (1) Mary Burton; (2) 1765 (marriage bond, Amherst Co., May 31) Susannah Watson.

Robert Bolling was educated at a school at Wakefield, Yorkshire, England, under "the celebrated Mr. John Clarke". He studied there from 1751 to 1755, and returned to Virginia in 1756, where he then studied law under Benjamin Waller. He was a man of learning and accomplishments, and "wrote equally well in latin, French and Italian" (John Randolph of Roanoke). He was especially interested in the cultivation of the grape in Virginia, and frequently contributed articles in regard to it to the Virginia Gazette. Besides the "Memoirs of the Bolling Family" in French, he left two ms. volumes of verse. One Italian piece written by him on himself has been published in the 2d vol. of the Columbian Magazine. He was a member of the House of Burgesses for Buckingham at the sessions of Nov. 1761, Jan. 1762, March 1762, Nov. 1762, May 1763, Jan. 1764, Oct. 1764, May 1765 and of the Convention of July 1775.

Issue: (For their descendants See "Descendants of Pocahontas.")

26. Mary Burton⁵, born 1764, died Aug. 3, 1787, married, Nov. 4, 1781, Robert Bolling, of "Centre Hill", Petersburg, Va.

27. Pocahontas Rebecca⁵ married, 1783, Colonel Joseph Cabell.

28. Elizabeth Blair⁵, married Major Thomas West.

29. Lenaeus⁵, born 1773, died July 7, 1849, member of the House of Delegates 1798-1800. 1821 &c, married 1793 (marriage Bond, Chesterfield Dec. 17) Mary, daughter of Bernard Markham.

30. Powhatan⁵, born 1767, died 1802, member of the House of Delegates 1798-99 for Buckingham, and voted for the famous "Resolutions."

14. ARCHIBALD⁴ BOLLING, of Buckingham County, born March 20, 1749-50, died; married (1) 1770, Sarah, daughter of Archibald Cary, of "Amphill" (she died Oct. 1773); (2) in Feb 1774 (Virginia Gazette) Jane, daughter of Richard Randolph of "Curles"; (3) Mrs. Clarke, widow.



ELIZABETH GAY
Wife of Thomas Bolling

Negative property of
H. P. Cook, Photographer
Richmond, Va.



Issue: (For their descendants, see "Descendants of Pocahontas.")

30. Sarah⁵, married 1792, Joseph Cabell Megginson.

31. Ann Everard⁵, married (1) Sheppard Duval; (2) in 1804, Col Joseph Cabell.

32. Elizabeth Meade⁵, died 1823, married, 1801, Archibald Robertson.

33. Blair⁵, born 1792, Captain of the Public Guard of Virginia; married (1) in 1824, M. A. Webster; (2) in 1827, Penelope Storrs.

(To Be Continued.)

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BOOK REVIEWS.

THE VIRGINIA TODDS, compiled by J. R. Witcroft, Merchantville, N. J. Despatch Publishing House, Frankford, Phila. 1913, pp. 34.

This is a compilation of data in regard to the various Todd families in Virginia. Much of the material used was published in the Va. Magazine of History and Biography in 1895 (Vol. III, 79-83). but no credit is given. In several places the exact language of the publication in our magazine is used. The pamphlet will be of use to persons interested in the Todd family, as it contains considerable matter in addition to that printed formerly in the magazine.

THE ELMIRA PRISON CAMP. A HISTORY OF THE MILITARY PRISON AT ELMIRA, N. Y., JULY 6, 1864, TO JULY 10, 1865. By Clay W. Holmes, A. N. with an appendix containing Names of the Confederate Prisoners buried in Woodlawn National Cemetery. With 62 illustrations, G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. The Knickerbocker Press 1912, pp. xviii, 465.

This is a carefully studied and evidently honest attempt to write the history of the great military prison at Elmira. Mr. Holmes is plainly a humane and fair-minded man and has gathered his material from Confederate as well as Federal Sources; but with them both, one of the best of its kind, shows that no impartial history of Civil War prison camps can yet be written. With all his desire to be fair the author writes as advocate and not as a judge. Elmira may have been one of the best of the military prisons; but this terrible 24% death rate is a fact which cannot be argued or explained away. All students of the Civil War prisons will find this book of great interest. It should be stated that Mr. Holmes publishes many letters from Confederates who were prisoners at Elmira which speak, in general, of humane treatment, and, for a prison, good conditions.

CONTEMPORARY AMERICAN HISTORY 1867-1913, by Charles A. Beard, Associate Professor of Politics in Columbia University. New York 1914, pp. vii, 397, New York, The MacMillan Co., 1914. Professor Beard says, in his preface, that in teaching American government and politics he constantly meets large numbers of students who have no knowledge of the most elementary facts of American history since the Civil War. If the professor were to extend his questionings to the world outside of

Author's Note

Correspondence

Dr. [Name] is currently an assistant professor at [University], where he teaches courses in [Field]. He received his PhD in [Field] from [University] in [Year]. His research interests include [Topic]. He is currently working on a book titled [Title]. He can be reached at [Email Address].

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college he would find an equally large proportion of citizens who are equally ignorant. There is hardly anything that most of us know less about than contemporary history taking it to mean the preceding thirty-five or forty years. This book seems to contain just the information the man-in-the-street usually has not, and which he assuredly should have to give him an intelligent, working, voting knowledge of present conditions. It treats of the restoration of white dominion in the South, the economic revolution, the revolution in politics and law, parties and party issues 1877-1896, two decades of Federal legislation 1877-1896, the growth of dissent, the campaign of 1896, imperialism, the development of capitalism, the administration of Theodore Roosevelt, the revival of dissent; Mr. Taft and Republican disintegration, and the campaign of 1912, and has an appendix (of presidential election figures) a bibliography and index.

ADVANCED AMERICAN HISTORY. By S. E. Forman, author of "Advanced Civics". "A History of the United States" or New York, The Century Co. 1914, pp. 634, with ten maps and many illustrations.

The distinctive features of this work, which is intended for High Schools, Normal Schools and Academies are:

The large share of attention given to Economic and Social subjects; the ample treatment of the Industrial and Political History of Recent Times; the full and faithful account of the Westward Movement; Excellent Maps, including one series showing the movement of the Frontier Line, and another showing the development of the Transportation Routes; and the Teacher Aids, References and Suggestions for Independent Work and an Analytical Index.

THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY HISTORICAL REVIEW, Vol. I, No. 1, June 1914, published quarterly by The Mississippi Valley Historical Association, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, pp. 163.

All students of American history will agree with two well known historians that the Mississippi Valley is big enough for a historical review of its own, and that there is need for such a publication as an outlet for the volume of historical work in this country. The new review is in the hands of men who are among the chief workers in the history of the great valley and their names are an assurance of what the quality of the review will be. In character it will resemble the American Historical Review for while it will publish historical papers and original documents it will, to a great extent, be a real review of historical work relating to the country between the Alleghanies and the Rockies.

The present number has the following table of contents; the United States and Mexico, 1835-37, by Eugene C. Barker; Review of McMaster's History of the people of the United States, by Carl R. Fish; Louisiana as a Factor in American Diplomacy 1795-1800, by James A. James; Historical Activities in the Old Northwest and Eastern Canada, 1913-14, by Solon J. Buck; Notes and Documents; Book Reviews; News and Comments.

It is needless to say that this new publication will receive a hearty welcome.

THE LETTERS OF RICHARD HENRY LEE, VOL. II., COMPILED AND EDITED BY JAMES CURTIS BALLAGH, NEW YORK, THE MACMILLAN COMPANY, 1914, pp. 608.

The present work is the second and concluding volume of the letters of Richard Henry Lee, published under the auspices of the Colonial Dames. In this, as in the first volume, which appeared in 1911, Doctor Ballagh has produced an admirable piece of work. Few new letters appear but the great and greatly scattered correspondence of one of the leading Revolutionary fathers, printed here, there and everywhere or unprinted documents in some collection, are now for the first time really available. Doctor Ballagh's list of rumaged store-houses would take much space to enumerate; among them are the Virginia Historical Society, the University of Virginia, The Shippen papers, the Library of Congress, the Long Island Historical Society, the New York Public Library, the New York Historical Society, the Pennsylvania Historical Society and many others. It is safe to say that few letters of importance have escaped this long and faithful research and that we have, within the compass of two good-sized volumes, what is left of Lee's writings. Besides the vast labor of collection, the documents have been collated with great accuracy.

The second volume contains 290 of the whole 540 letters printed; they extend from 1779 to 1794. Richard Henry Lee, like so many other men of his leisurely day, was an easy and endless letter writer; epistles flowed from his pen like words from Nestor's lips. His regular correspondents included many members of his family and a number of men of eminence, especially Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Patrick Henry, John and Samuel Adams and Henry Laurens. He wrote clearly and enthusiastically on public topics and his sense of humor makes his purely personal letters entertaining reading. They show the character of a thoughtful, ardent man and will go a long way towards softening the harsh judgments which have sometimes been passed on him.

But the letters well as they have been gathered and edited, do not sufficiently fill the need of information on the life of Richard Henry Lee. It is to be regretted that Doctor Ballagh did not find time to write a biography; it is to be hoped that he will do so yet. Surely he is the one man from whom an authoritative life may be expected. After all, letters only throw a sidelight on the career of a politician. While there is much to interest and instruct in what Lee wrote, we are yet unable from his own account, from which, of course, many letters must be missing, to estimate his work in the Revolution. He was a debater and a letter-writer; he was much more a committee worker, a skilful master of political arts, a shrewd judge of popular feeling. The two volumes of letters, however, are a great help to the understanding of Lee and only praise may be spoken of the way in which Doctor Ballagh had discharged his task.

H. J. ECKENRODE.

IN MEMORIAM

William Meade Clark

W. GORDON McCABE, Esq., President,
Virginia Historical Society,
Richmond, Virginia.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned, who were appointed a Committee at the last meeting of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Historical Society to prepare a sketch of the life of the late Reverend Dr. William Meade Clark, beg leave to hand you the enclosed paper which is a very imperfect portrayal of our deceased friend.

Yours very truly,

JOHN PEYTON MCGUIRE,
DANIEL GRINNAN,
Committee.

The Reverend William Meade Clark, D. D., Rector of St. James Church, Richmond, Editor of the Southern Churchman, and for the last fifteen years a member of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Historical Society, died at his home in Richmond on April 29th, 1914, after a long illness.

Dr. Clark was a native of Virginia and was reared in Halifax County in that State where he was born on May 5th, 1855. His father, the late Reverend John T. Clark, of that County,

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY

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II

was one of the most excellent clergymen of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, and owned the plantation upon which he resided. Dr. Clark grew up under the best influences. There he learned the lessons of manly independence and unpretentious piety, laid the foundations of solid learning and imbibed the best traditions of old Virginia citizenship. After leaving school he attended the University of Virginia where he remained for several sessions. While there he suffered a severe accident which impaired his physical activity for the rest of his life. Leaving the University of Virginia he entered the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, where in 1880 he graduated and was ordained deacon. The following year he was ordained Priest by the late Bishop Whittle. Entering upon the active work of the ministry, his first charge was St. James' Parrish in Mecklenburg County, Virginia; afterwards he served successively in Amherst County, Virginia, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and at the Church of the Good Shepherd in Raleigh, North Carolina. From 1890 to 1896 he was Rector of St. George's, that fine old church in Fredericksburg, Virginia. In 1896 he succeeded the Reverend John K. Mason as Rector of St. James Church in the City of Richmond, a position which he held up to the time of his death. He soon established himself in the confidence and affection, not only of his own congregation, but of the people of that City. He was a strong, direct and eloquent preacher.

Soon after taking charge of St. James Church Dr. Clark was appointed Editor of the Southern Churchman, a position which he continued to hold until his death. His articles in this paper showed the firm convictions of a vigorous and well balanced mind. He was no controversialist and contented himself with the positive affirmation of essential matters and the advocacy of those things which made for the progress of his Church at large and of his Master's Kingdom.

It was inevitable that a man possessed of the strong understanding and versatility of Dr. Clark should be called upon to fill other positions. For many years he was one of the two examining chaplains of the Diocese of Virginia, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Missionary Society. He was a Trustee of the Bishop Payne Divinity

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Just state outline

The first part of the outline is the introduction. This is where you state the purpose of the study and the research questions. It is also where you provide a brief overview of the literature and the theoretical framework.

The second part of the outline is the methodology. This is where you describe the research design, the data collection methods, and the data analysis methods.

The third part of the outline is the results. This is where you present the findings of the study. It is also where you discuss the implications of the findings and the limitations of the study. The final part of the outline is the conclusion. This is where you summarize the main points of the study and provide a final statement on the research.

II

was one of the most excellent clergymen of the Episcopal Church in Virginia, and owned the plantation upon which he resided. Dr. Clark grew up under the best influences. There he learned the lessons of manly independence and unpretentious piety, laid the foundations of solid learning and imbibed the best traditions of old Virginia citizenship. After leaving school he attended the University of Virginia where he remained for several sessions. While there he suffered a severe accident which impaired his physical activity for the rest of his life. Leaving the University of Virginia he entered the Theological Seminary near Alexandria, where in 1880 he graduated and was ordained deacon. The following year he was ordained Priest by the late Bishop Whittle. Entering upon the active work of the ministry, his first charge was St. James' Parrish in Mecklenburg County, Virginia; afterwards he served successively in Amherst County, Virginia, at Chapel Hill, North Carolina, and at the Church of the Good Shepherd in Raleigh, North Carolina. From 1890 to 1896 he was Rector of St. George's, that fine old church in Fredericksburg, Virginia. In 1896 he succeeded the Reverend John K. Mason as Rector of St. James Church in the City of Richmond, a position which he held up to the time of his death. He soon established himself in the confidence and affection, not only of his own congregation, but of the people of that City. He was a strong, direct and eloquent preacher.

Soon after taking charge of St. James Church Dr. Clark was appointed Editor of the Southern Churchman, a position which he continued to hold until his death. His articles in this paper showed the firm convictions of a vigorous and well balanced mind. He was no controversialist and contented himself with the positive affirmation of essential matters and the advocacy of those things which made for the progress of his Church at large and of his Master's Kingdom.

It was inevitable that a man possessed of the strong understanding and versatility of Dr. Clark should be called upon to fill other positions. For many years he was one of the two examining chaplains of the Diocese of Virginia, and a member of the Executive Committee of the Diocesan Missionary Society. He was a Trustee of the Bishop Payne Divinity

School, an institution for the education of colored clergymen, a work in which he was deeply interested. As a deputy on numerous occasions to the General Conventions of his Church he was a recognized leader in that body, as he was in the Council of the Diocese of Virginia. At different times he served upon important committees connected with the work of his Church. In all of these positions he took an active and influential part, serving with conscientious fidelity. He was appointed to fill the chair of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological Seminary of Virginia, but declined to accept the position, preferring the active work of the ministry to a permanent professorship. He was often in demand to preach in other churches and to deliver lectures.

Dr. Clark took a deep interest, not only in the history of his Church, but in the history of Virginia. Possibly he was one of the best informed persons in this State as to the connection between the Colonial Church and its successor with the political history of the Colony and the Commonwealth. He took a deep pride in the history of his Church and no one was better qualified to vindicate her than himself.

On the 21st day of February, 1899, he was elected a member of the Executive Committee of the Virginia Historical Society and to the duties of this office he gave that zealous and enlightened attention which was a part of his nature. He took a deep interest in the work of the Society.

Dr. Clark was a clear, clean, high and consistent man. His personal fortitude in contending against his physical weakness was remarkable. He suffered much more than was generally understood or even manifested. His versatility and readiness in debates and in impromptu addresses was marked. He had more than ordinary intelligence even among trained and intelligent men. A modest man he made no effort at a display of his learning. Upon vital matters he never allowed his views to be misunderstood. He was absolutely sincere, and without the slightest tinge of hypocrisy; however he might differ with one in judgment he was always the Christian gentleman, always the constant friend, always the bright, brave, kindly companion; always the active and faithful worker in the cause of God and man.

VIRGINIA MILITIA IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

By J. T. McALLISTER

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
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REPORT OF THE
COMMISSION ON THE
FUTURE OF THE
PHYSICAL SCIENCES
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
1964

THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO
DIVISION OF THE PHYSICAL SCIENCES

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THE
VIRGINIA MAGAZINE
OF
HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

VOL. XXII.

OCTOBER, 1914.

No. 4

THE RANDOLPH MANUSCRIPT.

VIRGINIA SEVENTEENTH CENTURY RECORDS.

From the Original in the Collection of the Virginia Historical
Society.

(CONCLUDED)

The Office of Auditor General of Virginia.

(CONTINUED)

After the death of Robert Ayleway Esq^r whose Patent for Auditor General of Virginia was made over to William Byrd, Esq^r during the life of the Granter it was then necessary for the said William Byrd to have the following Deputation from William Blathwayt, Esq^r who had been made Auditor General of all the Plantations in America.

To all Christian People to whom these Presents shall come William Blathwayt, Esq^r Surveyor & Auditor Generall of all her Majesty's Revenues in America sendeth greeting. Whereas his late Majesty King Charles the Second of ever blessed Memory by his Letters Patents under the great Seal of England bearing date the Nineteenth day of May in the two & thirtieth Year of his said Majesty's Reign did give & grant

THE
VIRGINIA MAGAZINE

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unto him the said William Blathwayt the Office of Auditor & Surveyor General of his Majesty's Revenues arising in America with full Power and Authority to inspect, examine, state and Audit, and with allowance and consent of the Lord High Treasurer, Commissioners of the Treasury, & Chancellour of the Exchequer for the time being, to determine all & Singular Accounts of all such Rents, Revenues, Prizes, Fines, Escheats, Forfeitures, Duties and Profits whatsoever, as are by reason of any matter or thing happen'd or fallen since the beginning of the first War, that was between his said Majesty and the States General of the United Netherlands, since his said Majesty's restoration, and not before, And which shall at any time hereafter become due or payable to his said Majesty his Heirs & Successors during the continuance of His said Letters Patents in or from all or any of His Majesty's foreign Dominions Islands Colonies and Plantations in America, and by all lawfull ways and means to cause the same to be recover'd and paid to the proper Officers, to His Majesty's use, To have and to hold, Exercise & Enjoy the said Office to him the said William Blathwayt by himself, or his Sufficient Deputy or Deputies, for and during the time & so long as the the said William Blathwayt shou'd well behave himself in the said Office, with further Power in the said Letters Patents contain'd, for hin the said William Blathwayt from time to time to constitute and appoint by any Writing under his hand & Seal, such Inferior Officers for the better Expediting and carrying on his Majesty's Service in relation to the said Office as by Nomination, Warrant or Direction from the Lord high Treasurer of England or Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being, he the said William Blathwayt shall be directed; And the said Inferior Officers from time to time remove, suspend, or displace as to him the said William Blathwayt with the allowance and Direction of the Lord Treasurer and Commissioners of the Treasury for the time being shall be thought necessary and expedient. Now know ye, that the said William Blathwayt, for the more Effectual Execution and Performance of the premisses and for the better Expediting and carrying on Her Majesty's Service, hath by the Nomination, Warrant, & Direction of the

Right Hon'ble the Lord high Treasurer constituted and appointed and doth by these presents constitute and appoint William Byrd Sen^r-Esq^r to be his Deputy, and under Officer within the Colony & Dominion of Virginia, for the purposes, and to the Ends hereafter mention'd and no other, (that is to say) that the said William Byrd shall, and the said William Blathwayt doth hereby give & grant full power & authority to the said William Byrd to Inspect Examine & State all Accompts of all such Rents, Revenues, Prizes, Fines, Escheats, Seizures, Forfeitures, Duties & profits whatsoever, as are by Reason or Cause of any matter or thing hap'n'd or fallen, since the beginning of the said first War, that was between his said late Majesty of ever blessed Memory and the said States General, since his said Majesty's Restoration and not before, or which at any time from and after the date of the said Letters Patents, have hap'n'd, fallen, or shall hereafter happen, fall, become due or payable or accruing unto Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, within the said Colony and Dominion of Virginia, with full Power and Authority to and for him the said William Byrd, by all lawfull ways & means to cause to be recover'd and paid unto the proper Officers, to her Majesty's Use all such Rents, Revenues, Duties and Profits aforesaid, as have accrued to her Majesty, since the beginning of the said first War, or shall hereafter accrue unto her Majesty, her Heirs & Successors, within the said Colony and Dominion of Virginia, & have not been, or shall not be Answered, Satisfyed, and paid to the proper Officers, to her Majesty's Use, To have and to hold the said Deputy-Ship or under Office, unto the said William Byrd, so long as to him the said William Blathwayt shall please, & to be by him thought fit, And the said William Blathwayt doth hereby require from the said William Byrd and the said William Byrd doth by his acceptance of this present Grant, agree to & with the said William Blathwayt, that he the said William Byrd, shall once in every Six Months or oftener during which he shall execute the said under Office, or be Deputy unto the said William Blathwayt by Vertue of these Presents, transmit & send over to him the said William Blathwayt, fairly written, and by the said William Byrd, under his

hand attested, all such accompt as he the said William Byrd shall, before that time have inspected. Examined, and Stated, & which have not been by him formerly transmitted, and sent over unto the said William Blathwayt of the Rents, Revenues, Duties & Profits aforesaid, and Duplicates thereof by the next Conveyance and Shall at the same time, certifie, and make known to the said William Blathwayt, all such Summ & Summs of Money, if any such shall be, as he hath by the ways & means aforesaid, caused to be recovered & paid to the proper Officers to Her Majesty's Use, and which hath not been formerly Certify'd & made known to him the said William Blathwayt, And shall in all and every other matter & thing relating to the said Office, Observe such Rules & Instructions, as the said William Blathwayt shall at any times, give or transmit unto him. And Lastly the said William Blathwayt doth hereby Ratify, confirm & allow all and every Act & Acts thing & things, which shall be done & Executed by the said William Byrd as Deputy and under Officer in the said William Blathwayt by Vertue of these Presents, And doth hereby grant, that they and every of them shall be of equal force & Authority, as if they had been done, executed & performed by the said William Blathwayt himself in his proper Person, In Witness whereof I have hereunto put my hand and Seal this fourteenth day of April, In the Year of Our Lord God 1703. And in the Second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Queen Anne over England &c.

William Blathwayt.

Sign'd, Seal'd & Deliver'd in the
Presence of

Sam'l Lynn.
Charles Le Bas.

I do hereby Nominate William Byrd Sen^r-Esq^r to be Deputy of the said William Blathwayt Esq^r in the Office of Surveyor and Auditor General of Her Majesty's Revenues, arising in the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and accordingly direct the said William Blathwayt to constitute and appoint him the

said William Byrd, his Lawfull Deputy in the Execution thereof, pursuant to Letters Patents in that behalf. From the Treasury Chambers at Whitehall the 14th day of April 1703.

Godolphin.

After the Death of William Byrd Esq^r the Elder William Byrd Esq^r the Younger was appointed Receiver Generall of Virginia by the following Sign Manual and Dudley Digges Esq^r was appointed Auditor these 2 Places being now Divided, which before had been joyn'd in William Byrd Esq^r the Elder.

Anne R.

Anne by the Grace of God Queen of England, Scotland, France and Ireland, Defender of the faith &c. To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting, Whereas for the support of our Government within our Colony and Dominion of Virginia there is a revenue arising & accruing unto us by a Duty of two Shillings for every Hogshead of Tobacco exported from thence, as also a Duty or Impost of Fifteen Pence p^r Ton for every Ship trading there, and Six pence p^r Poll for every Person Imported. And there being also a further Revenue arising unto Us by a Quit rent of two Shillings for every hundred Acres of Land held of Us, as also by Fines, Forfeitures, Escheats & otherwise, And whereas the Office of Receiver General of our said Duties, Imports and Revenues is now become Vacant. We therefore reposing especial trust and confidence in the Ability, Care and Circumspection of our trusty and well beloved William Byrd Esq^r do hereby Nominate, Authorize, constitute and appoint him the said William Byrd to be our Receiver General of all and Singular our Revenues Duties and Imports arising and growing due, or which shall arise and grow due unto Us within our said Colony and Dominion, and of arrears thereof during our Pleasure, Which Duties Imports and Revenues so to be received by him, are to be answered and paid towards the support of our said Government according to such Warrant or Warrants as the said William Byrd shall from time to time receive from us or from our Lieutenant and Governor General of our said Colony or from the Commander in Chief thereof for the time being our

Revenue of quitrents only excepted which is to be paid and issued according to such especial Warrants or Orders, as shall be given by us to our said Governor or Commander in Chief, or to him the said William Byrd from time to time in that behalf, & not otherwise. And we do hereby further Impower him the said William Byrd. in case of non Payment of the Revenues, Imports, and Duties aforesaid, or any part thereof, by any person whatsoever, to levy the same by Distress, & Sale of such Distress, or by any other means as any other Receiver of our Revenue can or ought to do according to the Laws of our Kingdom of England, or the laws of Our said Colony and Dominion. And upon receipt of the said Revenues, Imports and Duties, or any of them to give Acquittances for the same. And for the care and pains of him the said William Byrd in the Execution of the said Office, and discharge of the Trust hereby reposed in him. We do hereby Authorize and Impower him the said William Byrd to receive, take or retain to his own Use, out of our said Duties and Revenues the Value and Summ of three Pounds p^r Centums for all Moneys or value of Moneys which shall be receiv'd or Collected by him within our said Colony and Dominion as aforesaid. And the said William Byrd is likewise, before his Entrance upon the Execution of the said Office, to give or procure good Security to be given in our Exchequer here in England in the Sum of Six Thousand Pounds. And in the like Sum in Virginia, for his due Execution of the said Office, & for truly Accompting for our foresaid Revenues, & every part thereof. And of our Pleasure herein, all our Governors, Lieutenant Governors, Commanders in Chief, and all other our Officers within our said Colony and Dominion, are to take Notice, and to be aiding, and assisting unto him the said William Byrd, in the due Execution of the said Office in all things as our Service may require.

Given at our Court at Kensington this Nineteenth day of October 1705, In the fourth Year of our Reign.

By her Majesty's Command.

Godolphin.

Registered in the
Council Books

Test

Wil. Robertson
Clerk Council.

A MEMORIAL FOR OBTAINING A MORE PERFECT RENT ROLL,
& ADVANCING HER MAJESTY'S QUIT RENTS
IN VIRGINIA.

The Quitrents for Lands taken up are paid according to the Number of Acres express'd in the Patent, many of which being granted on Ancient Surveys, & those irregular and uncertain being granted on Ancient Surveys, & those irregular and uncertain, much greater Quantities of Land are contain'd within the Bounds set down, than the Number of Acres express'd in the Patent.

Several Patents have been past for Land which is not improved, and nothing thereon to destrein for Rent and others for the want of the Sheriffs knowledge of the Patentee, or Grant, are not brought on the Roll. At the first seating in Virginia there were not above Eight Counties, but are now enlarged and divided into twenty-five, a great part of the now patented Land is expressed in the Patents to be in those Ancient Counties, & part in one County & part in the adjacent, so that the respective Sheriffs cannot be regularly charg'd without a true Roll of what Patents, or the Parts thereof are within their Precincts as well as the knowledge of the present Possessors of them.

It is therefore humbly propos'd that particular directions be given to the Governor, or to whom it may be thought proper, that an Abstract of all Patents, granted from the first Seating the County, be drawn from the Records in the Secretary's Office, and recourse had to the County Records to discover how and to whom, the same are transferred, that the same may be charged & plac'd in Rolls for the Several Counties, wherein the Land now lies, as also to know who is the Present possessor, such Accounts to be delivered to the Auditor of Her Majesty's Revenues to be compared with the last Rent Roll brought in by the Sheriffs, the Charges whereof, if it shall be so thought fit to be defray'd out of Her Majesty's Quitrents.

That the Sheriffs be commanded to make return what Land they suspect to be included within any Patent more than Quitrents are paid for, & for which Patents are granted, & Quitrents not paid; & that for an Encouragement herein a Reward may be given by the Governor out of the Quitrents accruing by such Land, or that a reasonable part of the Land be granted to them for the discovery.

That on such returns or suspicions the Surveyors be required to Survey the Same, who are to be satisfy'd out of the Quitrents.

By which Method it is conceiv'd a perfect Roll may be made of what Lands is Patented, other Lands discover'd & abuses rectify'd in reference to the payment of all Quitrents due, which will very much advance this Her Majesty's Revenue.

Which is humbly Submitted.

ORDERS FROM THE LORDS OF THE TREASURY CONCERNING THE
QUITRENTS SURRENDERED BY THE LORD CULPEPER
TO HIS MAJESTY.

Right Trusty and Welbeloved, We greet you Well, our right Trusty and well be loved Thomas Lord Culpepper having assign'd and Surrender'd unto Us all his Right Title & Interest to certain Letters Patent bearing date the five and twentieth day of february in the twenty fifth Year of our Reign, whereby we demis'd unto him and to our Right Trusty and well beloved Cousin & Councillor Henry Earl of Arlington all that our Colony of Virginia and Accomack, with the Rents, Quitrents, Fines, Forfeitures, Escheats, accruing unto Us from the Premises, and the same being now in vertue thereof and of a former assignment of the said Earl of Arlington unto the said Thomas Lord of Culpepper, intirely in our hands, Our Will and Pleasure is, that you cause publication hereof to be made to all our loving Subjects within our said Colony, and that you give them to understand that we have proceeded herein with an intent to

apply all the profits and Advantages accruing thereby, to the benefit and for the better Support of the Government of that our Colony, in such manner as we shall from time to time direct and Appoint. We do therefore hereby charge and command you to use your Utmost care in the pursuance of our service herein, and that you empower the Officers of our Revenue, and such other Persons as you shall think fit, duly to collect on Quitrents accruing from time to time according to the Reservation of two Shillings for every hundred Acres of Land, possess'd by our Subjects in Virginia, and so proportionably for a greater or lesser Quantity to be paid in Specy that is to say in Money, and not in Tobacco nor any other Commodity, but that our Subjects may with greater ease, comply with their obligation unto Us, we are well pleased that instead of English Money, they may answer what becomes due unto us, for the said Quitrents, in such Pieces of Eight as are Currant in that our Colony. And as to the Escheats, Fines, Forfeitures, and other Profits mentioned in our Letters Patent, we do likewise direct that they be satisfy'd according to our Demise unto Thomas Lord Culpepper or in the like pieces of Eight for every five Shillings. And forasmuch as we cannot at this distance so well direct you in the particular method of recovering our Dues, you are to proceed therein as you shall find most beneficial unto Us and to give us an account of such your proceedings by the first Opportunity, and so from time to time, that you may receive our Approbation or further directions therein, and for such Summs as shall be receiv'd by the Officers of our Revenues for the Premisses, you are not to dispose thereof, nor suffer it to be issued out, until upon certifying unto us the Value of what shall remain thereupon in our Treasury, we shall order the same to be dispos'd of to such uses as shall be most requisite for our Service. And so we bid you heartily farewell. Given at our Court at Hampton Court the 25th day of July 1684.

By His Majesty's Command

Rochester.

Jo Ernle. Ste. Fax.

REPORT * UPON THE PETITION OF PHILIP LUDWELL AGAINST
THE LORD EFFINGHAM MADE BY THE LORDS
COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS.

May it please your Majesty

In Obedience to your Majesty's Order in Council of the 18th of March last, we have considered the Petition of Philip Ludwell with the Address of the House of Burgesses in Virginia, to the late King touching several Matters of Complaint, which with our Opinions most humbly offer'd to your Majesty are as follows;

First, That whereas a Proclamation had been issued in Virginia by the Lord Howard Governor in Chief in pursuance of Instructions from his late Majesty King Charles the Second, declaring an Act passed in Virginia in November, 1682 for repealing the Sixth Act of Assembly made in June 1680, about Attorneys to be void, and thereby reviving the said Act of June 1680, the house conceive the said Proclamation to be unwarrantable and of ill consequence, and therefore humbly pray that the same be made void, we have thereupon consulted your Majesty's Attorney & Solicitor General who have reported their Opinion unto Us, that they conceive the said Act made in June 1680 was revived by the King's disallowing of the Subsequent Act of Repeal, yet in as much as the said Act of Assembly is represented as inconvenient and prejudicial to that Colony, we humbly offer to your Majesty that by the like Proclamation the said Act of June 1680 be also set aside and declared void.

Secondly, Whereas complaint is made of a fee of 200^l of Tobacco and Cask lately received by the Lord Howard for the use

*In the fall of 1688, the House of Burgesses, unwilling to submit any longer to the exactions and oppressions of the Governor, sent Philip Ludwell to England with a petition for relief. On March 28, 1689 he delivered to the Privy Council a petition from the "Commons of Virginia, represented by the House of Burgesses." The petition was opposed by Effingham, but the Virginians were successful in most of the points in question. Dr. Wertenbaker in the chapter entitled "The Critical Period" in his *Virginia Under the Stuarts*, has given an admirable account of the struggle for colonial liberties which the Burgesses made and which the accession of William and Mary made successful. For a biographical sketch of Philip Ludwell see this Magazine I, 174-178.

of the Publick Seal we are humbly of opinion that altho' it appears unto us, that the said fee upon complaint thereof was not disallowed or thought unreasonable by your Majesty's Council in Virginia yet in as much as the same hath not been establish't by the said Council as by the Commission of the Lord Howard is requisite, and the same being also represented as burdensome and uneasy to the Colony, We are humbly of Opinion that it be discontinued as also the fee of 30^llb of Tobacco demanded by the Secretary of that Colony, for Recording Surveys of Land. But as to the fee of 5 £ Sterling receiv'd by the Escheator for every Office found, whereof complaint is also made we are humbly of Opinion that the same is legal and fit to be continued, as being an Ancient and customary fee, and only paid by such who find a considerable benefit thereby.

Lastly, as to the complaint made that the fines and forfeitures in Virginia are not apply'd to such purposes as by the said representation is set forth particularly and desired, We most humbly represent to your Majesty that the said fines and forfeitures, having by Letters Patents been granted by King Charles the Second, to the Lord Culpepper and others were repurchased by the late King for divers considerable Sums of Money Actually paid to the said Lord Culpeper, and a further Pension of Six hundred Pounds a year payable for 21 Years, and now charged upon the Establishment of your Majesty's Army, so that the said fines and forfeitures are become wholly at the disposal of the Crown, as they were before this purchase the Property of the said Patentees, yet upon examination we do find that since the said Purchase, no part of the said Revenue has been employ'd or dispos'd of otherwise than for the better Support of the Government of Virginia, to which use we are humbly of Opinion it may be apply'd hereafter in such manner as your Majesty shall think fit to direct from time to time, and not otherwise, the same being not in any manner appropriated to any particular use or purpose whatsoever.

All which is most humbly Submitted.

Council Chamber.

the 26th of April 1689.

(CONCLUDED)

COUNCIL PAPERS, 1698-1701.

(From the originals in the Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

THE DEATH OF KING WILLIAM.

Whitehall March y^e 19th 1701½

Sir

Inclosed you receive an Order from the Lords of her Matys most hon'ble privy Council notifying to you the death of our late gracious Sovereign of ever blessed memory and directing you to proclaim the high and mighty Princess Anne Queen of England Scotland France & Ireland and of all the Dominions thereunto belonging &c. Defender of the faith &c. We do earnestly Recommend to you that you proceed without loss of time in the execution of those Orders, and that her Majesty be accordingly proclaimed in the most solemn manner and most proper parts of yo^r Government. And for yo^r informacon we further send you, Her Maty's Declaration at her first sitting in her privy Council. Her Matys proclamation for continuing all Officers &c. The Address of the House of Lords to her Maj^{ty}. The Address of the House of Commons to her Maty. And her Matys speech to both Houses of Parliament.

You are upon this occasion to assure all her Matys Subjects under yo^r Governm^t of her Matys especial care and protection, and to exhort them to do on their parts what is necessary for their security and defence in the present Conjuncture, and you are to return a speedy acco^t of yo^r proceedings herein.

THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

Volume 100, Part 1, 1970

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THE JOURNAL OF THE ROYAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE

The Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute is a quarterly publication of the Royal Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. It is devoted to the publication of original research papers and reviews in all branches of anthropology, including physical anthropology, social anthropology, linguistics, and archaeology. The Journal is published by the Royal Anthropological Institute, 21, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1. The subscription price of the Journal (which includes postage) is £12.00 per annum in advance. Single parts are available at £3.00 each. The Journal is also available in microfilm and microfiche editions. The Journal is indexed and abstracted in a number of international indexes and abstracting services. The Journal is published by the Royal Anthropological Institute, 21, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1. The subscription price of the Journal (which includes postage) is £12.00 per annum in advance. Single parts are available at £3.00 each. The Journal is also available in microfilm and microfiche editions. The Journal is indexed and abstracted in a number of international indexes and abstracting services.

You will receive a Warrant under her Matys Royal Signature empowering you to continue the use of the publick Seal. So we bid you heartily farewell.

Yo^r very Loving Friends.

Stamford

Lexington

Ph. Meadows

John Pollexfen

Mat. Prior.

For her Matys especial Service

For the hon^{ble} Francis Nicholson Esq^r her Matys Lieu^t and Gov^r Genll of her Matys Colony & Dominion of Virginia in America. Or for the Comm^{d^r} in chief of the s^d Colony for the time being.

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA TO QUEEN ANNE.

To the Queens most Excellent Maj^{tie}

Most Gracious Sovereign

We yo^r Matys most loyal and dutifull Subjects Yo^r Matys Govern^r & Council of this yo^r Matys ancient Colony & Dominion of Virginia are deeply sensible of the much lamented loss of our late Royal Sovereign William y^e third of glorious & happy memory.

We acknowledge the blessing of Almighty God in supplying the Throne with yo^r Matys sacred person, and humbly congratulate yo^r Matys happy accession to the Crownes of England Scotland, France, Ireland and the Dominions and Territorys thereunto belonging. Yo^r Matys just and indisputable right & title thereunto we have solemnly and with one heart & voice proclaimed, And do assure yo^r Maty of our fervent zeal and unalterable affection and fidelity to yo^r Matys sacred person and Governm^t, which we will defend to y^e utmost of our power ag^t the pretended Prince of Wales and all other yo^r Matys

enemys whatsoever. And do pray Almighty God that he will give yo^r Maty a long & happy Reign over us.

Fr: Nicholson

William Byrd

E Jenings

J Lightfoot

Benj Harrison

Robert Carter

Jas. Blair.

COMMISSION OF EDMUND JENINGS* AS SECRETARY OF STATE OF VIRGINIA.

William the third by the Grace of God King of England Scotland France and Ireland Defender of y^e faith &c. To all to whom these presents shall come Greeting Know ye that we of our especial grace, certain knowledge & meer motion have given & granted and by these presents do give & Grant unto our Trusty & welbeloved Edmund Jenings Esq^r the place & office of Secretary of and in our Colony of Virginia in America in the roome of Ralph Wormeley Esq^r dece^d late Secretary there, And him the s^d Edmund Jenings Secretary of & in our said Colony of Virginia, We do by these presents make Ordain & constitute, To have hold exercise & enjoy the s^d place & office unto the s^d Edm^d Jenings by him self or his Sufficient Deputy or Deputys during our pleasure, Together with all fees, Rights, priviledges profites perquisites & advantages to the s^d Office or place belonging or in any wise appertaining in as full & ample manner to all intents and purposes as the said Ralph Wormeley or any other person formerly held received or enjoyed or ought to have held received or enjoyed the same during our will and pleasure. And we do hereby Require and Command the said Edmund Jenings actually to reside in the Town of Williamsburg in our said Colony during y^e time of his being Secretary thereof.

*Edmund Jenings, son of Sir Edmund Jenings, of Ripon, Yorkshire, England, settled in Virginia, where his seat was "Ripon Hall," York Co. He was long a man of prominence, Attorney General, Member of Council, Secretary of State and Acting Governor. For Governor Jenings and his family see this Magazine IV, 366; VI, 398, 399; XII, 306-310.

and that he be not absent from thence without our Licence first had & obtained in that behalf, Provided always that if the s^d Edmund Jenings shall be absent from the s^d Town for ye space of one month at any one time after he shall have taken on himself the s^d Office, & been within ye s^d Colony of Virginia contrary to our will and pleasure afores^d. Then & in such case these our Letters patents & everything therein contained shall cease determine & be void. In witness whereof we have caused these our Letters to be made patents Witness our Self at Westminster the second day of february in the thirteenth year of our Reign.

By writt of privy Seal
Cocks.

BOND OF EDMUND JENINGS AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

Noverint universe per presentes nos Edmundum Jenings de Comitatu York Colonia Virginiae Armiger, Petrum Beverley de Comit. Gloucester, Guilielmum Tayloe de Comitatu Richmond et Gairn Corbin de Comit. Middlesex in eadam Colonia Generosos teneri et firmiter obligari Serenissimae Dnae nost Annae Dei gratiae Angliae Scotiae franciae et Hiberniae Reginae fidei defensor &c Haeridibus vel Successoribus suis in quinq mille Libris bonae et legalis monetae Angliae solvend eadem Dnae Reginae haeredibus vel Successoribus suis ad quam quidem solutienem bene et fidelater faciend obligamus nos et unium queinq nostrum per se pro toto et in solido. Haeredes Executores et Admin^{res} nros firmiter per pntes. Sigillis nris Sigillat Dat vicesimo tertio die mensis Junij Anno Regin. Annae Reginae primo Annoq Dni 1702.

The condition of this obligacon is such that whereas the above bounden Edmund Jenings is by his late Matys Commission bearing date the second day of february 170 $\frac{1}{2}$ appointed Secretary of the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, and their Excell^{ys} the Lords Justices by their Instructions dated the thirteenth day of September one thousand six hundred ninety eight having directed tha^t the Secretary of Virginia for the time being give security for the faithfull discharge of the said Office:

Now if the said Edmund Jenings shall take all possible care that the Records under his care be well & faithfully kept and shall according to the best of his skill and ability faithfully discharge the Trust reposed in him, that then this Obligation to be void and of none effect, otherwise to remain in full force & vertue.

E Jenings (Seal)

Peter Beverley (Seal)

Will Tayloe (Seal)

G Corbin (Seal)

Sealed & delivered in the presence of

Benja Harrison

R Beverley

Wil Robertson

SEAL OF VIRGINIA.

Anne R.

Anne by the Grace of God of England Scotland France & Ireland Queen, Defender of the faith &c. To our Trusty & welbeloved Francis Nicholson Esq' our Lieutenant and Governor General of our Colony and Dominion of Virginia in America, or to the Commander in chief for the time being Greeting. We do hereby authorize you to use the Seal of that our Colony w^{ch} you have last used and have at present in yo^r possession for sealing all things whatsoever that pass the Seal in our said Colony untill we shall give Order for another Seal to be made with our own Royal name and Inscription. Given at our Court at S^t James's the 30th day of March 1702 in the first year of our Reign.

By her Matys Command
Manchester.

Whitehall April y^e 13th 1702

Sir

We send you here inclosed the warrant under her Matys Royal Signature Impowering you to continue at present y^e use of the publick Seal of her Colony & Dominion of Virginia under

your Government, which we mentioned in ours of the 19th of the last moneth. So We bid you heartily farewell.

Yo^r very Loving friends

Stamford

Lexington

Rob: Cecill

Ph: Meadows

W^m Blathwayt

John Pollexfen

Mat Prior

Francis Nicholson Esq^r

SECRETARIES OF STATE OF ENGLAND TO THE GOVERNOR OF
VIRGINIA

Whitehall 18th April 1702

Sir

Your Government being within my Province as one of her Matys principal Secretarys of State, I would not omitt to give you notice of it, and to desire you will be pleased to give me such accounts from time to time of what occurs there as you shall think fitt to impart to me for her Matys service. I take this occasion of assuring you that I shall always be very ready to serve you in my Station, and that I am with truth

S^r

Your most humble Servant
Manchester.

Whitehall May 7th 1702

Sir

The Queen having been pleased to constitute me one of her principal Secretarys of State, It is necessary that I should informe you of it, that for the future you may direct to me such Letters as relate to her majestys Service, and I desire you from time to time to acquaint me with such things as occur in yo^r parts.

And I am commanded to acquaint you that Her Majesty has declared War against France and Spain as you will see by the enclosed Declaration, and to signify her Maj^{ties} pleasure to you that you cause it to be proclaimed in the places under your Government, that her Subjects having this notice may take care to prevent any mischiefs which otherwise they might Suffer from the Enemy, and do their duty in their Several Stations to annoy the Subjects of France & Spain.

I must also acquaint you, the Emperor and the States General of the United Provinces have also declared War against France an Spain. I am

Yo^r most humble Servant
Nottingham

To Francis Nicholson Esq^r her Matys Lieuten^t and Governor Gen^{ll} of her Matys Colony & Dominion of Virginia in America, or in his absence to the Lieuten^t Governor or Commander in Chief of the said Colony for the time being.

Virginia.

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President of the Association for the year 1915. The names are listed in alphabetical order of their last names.

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VIRGINIA IN 1677.

(Abstracts by W. N. SAINSBURY, and copies in the McDonald and De Jarnette Papers, Virginia State Library.)

(CONTINUED)

PETITION OF JOHN JEFFREYS

Copy

On the 18th October the Petition of Ald. Jefferies for the payment of some Wines is read as follows

To the Right Hon'ble the Committee for Trade and Plantations

The humble Petition of John Jeffreys Esq^{re} Sheweth

That your Petitioner having a Considerable Store of Fial Wine at James Town in Virginia the Right Hon'ble S^r Will^m Berkley Governor by virtue of an order did impress for His M service Twenty Pipes thereof which were accordingly delivered at the lowest Rate they had been sold at viz: Eight pounds sterling p^r pipe.

That after the said Twenty Pipes of Wine were expended in the service aforesaid and sixty three Pipes more utterly lost to your Petitioner by the Rebels burning the Town Your Petitioner's correspondent M^r John Page was fain to petition the last Grand Assembly for payment. Whereupon by Report of a Committee confirmed by Assembly they have allowed full eight pounds for two pipes of the said Wine delivered to S^r Will^m Berkley and would allow but half pay (that is) four pounds p^r pipe for the other eighteen pipes alleging this reason for abatement that they were taken from Town disposed on the public account and so saved from the fire which happened suddenly after upon the Governor leaving James Town.

Now that for the Grand Assembly have by their Public Order owned the delivery and disposāl of the twenty pipes of Wine and ordered payment here in England of two pipes at full price and the other eighteen at half pay. Yet because the evasion alleged is very unjust as well as ridiculous as the Hon'ble Commissioners for Virginia have truly observed in their Report of the premisses; Upon sight of the Petition and Order of Assembly thereupon, herewith also ready to be produced.

Your Petitioner humbly prays Your Honors to inspect the said Papers & Reports and according to Your Honors own Wisdom to determine herein, so as Your Petitioner who is a great sufferer besides by the troubles in Virginia, may at last, the full rate of eight pounds p^r pipe out of the public Money of the Country here, as well for the eighteen pipes of Wine expended on the Public account, as for the two pipes expended by the Governor, for which they have themselves allowed the full rate of eight pounds p^r pipe in their Order.

And Your Petitioner shall ever pray &c.

A true Copy teste W Davis.

The Papers annexed were as follows, viz^t

To the Right Hon'ble His Ma^{ties} Commissioners for grievances.

John Page in behalf of John Jefferys Esq^{re} humbly sheweth that by virtue of the Right Hon'ble S^r William Berkley's order Your Petitioner did deliver, Twenty pipes of Fial Wine for his Ma^{ty's} service the day before James Town was left Your Petitioner sold of the same Wine to several Gentlemen at eight pounds per pipe.

Now so it is, that the Grand Assembly have ordered payment for two pipes of the said Wine at eight pounds per pipe which was spent in the town and but foer pounds p^r pipe for the 18 pipes which were put aboard the ships saying, if it had not been taken away it would have been lost, which the Gentlemen I sold to, at eight pounds p^r pipe might also plead, if any reason for it. Also there was no caution given to remove what was then left in the Cellars of the said John Jefferies Wine being sixty three pipes, one hogshhead, and one Quarter Cask of Fial Wine,

The first of these is the fact that the medical profession has been largely unprepared for the emergency. The second is the fact that the medical profession has been largely unprepared for the emergency. The third is the fact that the medical profession has been largely unprepared for the emergency.

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which to Your Petitioner seems strange that Wine should be taken at half price. And so much wine lost that timely notice to secure the same might have been prevented. Also Your Petitioner sold & delivered to the said S^r Will^m Berkley four Men Negroes for one hundred pounds sterling being the estate of the said John Jefferys for which your Petitioner received a Bill 20th January, Captⁿ Otho Thorp to pay me on S^r Will^m Berkley's account one hundred pounds sterling upon demand, which sum Your Petitioner hath demanded and the said Otho Thorp refuseth payment saying he hath received no consideration of the said S^r William Berkley for the said Bill and therefore shall desist from payment until farther trial be had therein. All which your Petitioner humbly prays may be taken into Your Honors most serious consideration that the said John Jefferys Esq^r be not injured in his estate and just right. And your Petitioner as in duty bound will ever pray &c.

At a Grand Assembly at Green Spring the 20th day of February 1676.

In answer to the Petition of M^r John Page in behalf of Jo. Jefferys Esq^r for payment for twenty pipes of Wine, two pipes whereof were delivered to the Right Hon^{ble} Governor on the Public Account for which this Committee thinks fit to allow eight pounds sterling p^r pipe and the other eighteen pipes being upon the Public account disposed of, but in regard they were taken from town & thereby saved from the fire, this Committee are of opinion that half pay will be Sufficient upon which they have thought fit to allow four pounds p^r pipe which in all is 88 sterling, which report of the Committee is confirmed by the House.

Teste Robert Beverley Cl: Ass:

A true Copy teste

W Davis

March 10 1676-7

At Swans point Virginia.

Upon due examination, proof, and consideration of the petition, within written and the original order of Assembly under

The first of these is the fact that the history of ideas is not a neutral or objective discipline. It is a discipline that is shaped by the values and assumptions of the society in which it is practiced. This is particularly true in the case of the history of ideas in the United States, where the dominant values and assumptions have been those of the white, male, middle-class majority. As a result, the history of ideas in the United States has often been a history of the dominant group, rather than a history of the whole.

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the Clerks own hand, thereto annex; We are of opinion that since the Wine within mentioned was delivered by Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor two pipes for his own and eighteen for the public use and for his Ma^{ties} Service the first two pipes being allowed for, at the full rate of eight pounds sterling p^r pipe as by the said Order of Assembly herewith produced doth appear, there is the same reason that they should pay for the other eighteen pipes of Wine after the same Rate which themselves have valued and set upon the two pipes for the Governors use. And that it is a most ridiculous and unjust evasion which in their own Order is alleged for allowing but half pay for the other eighteen pipes because they were taken from James Town the day before it was left, and by that means saved, from the fire and drank out by them while at the same time there was 63 pipes, one hogshead, and quarter Cask of Brandy lost by the fire for want of due notice for removal. Wherefore we are also of opinion, that it is most just and reasonable that John Jefferys Esq^r true owner of all the said Wine so expended, and lost should receive payment and satisfaction pro rata as the Assembly have themselves valued, the first two pipes for the Governors use, for the other 18 pipes expended and owned by them out of the public money of the Countrys here in England, it being on the Public Account delivered. Which we most humbly refer to his most gracious Ma^{ties} Royal consideration and justice to order him.

John Berry
Francis Moryson.

Whereupon their Lordships agree upon a Report contained in the Order of Council following viz^t

At the Court at Whitehall the 24th October 1677.

Present

The King's most Excellent Ma^{ty} in Council.

Upon reading this day at the Board a Report from the Right Hon'ble the Lords Committee of Trade and Plantations on the Petition of John Jeffreys Esq^r of London, Merch^t in the words following

May it please Your Ma^{ty} We have received the Petition of John Jefferys Esq^r setting forth, that having a considerable store of Fial Wines at James Town in Virginia the late Governor S^r Will^m Berkley did by virtue of an Order impress for your Ma^{ties} service Twenty pipes thereof, which were accordingly delivered by the Petitioner's Correspondent at eight pounds sterling per pipe which was the lowest rate they had been sold at.

That after the said twenty pipes of Wine were expended in the Public service the Petition^{ers} said correspondent John Page did Petition the Assembly for payment. Whereupon there was allowed unto the Petitioner eight pounds for two of the said pipes delivered unto S^r Will^m Berkley, and for the remaining eighteen was adjudged only four pounds per pipe upon pretence that they were taken out of the town for the Public Use and so saved from the fire which would otherwise have consumed them and therefore praying for relief against the determination of this Assembly and that he may be paid eight pounds for each pipe according to the true and declared value of the said Wine.

We have likewise conferred with S^r John Berry and Coll^l Moryson Your Ma^{ties} late Commissioners for the affairs of that Colony, who are of opinion after a former examination of the matter that it is most just and reasonable that the Pet^r should receive full payment and satisfaction for the said twenty pipes of Wine according to the rate the Assembly have set upon the two pipes of Wine delivered to S^r William Berkley.

And it likewise appearing unto us that the order of the less sum did put that difference alleged upon the price of his wine without any sufficient reason and that because they might have been burnt therefore they rated them at half the value of what they were worth and had themselves rated a parcel thereof.

We are humbly of opinion that the said Order was very unjust and deserves to be reflected on. And for redress of this injury we think the Petitioner deserves Your Ma^{ties} Justice in passing an Order for his entire Satisfaction at the rate of eight pounds per pipe which makes his whole debt amount to one hundred and sixty four pounds. And forasmuch as there

is at present in the hands of M^r Garven Corbin a sum of money and by the Assembly of Virginia for several public uses relating to that Colony Your Ma^{ty} may please to Order the said Garven Corbin to pay thereout the Petitioner said debt of one hundred & sixty pounds as the most speedy way of satisfaction which can be proposed for him.

All which is humbly
submitted &c.

Council Chamber
22nd October
1677.

	Finch C.	Anglesay
Ernle	G Carteret	J Williamson
		J Dolman

His Ma^{ty} in Council was pleased to approve of the said report and it was thereupon Ordered that the said Garven Corbin do forthwith and upon sight hereof pay unto the said John Jeffreys Esq^r the sum of one hundred and sixty pounds abovementioned out of the said Moneys in his hands. And this Order together with the said John Jeffreys receipt shall be a sufficient discharge to the said Garven Corbin for so doing.

Oct. 15, 1677.

AN EXACT REPERTORY OF THE GENERAL AND PERSONAL GRIEVANCES PRESENTED TO US, HIS MAJ. COMMISS^{rs} BY THE PEOPLE OF VIRGINIA.* To which we have hereto annexed our most humble opinions, remarks, report and observations with reference to the Grievances themselves as the same are also herewith presented at large in their own words and subscribed with the inhabitants own hands, as also the particular petitions and proofs of sundry persons which for ease and method sake

*The "Grievances" of various counties presented to the Commissioners have been printed in full in this Magazine as follows: Gloucester II, 166-169; Lower Norfolk II, 169-170; Surry II, 170-173; Northampton II, 289-292; Isle of Wight II, 330-392; Cittenborne Parish, Rappahannock Co., III, 35-42; Charles City III, 132-147.

are here briefly recited and most humbly presented, as followeth:—

James City County Grievances

Rappahannock County

Citternbourne Parish in Do

Stafford County

Surry County

Westmerland do

Northampton do

Accomack do

Lancaster do

Warwick do

Isle of Wight do

New Kent do

Elizabeth City do

Henrico do

York do

Gloster do

Lower Norfolk do

and Nansemond County.

Signed by Sir John Berry and Col. Francis Moryson. (Colonial Entry Book. No. 81. pp. 291-333).

N. B. All the Grievances above referred to are in original in the Correspondence and will be found calendared under each County see Feb. & March 1676-7. W. N. S.

Oct. 15, 1677.

The Heads of such Papers as are contained in a Manuscript intituled A Particular Account how we Your Maj. Commissioners for the affairs of Virginia have observed and complied with our Instructions. Subscribed by Sir John Berry and Col. Francis Moryson.

(Colonial Papers 5 pp.)

Oct. 15, 1677.

LIST (*) OF THE NAMES OF THOSE WORTHY PERSONS WHOSE SERVICES AND SUFFERINGS BY THE LATE REBEL NATHANIEL BACON JUNIOR AND HIS PARTY have been reported to us (his Maj. Commiss^{rs}) most loyal and eminent during the late unhappy troubles in Virginia and particularly of such whose approved loyalty constancy and courage hath rendered them most deserving of his Maj. remark—This list is headed by Sir W. Berkeley then follow Sir Henry Chicheley, Col. Nathaniel

*Printed in full in this Magazine, V, 64-70.

Bacon, Col. Philip Ludwell, Col. Augustine Warner, Thos. Ludwell &c. &c. and to each the Commiss^{rs} have given some account of their services, character &c-the two last on the List are "the Good Queen of Pamunkey" to whom it is recommended a present of small price should be sent, and Major Robert Bristow a gentleman of good estate and an eminent sufferer. Signed by Sir John Berry and Col. Francis Moryson.

(Colonial Entry Bk. No. 81. pp. 352-357.)

Oct. 15, 1677.

A PARTICULAR ACCOUNT HOW WE YOUR MAJ. COMMISSIONERS for the affairs of Virginia have observed and complied with our Instructions. On one column are the King's Instructions to Herbert Jeffreys. Sir John Berry and Francis Moryson dated 9th Nov. 1676, and on the opposite column The Answer of his Maj. Comm^{rs} how they have acted by and performed the said Instructions. Signed by Sir John Berry and Col. Francis Moryson.

(Colonial Entry Book. No. 81. pp. 365-367.)

Oct. 17, 1677.

SIR JOHN BERRY TO SIR ROBERT SOUTHWELL—In reference to the disposal of the goods seized by him as Commander of his Maj. ships in Virginia and Sarah Drummond's pretensions thereto.

(Colonial Papers 2 pp.)

Another copy is entered in Col. Entry Bk. No. 80, pp. 194-5 as Read on 18 Oct. 1677.

Whitehall, Oct. 18, 1677.

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS—The Articles of Peace made on 29 May last between Lt. Gov. Jeffreys and the Indian Princes are read. Sir John Berry & Col. Moryson together with several Merchants and Planters being present. Debate concerning the boundaries settled by this Peace and limitation of three miles, which distance from the Indian Towns

the English are to keep in their settlements. The treaty to be printed and copies sent to Virginia after certain amendments are made—Col. Moryson remarks on the advantage & security to the inhabitants of Virginia by restraining settlements to a lesser compass, it being certain that all the Planters are not so many as the inhabitants of Stepney Parish and yet have taken up as much land as all England—In answer to Lord Culpeper it is agreed that the Indians ought to receive the same measure of justice from the English as the English by law expect from them.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 105 pp. 130-1.)

Council Chamber, Whitehall, Oct. 19, 1677.

REPORT OF [COMMITTEE FOR TRADE AND PLANTATIONS] TO THE KING. That the Articles of Peace made between the Lieut. Governor of Virginia and the Indian Princes their Neighbours, namely the Queen of Pamunkey, the King of the Nottoways, John West, son to the Queen of Pamunkey, the Queen of Wao-noke and the King of the Nancimond Indians be printed and copies sent to Virginia for the better publication and observance thereof. Signed by Anglesey, Essex, Craven and J. Williamson. Indorsed "Read in Council Oct. 20th 1677 and ordered."

(Colonial Papers 2 pp.)

Whitehall, Oct. 19, 1677.

ORDER IN COUNCIL FOR PRINTING CERTAIN ARTICLES OF PEACE LATELY MADE BETWEEN HIS MAJ. LIEUT. GOV^r OF VIRGINIA AND SEVERAL INDIAN PRINCES IN THOSE PARTS.—Draft.

(Colonial Papers.)

Mem. made at a Meeting of a Committee of Trade and Plantations that this Report was made on the 19th and approved in Council and ordered that the Treaty be sent to M^r Sec. Coventry to be printed.

(Colonial Entry Bk. No. 105 p. 131.)

the "Journal of the" is a publication of the American Society of the History of the United States. It is a quarterly journal, published by the American Historical Association, and is devoted to the publication of original research in the history of the United States. The journal is published in four issues per year, and is available to members of the American Historical Association at a special rate. The journal is also available to non-members at a regular rate. The journal is published in the United States, and is distributed to libraries and individuals throughout the world.

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A Copy of the above Order in Council is entered in Col. Entry Bk. No. 80 pp. 198-200 with a Mem. that their Lordships had on the 18th of Oct. in pursuance of his Maj. Order considered the Articles of Peace.

Oct. 20, 1677.

ORDER OF A GRAND ASSEMBLY BEGUN AT MIDDLE PLANTATION AT THE HOUSE OF CAPT. OTHO THORP in reference to a petition of Capt. Nath. Bacon (3) & the rest of the owners of the ship Planters Adventure to be freed from paying the import of 2% per hogsh^d and Castle duties as by Act of Assembly lately repealed which law they pray may not be construed to look backward—to be allowed that privilege so long as said ship shall wholly belong to Virginia owners.

(Colonial Papers 1 p.)

Oct. 22, 1677.

THE KING TO HERBERT JEFFREYS, LIEUT. GOVERNOR AND THE COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA—Recite the Report of the Committee of Trade & Plantations on petition of Richard Booth & others in reference to the seizure by Sir W^m Berkeley of goods on board the Richard and Elizabeth, Nicholas Pryn Commander, upon supposition that they belonged to William Hunt their Agent in Virginia to whom the whole were consigned and that he was concerned in the rebellion there. That said goods be delivered to said petit^{rs} or their Agents wherever they may be found in specie and in case embezzled or disposed of that they may be assisted by all lawful means in the recovery of them.

2 pp.

(Col Entry Bk. No. 95 p. 139.)

Oct. 22, 1677.

THE KING TO THE LIEUT. GOVERNOR & COUNCIL OF VIRGINIA—Recite the Report of the Committee of Trade and Plantations on petition of Sarah Drummond relict of W^m Drummond late our inhabitant of Virginia who was after the

late rebellion there taken, stript & brought before Gov. Berkeley & by him immediately sentenced to die by Martial law, altho' he never bore arms, and his small plantation seized: directing them to give all sort of assistance for the quieting of said Sarah Drummond, in the possession of all she hath as also in the recovery of what she is not hitherto restored unto or the value thereof, in whose hands soever the same may be found but that she give full security for the same until his Maj. final determination upon the whole matter. 2 pp.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 95 p. 140.)

Whitehall, Oct. 22, 1677.

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS. In reference to the Oath for Governors of Plantations which not fully answering the Acts of Parliament of 12 & 15 Car. II alterations are made therein and the form hereto appended was reported to the Privy Council and approved the same day.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 105 p. 135.)

Oct. 23, 1677.

REPRESENTATION OF THE HOUSE OF BURGESSES TO HERBERT JEFFREYES GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA—Complain of a Warrant of the Commissioners for Virginia of 19 April last by which all their Original Journals, Orders, Acts, Laws and Proceedings which concerned the Assembly begun at Green Spring 20 Feb'y last and also those relating to the Assemblies in March and June 1676 were forced from their clerk Beverley and kept in the hands of said Commissioners for several months as a great violation of their privileges and inasmuch as said Commission was never published desire they may have a view of the same.

(Colonial Papers 1 p.)

Another copy is indorsed "Inclosed in a letter from Col. Moryson rec^d 25 Oct. 1678. (which see).

The first of these is the question of the "right" to life. It is a question which has been discussed in many different ways. Some have said that it is a question of the "right" to life, while others have said that it is a question of the "right" to life. The question is, however, a question of the "right" to life, and it is a question which has been discussed in many different ways. Some have said that it is a question of the "right" to life, while others have said that it is a question of the "right" to life. The question is, however, a question of the "right" to life, and it is a question which has been discussed in many different ways.

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Oct. 24, 1677.

ORDER IN COUNCIL ON REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE of 22^d Oct^r on petition of John Jeffryes, directing the payment by Garven Corbin of £160 to petitioner in accordance with the prayer of his petition. Draft.

(Colonial Papers 1 p.)

Another copy is entered in Colonial Entry Bk. No. 80 pp. 206-208.)

Whitehall, Oct. 25, 1677.

MINUTES OF A COMMITTEE OF TRADE AND PLANTATIONS—That Lord Berkeley has permission to send his Secretary to the Office of Plantations to peruse and take copies of papers relating to Virginia wherein the late Sir William Berkeley is concerned.

(Col. Entry Bk. No. 105, p. 137.)

Oct. ? 1677.

INVENTORIES OF DELINQUENTS ESTATES IN VIRGINIA—prefixed by a list of debts claimed by divers persons out of the estates contained in this book with mem. signed by Sir John Berry and Fran. Moryson that on his Maj. determination concerning the disposal of said Estates herein set down Lieut. Col. George Jordan and Major Theophilus Hone, imployed by H. M. Commiss^{rs} to report what estates have been seized as forfeited to his Majesty they may be considered out of the said Estates for their great trouble. The following are the names of the persons whose estates are inventoried:

Will. Hunt—Giles Bland—Robt. Joanes.

Col. Jas. Crewes—Nath. Bacon—Wm. Cookson.

Wm. Dromon—John Greene—John Hes.

Capt. Wm. Carver—Wm. Rookings—Tho. Hall.

Tho. Willforde—Antho. Arnold—Henry Page.

Tho. Hunsforde—Tho. Whaley—Edm. Cheeseman.

John Whitson—Will. Scarbrough—Wm. Weste.

Robt. Stokes—John Younge—John Turner.

Richard Farmer & Richard Pomfrey were executed but had no estate not so much as to pay for a shroud to bury them.

(Colonial Entry Bk. No. 81 pp. 429-495.)

THE JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
CHICAGO, ILL., MAY 1, 1919
Vol. 27, No. 18

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Oct. ? 1677.

LIST OF BONDS TAKEN TO THE KING'S USE FOR SECURING
DELINQUENTS ESTATES till his Maj. pleasure be known. With
receipt signed by Thos. Ludwell for the above mentioned bonds
being fifteen in number. 2 pp.

(Colonial Entry Book, No. 81, pp. 497-498.)

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Vol. 100, Part 1, 1970
Published by the Royal Anthropological Institute
of Great Britain and Ireland
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and
10, BEDFORD SQUARE, LONDON, W.C.1

BRUNSWICK COUNTY, VIRGINIA, WILLS, ETC.,

Contributed by W. B. Cridlin.

(CONTINUED)

Harrison, Carter	1806	7	161	
House, Henry	1807	7	208	$\frac{a}{c}$
Hicks, James R.	1807	7	218	
Harris, Benjamin	1807	7	224	
Harris, Howell	1807	7	226	
Hansel, Henry	1807	7	242	
Harrison, Daniel	1809	7	359	
Hix, Jeremiah	1810	7	426	
Hicks, Nancy	1811	7	437	
Haskins, John	1811	7	450	
Hudson, William	1811	7	474	
Harrison, Theophilus	1812	7	504	$\frac{a}{c}$
Howerton, John	1812	7	522	$\frac{a}{c}$
Harrison, William	1814	8	119	
Haskins, Elizabeth	1815	8	129	
Haskins, Gill	1815	8	146	$\frac{a}{c}$
Hampton, Smith	1815	8	183	$\frac{a}{c}$
House, Merritt	1815	8	186	
Harrison, Cuddy	1815	8	187	
Harwell, Sterling	1815	8	195	$\frac{a}{c}$
Hill, Charles	1815	8	224	
Howell, Eldridge	1816	8	229	$\frac{a}{c}$
Harrison, Cuddy	1816	8	247	
Hawkins, Gilliam	1816	8	273	$\frac{a}{c}$
Haywood, Richard	1816	8	274	$\frac{a}{c}$
Harrison, John, Jr.	1816	8	299	$\frac{a}{c}$
Hill, Herbert	1816	8	303	
Hill Charles	1817	8	322	$\frac{a}{c}$
Harrison, William	1817	8	331	$\frac{a}{c}$

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Hicks, Isaac	1817	8	339	
Hicks, Abner H.	1818	8	401	
Hicks, James	1818	8	429	$\frac{a}{c}$
Hobbs, Hubbard	1818	9	1	
Howerton, Drury	1819	9	17	$\frac{a}{c}$
Harwell, Sterling	1819	9	37	$\frac{a}{c}$
Hall, Richard	1820	9	96	$\frac{a}{c}$
Halpin, Michael	1820	9	113	$\frac{a}{c}$
Hicks, Lewis	1820	9	114	
Harris, Larkin	1820	9	132	
Haskins, Creed	1820	9	133	
Hicks, Sally	1821	9	147	
Hamner, Samuel E.	1822	9	241	
Harrison, Mary	1823	9	278	
Hill, Green	1823	9	282	$\frac{a}{c}$
Harrison, John	1823	9	293	$\frac{a}{c}$
Holloway, Daniel	1823	9	318	$\frac{a}{c}$
Haskins, Robert	1823	9	325	
Heath, Joseph M.	1825	10	84	$\frac{a}{c}$
Haskins, Susan	1826	10	220	$\frac{a}{c}$
Harrison, Mortimer	1826	10	244	
Hawthorn, Peter, Sr.	1827	10	397	
Harrison, William	1829	11	120	
Heartwell, Richard	1829	11	155	
Holloway, Hugh (H. H. & M. C.)	1830	11	171	
	Inv. of Slaves			
Hamlett, Carter	1830	11	241	
Harris, Charles	1831	11	304	
Huskey, Laban	1832	11	363	$\frac{a}{c}$
Harrison, Mathew M.	1832	11	393	$\frac{a}{c}$
Hill, Richard M.	1834	12	233	$\frac{a}{c}$
Harrison, Benjamin	1836	12	330	
Hagood, Randolph	1836	13	29	
Haskins, John, Sr.	1836	13	31	$\frac{a}{c}$
Harrison, James	1836	13	37	
Huff, William	1837	13	117	
Harrison, Sally	1838	13	217	
Harwell, John	1839	13	221	

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Hawkins, Uriah	1840	13	359
Harrison, Dorothy	1840	13	389
Hawthorne, Mary A.	1840	13	397
Harris, Robert	1840	13	399
Hicks, Daniel	1841	13	459
Hobbs, Alexander H.	1842	13	493
Harrison, Lewis A.	1844	14	142
Huskey, James, Sr.	1845	14	157 $\frac{a}{c}$
Harris, Rebecca	1845	14	226
Huskey, James	1845	14	231
Harrison, John	1845	14	239
Harrison, Gabriel	1846	14	414
Harrison, Sylvia C.	1846	14	428 $\frac{a}{c}$
Haskins, James W. C.	1847	14	442
			Nuncupative Will.
Haskins, Creed	1848	14	444
Hudson, Gregory B.	1848	15	107 $\frac{a}{c}$
House, Henry	1849	15	233
Hicks, Reuben B.	1850	15	320
Hawthorn, Roy W.	1850	15	322
Later wills.			

House, Eliza, 1852; Harrison, Willie, 1852; House, Isaac F., 1852; Hicks, Pascal, 1854; Hudson, Bridget, 1854; Heartwell, Harrison, 1856; Haskins, A. B., 1856; Hammons, William, 1857; Harrison, Mathew M., 1859; Hawkins, Edward, 1859; Hicks, Edward B., 1859,

I

Irby, John	1747	2	135
Irby, William	1753	3	113 $\frac{a}{c}$
Ingram, John, Jr.	1760	3	330
Ingram, John	1763	4	376
Ingram, James	1770	4	26
Ivy, Hardey	1783	2	428
			(Order Book)
Ingram, Moses	1784	2	407

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(Will Book)

Ingram, John	1791	5	417
Ingram, Joseph	1793	5	519
Ivey, Benjamin	1795	5	568
Ingram, Benjamin	1795	5	574
Ingram, Benjamin	1804	7	50
Ivie, Ansaletn	1821	9	192
Ivey, Anna	1822	9	266

J

Jackson, John	1740	2	22	$\frac{a}{c}$
Jackson, William	1741	2	30	
Jackson, Ralph	1744	2	100	
Jackson, Ambrose	1745	2	109	
Jackson, John	1746	2	127	
Jackson, Thomas	1751	3	28	
Jones, Richard	1747	2	138	
Jordan, James	1755	3	168	
Jones, Hicks	1758	3	248	$\frac{a}{c}$
Johnson, William	1759	3	283	
Jackson, Daniel	1760	3	325	
Johnson, Nathaniel	1762	4	274	
Jones, Jacob	1764	4	399	$\frac{a}{c}$
Jackson, Peter	1765	3	422	
Jackson, Rebecca	1765	3	439	
Jordan, Thomas	1768	3	511	$\frac{a}{c}$
Jones, Charles	1768	3	513	
Jordan, Thomas	1771	4	77	
Jones, Isaac	1778	5	15	
Jones, Henry	1779	5	81	
Johnson, Barns	1781	2	170	
	(Order Book)			
Jones, William	1781	2	181	
	(Order Book)			
Hurst, Penny	1776	4	488	$\frac{a}{c}$
Hagood, John	1777	4	516	
Huff, Daniel	1778	5	10	

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Holloway, Edward	1778	5	31	$\frac{a}{c}$
Howell, Thomas	1779	5	49	$\frac{a}{c}$
Hurst, Elizabeth	1779	5	76	
Hanup, William	1779	5	79	
Harrison, Gabriel	1779	5	81	
Hardway, John	1780	5	86	
Hill, John	1780	5	97	
Holloway, Elizabeth	1781	5	129	
Harvie, Thomas	1781	2	141	
			(Order Book)	
Huff, William	1781	2	168	
			(Order Book)	
Haskins, Aaron	1781	2	192	
			(Order Book)	
Hightower, John	1781	2	213	
			(Order Book)	
Hicks, Robert	1782	2	231	
			(Order Book)	
Hardaway, Marcum	1782	2	312	
			(Order Book)	
Harvy, Aaron	1782	2	326	
			(Order Book)	
Harris, Bowler	1782	2	337	
			(Order Book)	
Hall, James	1783	2	437	
			(Order Book)	
Harrison, Arthur	1783	2	487	
			(Order Book)	
Harvey, Ann	1784	2	247	
			(Will Book)	
Hughs, John	1784	2	287	
			(Will Book)	
Haithcock, Joseph	1784	2	295	
			(Will Book)	
Howerton, James	1784	2	422	
Jones, John Robert	1781	2	183	
			(Order Book)	
Johnson, James	1785	5	139	



Johnson, John	1785	5	154	
Jones, Thomas	1791	5	415	
Jones, Brims	1791	5	425	
Jones, Peter	1795	5	597	
Johnson, Thomas	1795	5	605	
Jackson, Henry	1795	5	622	
Jones, James	1795	6	8	
Jordan, James	1796	6	47	$\frac{a}{c}$
Jones, Charles B.	1797	6	113	
Jackson, Mark	1797	6	117	
Justice, James	1798	6	145	
James, Cary	1798	6	167	$\frac{a}{c}$
Jones, Jesse	1799	6	241	
James, Wilmoth	1800	6	264	
Jones, Benjamin	1801	6	334	
Jones, Freeman	1802	6	391	$\frac{a}{c}$
Judd, Edward	1802	6	410	$\frac{a}{c}$
Jackson, Benjamin	1802	6	461	
Jackson, Thomas	1804	7	14	
Judd, John	1805	7	73	
Jones, Mary	1805	7	115	
Jones, Mordacai	1805	7	127	
Jones, Stephen	1806	7	169	
Johnson, John	1806	7	170	
Jordan, Abigail	1809	7	335	
Jones, Judith	1810	7	393	$\frac{a}{c}$
Jackson, Lewis	1811	7	437	
Johnson, William	1811	7	475	
Jones, Anthony	1812	7	494	
Jett, Thomas	1812	7	499	
Jackson, Stephen	1813	8	12	
Johnson, Benjamin	1813	8	69	
Jones, Cannon	1814	8	84	
Johnson, George	1815	8	127	$\frac{a}{c}$
Johnson, Absalom	1823	9	281	
Jones, Thomas	1824	9	343	
Johnson, William M.	1824	9	379	
Jones, Thomas W.	1824	10	11	

Jackson, Ephraim	1825	10	130	
Johnson, Henry	1825	10	164	a/c
Jackson, Lucretia	1826	10	250	
Johnson, Littleberry	1827	10	306	a/c
Johnson, Edmund	1827	10	453	
Johnson, William	1828	10	466	
Jones, Lemuel	1828	11	435	
Jones, Elizabeth	1828	11	62	
Jones, Thomas R.	1829	11	100	a/c
Jones, Brims	1830	11	174	a/c
Jackson, Green	1830	11	186	a/c
Jones, Milbre	1834	12	173	
Judd, John	1835	12	333	a/c
Jackson, Benjamin	1836	13	70	a/c
Jett, Thornton	1836	13	86	a/c
Jordan, Edward	1837	13	133	a/c
Jones, John M.	1838	13	213	
Jones, Susan	1842	13	499	
Jones, Robert	1844	14	229	
Jolly, Lewis	1844	14	232	
Jones, John	1846	14	400	
Jones, Robert	1848	15	98	a/c
Jones, Dorothy	1849	15	236	
Jackson, Henry	1849	15	250	a/c
James, Allen	1853	15	674	

Later wills.

Jones, Christopher T., 1854; Jones, Elizabeth M., 1857;
Jett, Lucy B., 1857; Judd, Thomas., 1858.

K

Kavenaugh, Arthur	1733	1	67	
King, John	1742	2	43	a/c
Kirkland, Thomas	1764	4	405	
King, Charles	1768	3	504	a/c
Kelly, David	1783	2	413	



	(Order Book)			
Kelly, Giles	1786	5	166	
Kelly, David	1790	5	380	
King, Henry	1791	5	398	
Kemble, Diana	1792	5	488	
Keath, Josiah	1795	5	614	$\frac{a}{c}$
Kelly, Moses	1804	7	61	$\frac{a}{c}$
Kelly, Samuel	1806	7	143	$\frac{a}{c}$
Keatts, James	1807	7	236	$\frac{a}{c}$
Kelly, James	1808	7	266	
King, Charles	1808	7	300	
King, Mary	1814	8	86	
Kelly, John	1815	8	135	$\frac{a}{c}$
Kelly, John	1817	8	329	
Kelly, Thomas	1815	8	209	$\frac{a}{c}$
Kelly, Edmund	1816	8	256	$\frac{a}{c}$
Kelly, Lewis	1820	9	73	$\frac{a}{c}$
Kelly, Martha	1826	10	175	$\frac{a}{c}$
King, Charles, Jr.	1829	11	164	
King, Benjamin	1835	12	382	$\frac{a}{c}$
Kirkland, Mark	1836	13	89	$\frac{a}{c}$
Kennedy, Allen	1839	13	238	$\frac{a}{c}$
Kirkland, David	1839	13	295	$\frac{a}{c}$
Kennedy, William B.	1842	13	550	$\frac{a}{c}$
King, Miles	1843	14	10	
Kelly, David	1843	14	57	$\frac{a}{c}$
Kirkland, John	1843	14	82	$\frac{a}{c}$
Kirkland, John	1844	14	139	
Kidd, Richard	1844	14	430	$\frac{a}{c}$
King, Armistead	1848	15	137	
Kidd, Susan L.	1850	15	298	$\frac{a}{c}$
King, Charles	1851	15	540	$\frac{a}{c}$
Kyle, David	1852	15	659	
King, Benjamin B.	1854	16	339	

Later wills.

King, John, 1856; Kennedy, Susan, 1858; Kelly, Andrew L., 1858; Kennedy, Lucretia, 1858 $\frac{a}{c}$.

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L

Lucas, William	1741	2	26	
Lanier, Sampson	1743	2	52	
Lucas, William	1743	2	73	
Lucas, John	1744	2	81	$\frac{a}{c}$
Lites, David	1744	2	97	$\frac{a}{c}$
Lanier, Thomas	1745	2	106	
Lunday, James	1746	2	118	
Ledbetter, Richard, Jr.	1751	3	3	$\frac{a}{c}$
Ledbetter, Henry	1751	3	13	
Lightfoot, John	1751	3	42	
Lifsey, William	1757	3	215	
Lucas, David	1760	3	319	
Lanier, Sampson	1758	3	255	$\frac{a}{c}$
Lucas, Mary	1760	3	327	$\frac{a}{c}$
Lashley, William	1761	3	362	
Lee, William	1761	3	371	
Lambert, Hugh	1765	3	426	
Lindsey, William	1768	3	512	
Lifsey, John	1773	4	138	
Lawrence, Thomas	1774	4	219	$\frac{a}{c}$
Lucas, Samuel	1777	4	500	
Lambert, Thomas	1778	5	12	
Ledbetter, Mary	1779	5	57	
Love, Hugh	1780	5	89	
Lightfoot, Henry	1781	2	154	
	(Order Book)			
Lawrence, John	1781	2	165	$\frac{a}{c}$
	(Order Book)			
Lanier, Nicholas S.	1781	2	169	
	(Order Book)			
Lightfoot, William	1782	2	252	
	(Order Book)			
Lanier, Lucy	1782	2	305	
	(Order Book)			
Lanier, John	1785	2	431	
	(Will Book)			
Lightfoot, Mary	1785	5	149	



Ledbetter, Isaac	1785	5	151	a/c
Lett, John	1787	5	191	
Ledbetter, William	1787	5	213	a/c
Lester, Andrew	1788	5	240	a/c
Love, Allan	1788	5	260	
Laffoon, Matthew	1789	5	291	
Lindsey, William	1789	5	315	
Lanier, Nicholas	1792	5	466	
Lucy, Robert	1792	5	480	
Lanier, Robert	1793	5	510	
Lashley, Harwell	1794	5	526	a/c
Lanier, John	1794	5	540	
Lambert, Richard	1794	5	551	
Lundie, Thomas	1798	6	133	
Lewis, Zebulon	1799	6	227	
Latimer, John	1800	6	302	
Lanier, William	1802	6	428	
Lundie, Alexander F.	1806	7	198	
Lightfoot, John	1806	7	204	
Leath, Mary	1807	7	255	
Longbottom, John	1808	7	299	a/c
Lanier, Drury	1812	7	513	
Lashley, Nancy	1813	8	40	
Lucas, Charles	1814	8	91	
Lambert, Lewis	1815	8	139	
Love, Hugh	1815	8	141	
Lucy, Charles	1815	8	191	a/c
Love, Allen	1817	8	356	a/c
Love, Fanny	1818	8	431	
Lewis, Benjamin	1819	9	48	a/c
Lanier, Frederick	1820	9	123	
Lewis, Zebulon	1821	9	149	
Lewis, Nicholas E.	1821	9	160	
Ledbetter, James	1821	9	165	
Lucy, Theophilus	1821	9	168	
Lanier, Frederick	1821	9	199	
Lanier, Robert	1822	9	266	
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Lanier, Tabitha	1843	14	33	$\frac{a}{c}$
Lett, Elizabeth	1849	15	282	

(TO BE CONTINUED)

LETTERS OF RICHARD ADAMS (1) TO THOMAS ADAMS.

From the Originals in the Collection of the Virginia Historical Society.

I

[Addressed] To Mr. Thomas Adams of Virg'a to the Care
Jno M. Jordan & Co. Merchants London.

Cumberland Town (2) 8 Augt 1771

Dr Bro'r

I have wrote you several letters lately to wich I refer, & shall

(1) Ebenezer Adams, son of Richard Adams, of Abridge, Essex, England, citizen and merchant tailor of London, came to Virginia before 1714, and settled in New Kent County, where he died, June 13, 1735. His home was probably the "Winslows" mentioned in one of the letters. He married Tabitha, daughter of Richard Cocke of "Bremo," Henrico County, and had (in addition to his sons) daughters, Tabitha who married Richard Eppes, Anne married Col. Francis Smith of Essex Co. (and was mother of William Smith, who married Mary Belfield, and is mentioned in one of the letters) and Sarah who married Col. John Fry of Albemarle County. Col Richard Adams the writer of the letters, was born May 17, 1726 and died in Richmond, Aug. 2, 1800. He was the largest land owner of his day in Richmond and resided in a house on Church Hill (or Richmond Hill as it was then called) which is now a part of the Monte Maria Convent. He was a member of the House of Burgesses for New Kent, 1752-65, and for Henrico 1769-1775, of the Revolutionary Convention of 1775 and 1776, the House of Delegates 1776-78, and State Senate 1779-82. He married April 10, 1755, Elizabeth, daughter of Leroy Griffin, of Richmond County and sister of Judge Cyrus Griffin mentioned in one of the letters.

Thomas Adams, the brother, was born about 1730 and died at his residence in Augusta County, 1785. He went to England about 1762 and engaged in business as a merchant in London, and returned to Virginia before May 1774. He was a member of the Continental Congress 1778-79, and of the Virginia Senate 1784-87. He married, Elizabeth Fauntleroy, widow of his first cousin, Bowler Cocke, Jr., and died without issue. For a genealogy of the Adams family, see Wm. & Mary Quarterly V, 159-164.

Bowler Cocke, of "Bremo," the uncle several times mentioned, married first, Sarah—and secondly, Elizabeth, widow of John Carter, and daughter and heiress of Edward Hill, of "Shirley," Charles City County. After his second marriage (by which there were no children) he removed to "Shirley." Bowler Cocke, a son of the first marriage, lived at "Bremo" where he died in 1772, leaving five children all under age. The "Mrs. Cocke" referred to as nursing Bowler Cocke, Sr., was his daughter-in-law.

(2) On the Pamunkey River in New Kent County, once a trading point of some importance.

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write agin & Woodford tomorrow who I expect to see at Richm'd in order to take his leave, his ship being fully loaded & leaves out some Tobo. This just serves to let you know we are all well & hope it will find you safe arrived, & in good health & wich I pray God to Continue, I had a most unfavorable acc't of our Porr old uncle of Bremo yesterday. I fear he will not survive many Days, Mr. Webb informs me he (has &) will pay of all our Dr Friend Bowler's Detts, (& that he will have left by the best Estimate £2,000) a great rielief to that worthy Family. The wet season we have had all the Summer has made the Inhabitants very sickly. Died within a few Days Mr Francis Jerdone & Mr Richm'd Terrell my old Friends, wich will be some loss to me. I Remain Dr B'r

Yrs Mo. Affcly

Rich'd Adams.

II

[Addressed] Mr. Thomas Adams of Viga, Mecht, London & Capt Woodford.

Richmond Hill, Augt 16, 1771

Dear Bro'r

Mr Charles Carter (3) sends Home & Capt Woodford a neat Silver Cup to be sold for old silver in order to Purchase new &

(3) Charles Carter (1732-1806), son of John and Elizabeth (Hill) Carter of "Corotman" and "Shirley." After the death of his step-father Bowler Cocke, he removed to "Shirley" where his descendants have since lived. He was for many years a member of the House of Burgesses and was chosen member of the Council when the State Government was organized; but did not accept. For a note in regard to him, see this Magazine, XVII, 257. He married first, Mary Walker, daughter of Charles Carter, of "Cleve," King George Co., and secondly, Ann Butler, daughter of Bernard Moore, of "Chelsea," King William County. Issue (1st marriage), 1. John Hill, born 1757; 2. Charles, born 1759; 3. George, born 1761, married Lelia Skipwith; 4. Mary, born 1763, married George Braxton; 5. Elizabeth, born 1764, married Robert Randolph; 6. Charles, born 1766, married Ann Carter; 7. Edward, born 1767, married Jane Carter; 8. Landon, born 1767; (2d marriage); 9. Robert Hill, born 1771; 10. Anne Hill, born 1773, married General Henry Lee; 11. Robert, born 1774, married Mary Nelson; 12. Bernard, born 1776; 13. John, born 1777; 14. Kate Spotswood, born 1779, married Carter Berkeley; 15. Bernard, born 1780, married Lucy Lee; 16. Williams, born 1782, married Charlotte Foushee; 17. Butler, born 1784; 18. Mildred, born 1786; 19. Lucy, born 1789, married Nathaniel Burwell; 20. William Fitzhugh, born 1791; 21. Calphemea, born 1796; many of these died young.

The will of Charles Carter, of Shirley, does not appear to be of record in Charles City County ((where many of the records were destroyed

as I think it not much the worse for ware, have wrote to the House to purchase it for me, expecting it will not sell for more during the Civil War), but a copy of it is included in the record of the case of Carter vs. Carter in the (now extinct) Chancery Court of the Fredericksburg District, 1816, a suit begun in the High Court of Chancery 1785. The following is an abstract of the will:

To be buried near my honored partaker of eternal life, without any funeral pomp and nothing but the funeral service to be read over my grave by the parson of the parish (should we be so fortunate as to have one among us). I earnestly request my friends and family not to go into mourning, as I always thought it a custom absurd and extravagant;

Whereas I have given my son Charles all my estate, real and personal, lying in the County of Richmond or Richmond and Westmoreland, and if there is any informality in the deed I confirm said lands, &c., to him. My land in Lancaster, known as Nanty Rorson [Poison;], containing 800 acres, more or less, shall remain for the use of Mrs. Elizabeth Currie (the widow of my friend Mr. David Currie) for the better support of herself and family during her life, and after her death to go to my son Charles

To grandson, Charles Carter, son of George, tract of land in Lancaster, 1200 acres, called the Great Mill, and if he dies before 21 years, to my son Charles.

I have given my son Edward, 4000 acres of my Broad Run tract, Prince William County, with the slaves, stocks, &c., and if there is any informality in the deed to him I confirm the gift. To son Edward the remainder of the Broad Run tract, about 2000 acres in Prince William, called Saints Hill with the slaves, stocks, etc., on it.

I have given to my son Robert my estate in King William Co. called Panpetike, with the slaves, stocks, &c., there, and I also give him a small tract called Westleys and a college lot of 96 acres purchased of Valentine, and I now confirm the deeds. To son Robert all my lands, slaves, stocks, &c., in Hanover County, and to him, after the death or marriage of my dear wife, all my lands in the County of Charles City and Henrico Counties, with the slaves, stocks, &c., on Shirley and Hardens tracts and the houses and stocks on the Chickahominy tract. After wife's death or marriage, slaves on Chickahominy tract to son Charles. To son Robert, after the death or marriage of my wife, all the household and kitchen furniture and books.

To son Bernard all that tract in Fauquier County containing 5130 acres, except 1200 acres called the Lodge, and also give him £300. To son Bernard, all the slaves, stocks, &c., on the land devised him.

To son Williams and William Fitzhugh all my estate, real and personal, in Caroline County, to be equally divided, and also that part of my Fauquier land, the lower part of my tract, known as Lodge Quarter, to be equally divided, with all the slaves, &c., on it.

As my wife Ann Butler is entitled by marriage contract, as will appear more fully in the records of King William Co., to the sum of £3000, current money of gold or silver, to be paid her at my death, and for its payment I subject my whole estate. The contract would certainly bar her from any further claim on my estate, "and as I think the sum too small a pittance for so valuable a woman she having been every moment of her life a most agreeable, dutiful and affectionate wife," it is my desire to give her a competent portion so as to live genteely though not extravagantly, so I give her for life or until marriage all my lands in Charles City and Henrico, including Shirley, Chickahominy, Hardens and the Mill together with the use of the furniture &c. at Shirley. I give her also during life, my plantation in Prince George called Old Town, with the

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than the value of New Plate, suppose $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz., in that case should be glad to have it, otherwise I would not have it Pur-slaves, stocks, &c. Also give her the absolute property of the chariot, chariot horses and harness. If she marry again she may have the use of the two postillions George and Scott and any three women servants.

To my two daughters Mildred Walker and Lucy, 15 slaves each and also £1500 each.

Whereas, by a decree of the High Court of Chancery, I am entitled to one fourth part of a large tract of land known as Frying Pan and Copper Mine in Loudoun and Fairfax Counties. my share to be equally among my daughters, Mary Braxton, Elizabeth Randolph, Ann Hill Lee, Catharine Spotswood Berkeley, Mildred Walker and Lucy.

Whereas the tract of land in King William County called West Point was mortgaged by Carter Braxton, deceased, to William Fitzhugh, of Chatham, and myself to secure us for money paid for said Braxton, which mortgage was foreclosed by a Chancery decree March 1799, and said tract was ordered to be sold, which I bought in at £7000. I desired said land to be sold and the bequest to daughters Mildred and Lucy (£3000 paid out of the proceeds).

Whereas I have a deed of trust on Malvern Hills to secure the payment of monies advanced by me to Mr. Robert Nelson, and it being my intention to secure the use of said Malvern Hills to said Robert Nelson and Susannah his wife for the life of the longest liver of them, neither the trustees in the deed or my executors are to force a sale but to suffer said Robert Nelson and Susannah his wife to reside there during life, and after their deaths the land to be sold and the money due me be divided between my wife and daughters or their heirs. All other mortgages due me to be foreclosed as soon as possible and the money divided between my wife and daughters. On the marriage or death of my wife Old Town in Prince George to be sold and the proceeds divided between my daughters.

Whereas I am apprehensive that unless the property herein before bequeathed to my daughter Ann Hill Lee both real and personal be secured to her solely for the benefit and that of her children they may be destined to come to want, I therefore revoke the bequest to her and bequeath said property to William Fitzhugh of Chatham, John Walker of Belvoir, Robert Randolph of Eastern View, my son Robert Carter and my son-in-law Dr. Carter Berkeley in trust for her without possession or molestation from her husband General Henry Lee, Appoints the same friends her executors. Dated May 10, 1803.

Codicil Sept. 6, 1805, makes some minor changes and adds sons Charles, Bernard and Williams to his executors.

Codicil Sept. 9, 1805. The Prince George estate to be sold immediately after his death and the proceeds paid to my wife.

Codicil Nov. 20, 1805. By certificate to my deceased son Robert's will I have confirmed the disposition made by Robert of the property given him, and I ratify and confirm the bequests to Robert Carters children.

Codicil Nov. 20, 1805. Robert Nelson is largely indebted to me and I had intended to bequeath £600 of said debt to said Nelson; but think it better to give it to Nelson's two daughters.

Codicil May 3, 1806. As my son Edward has lately been killed by the caving in of part of said Edward's mill-race, I bequeath the part of Broad Run, called Saints Hill (with 42 slaves, 6 horses, 35 head of cattle, 43 hogs, now thereon &c.) now bequeath it to my son-in-law Robert Randolph in trust for all the sons of said Edward Carter.

Proved Sept. 18, 1806.

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chased for me as my greatest Inducement is because I expect it will sold a good bargain. Our Dr Old Uncle of Bremo made his exit the 14th this month, & his old acquaintance & neighbour old Mr Jno Pleasants the 13th in the Evening. The Colony in general very Sickly. Yrs Affly

Rich'd Adams.

III.

Winslows, 30th Sepr 1771

Dr Bro'r

I had your favor & Capt. Hatch, (Capt. McCaw [?] not yet arrived) I have wrote you several letters giving you the best acct I could of the Destruction of our Country occasioned by the Fresh (4) in the month of May last, so dreadful that a true acct of it was hardly to be credited by any Person that was well acquainted with the River, that was not a Spectator. I should been glad to have had you present (on my Porch for two Days) to have seen the Destruction, it came down so fast that it raised 16 Inches an hour 'Til it got to its height which was about 40 feet Perpendicular, many Parts of the low grounds entirely washed away, & other parts rendered useless by being cover'd with sand in many Places 10 or 12 feet thick, though in General its not so much injured as was at first apprehended, This Deluge or something else in the air has caused a great mortality in the Country, it being the most sickly summer ever known, great numbers have died though not many of any

(4) The freshet of May 1771 in the James, Rappahannock and Roanoke rivers appears to have been the greatest in our history. The newspapers and letters of this time contain frequent references to it. A letter by Col. Richard Bland, dated August 1, 1771, and published in this Magazine V, 128, gives an interesting account. The *Virginia Gazette* of May 30, 1771, contains the following:

"A Letter from Richmond, dated on Monday last, says; 'There is now the greatest Fresh in James River ever known, it being at least twenty Feet higher than that in May 1766. The Warehouses at Westham are entirely gone, with three Hundred Hogsheads of Tobacco. At Byrd's Warehouse, the Water is now Half Way up the lower Tier of Hogsheads, the other Warehouses at Shocco are almost under Water, and the Tobacco drifting away by thirty or forty Hogsheads at a Time. It is imagined there might have been about three Thousand Hogsheads in

The first of these is the fact that the earth is not a uniform body. It is composed of different materials, and these materials are distributed in different ways. This is the case with the atmosphere, the hydrosphere, and the lithosphere. The second is the fact that the earth is not a static body. It is constantly changing, and these changes are taking place at different rates in different parts of the world.

The third is the fact that the earth is not a simple body. It is a complex body, and its complexity is the result of the interaction of different forces.

II

The first of these is the fact that the earth is not a uniform body.

The second is the fact that the earth is not a static body. It is constantly changing, and these changes are taking place at different rates in different parts of the world. The third is the fact that the earth is not a simple body. It is a complex body, and its complexity is the result of the interaction of different forces. The fourth is the fact that the earth is not a homogeneous body. It is a heterogeneous body, and its heterogeneity is the result of the interaction of different forces. The fifth is the fact that the earth is not a uniform body. It is a non-uniform body, and its non-uniformity is the result of the interaction of different forces.

The sixth is the fact that the earth is not a static body. It is constantly changing, and these changes are taking place at different rates in different parts of the world. The seventh is the fact that the earth is not a simple body. It is a complex body, and its complexity is the result of the interaction of different forces. The eighth is the fact that the earth is not a homogeneous body. It is a heterogeneous body, and its heterogeneity is the result of the interaction of different forces.

The ninth is the fact that the earth is not a uniform body. It is a non-uniform body, and its non-uniformity is the result of the interaction of different forces. The tenth is the fact that the earth is not a static body. It is constantly changing, and these changes are taking place at different rates in different parts of the world.

The eleventh is the fact that the earth is not a simple body. It is a complex body, and its complexity is the result of the interaction of different forces. The twelfth is the fact that the earth is not a homogeneous body. It is a heterogeneous body, and its heterogeneity is the result of the interaction of different forces. The thirteenth is the fact that the earth is not a uniform body. It is a non-uniform body, and its non-uniformity is the result of the interaction of different forces. The fourteenth is the fact that the earth is not a static body. It is constantly changing, and these changes are taking place at different rates in different parts of the world.

note except those I have already mentioned to you. Your fears in regard to poor Bowler's affairs, are I hope before this time removed. If you have received my letters every Caution in our Power was used & every thing was settled greatly to the advantage of his Family by the old Gent'n, whose Death

the different Warehouses at Shocko. Almost every Lumber House is gone, and destroyed, on each side of the River, many of them full of Goods, with many Dwellinghouses, both here and at Rocky Ridge."

Some People who left Richmond the same Day in the Afternoon, say that the River was then rising at the Rate of two Inches an Hour; but we since learn, that it began to abate about Sunset.

All the low Grounds have been overflowed, by which Inconceivable Damage has been done. Every Thing was carried off at Farrar's Island, belonging to Colonel Thomas Mann Randolph; and at Elk Island, John Wayles, Esquire, is said to have suffered to the Amount of four Thousand Pounds, Nothing being saved but the People and five Horses.

The Ships in the River were in the most imminent danger from the vast Number of large Trees driving down by the Rapidity of the Current, and many of them have sustained great Damage. The Ships at Shirley Hundred were driven from their Moorings over to City Point, and those at City Point down as low as Jordan's. Captain Stevenson went ashore at the Point, and has not yet got off, Captain Cookie lost three of his Anchors, and was in very great Danger. Six of Captain Clark's Men in the Yawl clearing away the drifting Trees, &c. were over-set, and five of them drowned. Captain Sampson, of Bristol, lost one of his Men, and his Ship was driven so far on Shore that it is feared she will not be got off again.

Some Waggoners who are arrived at Richmond, from Augusta, say that it rained almost every day since they left home, which was about ten or twelve Days, and we since learn that there has been the greatest Devastation in that County and Albemarle by the overflowing of low Grounds, Loss of Stock, Horses, &c."

The same paper, of June 6, contains the following additional account: "From Richmond we learn that they receive daily Accounts of the Devastation occasioned by the late Floods. From the Mountains to the Falls, the Low Grounds have been swept of almost every Thing valuable, and the Soil is so much injured that it is thought not to be Half its former Value, and a Great Part is entirely ruined. One Instance may suffice: A Tract of Land where the River forks, which before the Fresh was judged to be richly worth ten Thousand Pounds, is now rated at so many Hundreds. Fourteen Negroes belonging to the Estate were drowned, and only one House left out of forty, which were sixty by forty Feet. Off Elk Island, between six and seven Hundred, Head of Cattle, Hogs, Horses and Sheep have been lost, and near a Hundred Houses, besides Grain, Tobacco &c. At Farrars Island, which the highest Fresh never before affected, over eighty Acres of fine Land were rendered forever incapable of Cultivation, the Soil being gone, and in its Stead ten or twelve Feet deep of Sand, upon which a layer of Stones, as if paved, Many other Islands have been tore to Pieces, Hills of Sand thrown up, Channels stopt and their Courses altered, and, in short, the Face of Nature almost changed. Old Joe, an honest and well known negro Fellow at the Falls of James River, who is intimately acquainted with the Remains of an Indian Nation that has resided there for Ages, says he was shown by their old Men the Marks of the greatest Fresh handed

Wise Providence seemed to have happily determined, as he had lived as long as he could have any Enjoyment himself, or could contribute anything to those he left behind, and was most Lucky for poor Mrs Cocke who made herself the greatest Slave to him after he came to Bremono, so great that had he not died as he did she would have injured her own health much.

down to them by Tradition, and that upon his carefully measuring, it wanted near fifteen Feet of the late dreadful One. A ship at Warwick Sounded from the Beginning of the perceivable Increase of the River, and found that the Fresh at the Highest, was upwards of forty Feet higher than the Common Tides.—The lessened Value of Lands, Loss of Stocks, Houses, Tobacco, Wheat, and Corn in Houses, with Fencing, and the Crops on the Ground, baffle all Description. Byrd's, Shocco, Richmond, Rocky Ridge, and Warwick, have suffered amazingly, in the Loss of Merchandise and Tobacco, as also Houses, &c. Between five and six Thousand Hogsheads of Tobacco are gone from these Places. The Distress of the People in Albemarle, and those Parts of the Country in the Reach of the Fresh, is not to be described, most of them being without Bread to eat, or Dwellings, and their Stocks gone. The trading Part of the Country has likewise suffered excessively, in European and other Goods as well Imports as Exports. The Losses and very great Distresses of the numerous Sufferers, call loudly for the Interposition and Assistance of the Legislature, which no Doubt that respectable Body will take in as early Consideration as may be, and grant the immediate and effectual Relief which is most wanted.

In some Places Trees, Carcases, &c., are matted together from twelve to twenty Feet in Height, and, from the horrid Stench, there is no coming near enough to separate them. Happily, if, at this Season, we escape some contagious Disorder. Miles in Length of Trees as Logs came driving down the River, and Nothing could withstand their Force. The Logs, almost up to the Bolt sprits of many Vessels, so that their Anchors could not avail them, and were chiefly lost. There were no Rains to speak of at Richmond or thereabouts, so that they must have fallen from the Mountains to about thirty or forty Miles above the Falls. From the first perceivable Rise of the River at that Place was about Sixty Hours and the Water sometimes rose at the Rapid Rate of sixteen Inches an Hour. Daily Accounts are received of the loss of whole Families, and Houses came floating down with People on them calling for Help, though none could be afforded. Accounts are already received of fifty odd People being drowned.

Appomattox has been little or Nothing affected, which proves that the Rains must have fallen high up the Country.

The Devastation on Roanoke is, if possible, still greater, in the Ruin of Valuable Lands, Loss of Negroes, Stocks, Houses, etc.

On Pamunkey River, the low Grounds are chiefly laid under Water, the Crops and Meadows destroyed, and the Fencing gone. Many Houses and Mills are carried away, and a Deal of Grain and other Commodities spoiled.

A Letter from Fredericksburg says that several Houses and Mills have been swept away from that Place and Falmouth, that the highest Fresh in Rappahannock never came up to the Floors of the Warehouses, but that this rose as high as the Joists, whereby a large Quantity of Tobacco was floated out, nine Hundred Hogsheads from Falmouth, &c. the lower Warehouses, and three Hundred from Dixons, the upper Inspec-

We have had the misfortune to loose our dear little Darling Eben, last month, which was a great shock to the whole family, particularly to his poor Mama, whose great Tenderness for him in a long Illness had occasioned her to exert herself further than she was able to bear in tending on him, which threw her into a violent Fever, & her indulging her Grief had reduced her (almost) to the point of Death, & is stil lower than I ever knew her. To divert her thoughts by a little change & getting into better air we all came down here a few weeks ago, & intend to continue here 'til the cool weather, and I thank God we have found great relief from the change which has Indeared me more to the old place than ever as I think it has many advantages that others want, particularly that most valuable Blessing health. I hope you will never think of parting with it. If you do, pray give me the refusal, as I am determined it shall not go out of our Family. I have not seen Mr. Griffin lately, but expect he will not choose to rent it any longer. If not I shall do the best I can to make you a Crop and will spend part of next Summer here. The meadow must not be any longer neglected, I shall employ a Ditcher to have it put in order as your Stock is increasing, the Crop Tobo. this year will be ab't 6 hhds. I hope to make myself about 40 hhds a good Crop for this year. I am just returned from visiting my Plantations, and am now very certain the whole Crop will not exceed 40,000 hhds & the old Tobo almost intirely Shipt of on all the rivers. Our Inspection begins tomorrow when the price will [word illegible] at 25 S. &c. Hatch had a fine Passage of only 5 weeks out & is now delivering his Cargo at Rocketts Landing in good order, & has consented to return again to London immediately, he begins to take in Tobo tomorrow or next Day, & I expect we shall get him loaded in about a fortnight by him shall write you more fully & remitt you all I can. Pray send me

tion. Much Salt, and other Goods lost, several Vessels driven from their Anchors, a Deal of valuable Land washed away, incredible Quantities of Trees and Fencing came down the River, only one person lost, that had been there came to the knowledge of.

We have no Accounts from Potomack, but from its Connection with the Rivers at the mountains there is no probability of them having escaped this almost general Calamity."

The first act of the General Assembly a the session of July 1771, was one for the relief of the sufferers, (Hening 8, 493-503.)

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association, as reported in the official directory for the year 1915. The names are arranged in alphabetical order, and are given in full, including the name of the state or territory in which they are practicing. The names are given in the following order: first, the name of the member; second, the name of the state or territory; and third, the name of the city or town in which the member is practicing. The names are given in the following order: first, the name of the member; second, the name of the state or territory; and third, the name of the city or town in which the member is practicing.

an acct. of the Hemp Fearow Carry'd Home his last Voyage as I want to settle with all the shippers dont omitt to send me the acc't you mention'd of all your debts here, when you may depend I will see them Collected, as I intend for the future to attend more closely to my own Private affairs, being tired of that of the Publick, wch I shall in some measure decline. Pray remind Mr Brown to send me out the light Post Chaise I wrote to him for, by Woodford as my wife from her Present state of health is very desirious of having one as soon as Possible in order to take the Exercise thats necessary for her. I fear I shall not be able to get the Cranberrys as soon as Hatch sails but will sent them as soon as Possible with anything else that this Country affords, that will be acceptable to either you or Mr Brown. Pray Present our love to Mr Cyrus Griffiin let him know I shall answer his letter & Hatch & that I heartily congratulate him on his having an Heir, & that the Doctor & Will his too Bro's are both soon to have that satisfaction as we hear their Wives are in a fair way to Increase the Family. I was in Company a few Weeks ago with our Friend C. Carter he was very desirious of knowing whether you intended to continue in England, his reason he told me was, that he wanted to send to your care one of his Sons, he has certainly the greatest Friendship for us, & will remove to Shirley as soon as he can gett the House repaired wch he expects will be done in about 12 or 13 mo's. I have just heard our sisters & Familys are all well. I remain

Dr Bro. yr. mo. afftly

Rich'd Adams

IV.

Virg'a Wmsburg 24th Mar. 1772

Dr Bro'r

I rec'd yours of the 16th Novr and am much obliged to you for the friendly Caution & good advice you gave me concerning my affairs. I had before receiving your letter come to the resolution of doing what you recommend, but am more confirmed in my opinion of the necessity from your very Sensable remarks,

wch are to me very striking, and am convinced that a friend who is a Spectator & is watchful of the Interest of his friend, can sometimes view & see his affairs in a more clear light than he can himself, therefore pray my Dr Bror continue to favor me with your Opinion & good Council on all occasions which is and has been to me of the greatest comfort and advantage, my affairs is at this time, as you very properly conceive particularly circumstanced, having large sums of money due, from many persons who cannot make immediate payment without ruin to themselves, with those we must use the greatest delicacy, so as to secure our debts, and to continue to get paim't though at a long Day, others must be pressed with the greatest Expedition, and hope in a few Weeks to know an Exact state of my situation at Cumberland, as the books will be got up, and am determined to loose no time in having all accts settled and shall remitt mostly for the future, in Bills of Exchange, as I fear Tobo. from some advises I have seen will not answer, Indeed it was always the case with me, when the Writ for the election of Burgesses came to hand in our County the old sherifs office had expired and not having a Court in Nov'r to swear in a new sheriff we had no proper officer to carry on & hold the election in Time, the old sheriff therefore determined not to have any Election, 'til by the mutual consent of all the Candidates, who Promised to take no advantage of any Error in the Proceedings he did hold an Election, when Col Rd Randolph (5) was Elected with me by a majority of two Votes more than Mr. Duval. Upon Examining the poll, DuVal apprehended he had more good Votes than Col Randolph did pet'n the assembly to have the Poll Canvased whereupon Col Randolph not caring to enter into that dispute, broke through his engagem't & procured a pet'n to sett aside the whole Election for want of form, wch was done by the assembly and the Freeholders not approving of Col. Randolph's conduct has sent Du Val with me during my

(5) Richard Randolph, (2d) of "Curles," who married Anne, daughter of David Meade. He was a member of the House of Burgesses at the session of Nov. 1766, March 1767, March 1768, May 1769, Nov. 1769, May 1770, and July 1771, and of the Conventions of July and Dec. 1775.

Samuel Du Val was a Burgess at the Session of Feb. 1772, March 1773, May 1774, June 1773, and of the Convention of March 1776.

absence Mr. Henry (6) moved for leave to bring in a Bill for appointing an agent wch was granted, and he was soon after called home by the Indisposition of his family & before he returned the friends of Mr. Montague took that mean advantage of having the fate of that Bill determined. When Mr. Henry moved for the Bill I am informed he told the House he was for appointing a Virginian a gentm'n worthy of the trust (meaning you) who was proposed to be a Candidate for that office with Mr. Montague & Doct'r Lee, and had this matter been fairly conducted I think there was a moral certainty you would have been appointed, when the Question came in I am told, the Treasurer, Col. Bland, &c, who was against having any agent, Col. Harrison one of Montague's friends finding there were three Candidates, got up & said as you had been mentioned as One, and the Person who was expected to make the motion in your favor, was not Present, he thought proper to move that the Blank might be filled up with your name, though he should not vote for you, in order it was supposed, that the two other Interests might be united ag'st you, this Finess moved some of your Worthy Friends the Treasurer, Col Thos Nelson, Chas Carter &c who all spoke of you in most respectful Terms, and insisted that as you was moved for in so vage a manner by a gentm'n (If he may be called so) who declared at the time he should not vote for you, that no Question should be put on you in that manner, as they thought you were entitled to more Genteel Treatment and on that acct it was declined, though I have been told by many members that had the Question been put, that they thought it would at that time been carryed in your favor, as some unknown to you would have joined your friends representing the treatment both to you & Mr. Henry, who they thought ought to have been present, as he moved for the bill to be brought in. The next Question was in favor of Mr. Montague wch was carryed ag'st him by a large majority, and but very few voted for Doct Lee. This confirmed me you had a majority, however as there was no person present to support

(6) On March 12, 1772, Patrick Henry was given leave of absence for the rest of the Session. The transactions described by Col. Adams must have occurred in Committee of the Whole as there is no reference to this in the Journal of the House.

The first of these is the fact that the history of ideas is not a neutral or objective discipline. It is a discipline that is shaped by the values and assumptions of the society in which it is practiced. This is particularly true in the case of the history of ideas in the United States, where the dominant values and assumptions have been those of the white, male, middle-class majority. This has led to a history of ideas that has been largely concerned with the ideas of the white, male, middle-class majority, and has largely ignored the ideas of the black, female, and working-class majority. This is a problem that has been recognized by many scholars, and there have been many efforts to correct it. One of the most important of these efforts has been the development of the field of African American history, which has sought to bring the ideas of the black majority into the history of ideas. Another important effort has been the development of the field of women's history, which has sought to bring the ideas of the female majority into the history of ideas. These efforts have been successful in many ways, but there is still much work to be done. One of the most important areas of work is the development of a more inclusive history of ideas, one that takes into account the ideas of all groups in society, not just the white, male, middle-class majority. This is a task that will require the continued efforts of scholars and the support of the public.

the bill in yr favor it was voted out, without the blank being filled up. Whenever this Question comes up again wch I suppose will be at the next Session, and the Country is determined to have an agent I think there is the greatest probability that you will be appointed. Indeed several things have since happened that seems to convince the Burgesses that we must have an agent, and I dare say it would be done this Session could it be brought on again with propriety. The House of Burgesses this day Passed a bill for the removal (7) of the Seat of government to Richm'd Hill on my Lands adjoining the town of Richmond, and if it fails in Council wch I make not the least doubt but it will they talk of representing the matter home to his Majesty & using every means in their power to have it carried into Execution, should this be done must have at least a special agent for that purpose. We have likewise a probability of having a navigation made through the falls of Jas River by settling a toll & vesting the property in the adventurers & their heirs forever by act of assembly, and we have already £8,000 subscribed. If those two objects are carried into Execution it would be a great acquisition to my small Estate. Pray inform yourself in the best manner you can what probability of success might be expected in such an application regarding the seat of government. Mr. Lyons is & has been for sometime very unwell & has declined doing your business. I have employed a clever young man Mr Jno. Pendleton junior a nephew of Col. Edm'd Pendleton for one year [torn] has regulated the fee bill & have settled all fees of our officers at 12-6 &c on the gross Tobo. for two years so that you loose 1-10d on the hundred when the deduction was 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ pc they gain 10 pc & when only 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ pc they loose 2-6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct. The bill sent up at first to the council fixed it at 10s. The Council made an amendment 13.4 wch was amended by the Burgesses 12-6 & signed to. Maj'r Osborne desires youll send him by the first opp'ty 1 doz. silver table spoons markt E. O. Inclosed Mr. Harris (Letter), I think he at present is in a good way Miss Strachans

(7)As Col. Adams anticipated, the act for removing the seat of government to Richmond was allowed to die in Council. It had passed the House by a vote of 48 to 32. The act for opening the upper James to navigation is in Hening VIII, 564-576.

the first of these was the discovery of the
 new world, which was discovered by
 Christopher Columbus in 1492. This
 discovery led to the establishment of
 colonies in North America, which
 were later declared independent.
 The second of these was the
 American Revolution, which was
 fought between 1775 and 1783.
 This led to the establishment of the
 United States of America. The third
 of these was the Civil War, which
 was fought between 1861 and 1865.
 This led to the abolition of slavery
 and the establishment of a more
 unified nation. The fourth of these
 was the Spanish-American War, which
 was fought between 1898 and 1899.
 This led to the acquisition of new
 territories, including Puerto Rico and
 Guam. The fifth of these was the
 World War, which was fought
 between 1914 and 1918. This led
 to the establishment of the League
 of Nations and the United Nations.
 The sixth of these was the
 Korean War, which was fought
 between 1950 and 1953. This led
 to the division of Korea into two
 states, North Korea and South Korea.
 The seventh of these was the
 Vietnam War, which was fought
 between 1955 and 1975. This led
 to the division of Vietnam into two
 states, North Vietnam and South
 Vietnam. The eighth of these was
 the Cuban Missile Crisis, which
 occurred in 1962. This led to the
 establishment of the Nuclear Test
 Ban Treaty. The ninth of these
 was the Vietnam War, which was
 fought between 1955 and 1975. This
 led to the division of Vietnam into
 two states, North Vietnam and
 South Vietnam. The tenth of these
 was the Cuban Missile Crisis, which
 occurred in 1962. This led to the
 establishment of the Nuclear Test
 Ban Treaty.

apply themselves to work very close & have as much as they can do & have sold most of their goods to good advantage. I dont doubt but that they will do well. We are in Expectation of seeing Woodford, and by him shall send you all the money I can procure for your debts, & everything else that I can think of that will be acceptable. Your old friend Charles is now present & desires his Compliments. My family I thank God were all well a few days ago.

I shall remain Dr Bror

Yrs mo. affectly

Rich'd Adams.

V

Wmsburg 15th May 1772

Dr Bror

Youll receive this $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ Doct'r James Currie (8), one of our townsmen, who is esteemed there as an honest industrious man and a good phisician, and has Practiced for two or three years with great success & made money, he is proprietor of Baines Tenem't & land lord to our friend Mr. Coutts, who will also mention him to you, he goes over on business to make but short stay in England & then to return, he applied to me to be made known to you as he has no acquaintance in London, any civilitys, or advice youll give him will be thankfully acknowledged. I had your letters $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ Woodford & Gooseley, Woodford arrived the 25th last month. Your serv'ts we have sold to Mr. Sampson Matthews at £15.5 curr't money, £30 sterl'g in part to be remitted $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ Woodford the Ball'ce to be paid next April. It revives my spirits to find you have some thoughts of returning this Summer, which will be most pleasing to me & all friends, and think upon the Plan you mentioned it will be most for the interest of connexions, as you can be of more real service here to Messrs Perkins, B. & Brown, Improve your own

(8)Dr. James Currie, a Scotchman, who before and after the Revolution was one of the leading physicians of Richmond.

Estate and be useful to your friends, I would therefore recommend it strongly to you to return as soon as possible, and as the public matter you hinted must remain in suspense 'til the assembly meets again your coming over will be also an advantage in that respect, and hope you'll be on your way before this gets to London, the Plan of business you mentioned of Messrs Barnes & Redgate would be acceptable to me as I dont care to be Idle, provided you approve of the men, & they will make it worth my while, and if you do not care to be concern'd & the business should be considerable enough I shall call in the assistance of our relation Mr. Smith, who is lately married to Miss Belfield, & hope will be very happy with her, his mother has been for some time in a low state of health, but hear she is something better. I shall see her soon, your next letters will I make no doubt inform me of your resolution in regard to the time of your returning when I shall write you more fully. Shall not therefore for the present add more than to thank you for all steps you have taken and that the blessing of Providence may protect & crown all your undertakings with success is the sincere prayer of your mo. affte Bror

Rich'd Adams.

I left my Dr wife & Family a few days ago very well. We have made some good Hams, wch we shall send you ^{to} Woodford and anything else we can Procure that we think may be acceptable. Mr. Eppes & Mrs Fry also well, Sister Eppes will ship 3 or 4 hhds Tobo. in Woodford.

VI

Richm'd Hill July 1st 1777

Dear Bro'r

Our assembly adjourned on Saturday last, on wch Day you was elected by a large majority of the House a Privy Councillor, They wish most heartily that you would come forth & take an active part in Public life, Indeed there seems a necessity that every man of ability should, at this critical time, I therefore wish if you can make it convenient that you would accept of your appointment, had the assembly known with certainty that

you would have gone to Congress I am very shore you would have been elected. I was apply'd to by many members, I told them you was fond of retirement & that I thought it would be most agreeable to you to stay at home, but if your Country called for your assistance I thought it the Duty of every man at this time to accept of any appointment his Country should call him to, unsolicited. It is really a melancholy reflection to find that we have not proper men of ability to fill the very Important offices of the State. Our affairs were a very flattering aspect to the North. General Washington now begins to have a formidable army & have confined the Enemy into very narrow ground & unless they get a reinforcement soon (wch it is said they cannot have) he must give them a Capital blow, its said the only reinforcements the Enemy can have soon are a few thousand Hessians to recruit their Cota of men sent last year, and we hear we have taken two Transports with ab't 300 of them with a Valuable Prise ship from London loaded with Dry Goods 10.000 Blankets &c. The Torys now in Howe's army begin to relent & its said 300 of them have lately come over to us. I hope in the Course of the Summer we shall give a good account of the Enemy & put an end to the Dispute.

I remain with my love to my Sister

Y'r Afte Bro'r
Rich'd Adams

VII

Virg'a Richm'd Hill 3d July 1778

Dr Bro'r

I rec'd your letter of the 23rd June wch confirmed the agreeable news of the Enemy having Evacuated Philadelphia, this great event I hope is a Prelude that they intend to leave us altogether & at last make a Virtue of Necessity by declaring us Independent, the Conduct of the Congress in regard to the Commissio'rs gives general Satisfaction, we are impatient to hear the fate of the Enemy on thier retreat through the Jerseys. I hope our Noble General will give a good acct of them, pray continue to send me the News Papers, they afford great Satisfaction to all friends here.

As to the Plan of Trade I mentioned to you, you certainly did not think I meant to be either a forestaller or Engrosser in order to make an advantage of the distresses of my Countrymen, you must know, I always have had the greatest abhorrence to such a practice, or I might have made my thousands as others have done, no I mean to form a Comp'y of a few Principal gent'n of the first Fortunes & characters, who will carry on Trade on a fair open Liberal Plan, as well for their own advantage, as for the benefit of the Country at large and to accomodate all foreigners that may come among us, may we not expect great numbers of such, who are ignorant of the language & Customs of the Country, & also may fall into such Hands as may deter them from Coming a second time, will it not therefore be convenient to them to find Houses Established by Gentm'n of Fortune, & who act from Principles of Honour, to commit the transactions of their affairs to, and where they are sure their property will be safe. While things remain in this unsettled state the first object I think would be to engage all the consignm'ts we possibly could from Foreigners, & to see that they are fairly dealt by, and the best dispatch given their ships, this would endear us to them, & fix them in our Trade & of course throw most of their business into such Capital Houses, as I would have established at the heads of all the Rivers. You desire to be informed of the state of the Tobo. trade. We have a large quantity at our Warehouses at present on Hand, for some months past it was difficult to fix any certain price, it altering every week 'til it got up to £4 & £4.5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. & every man a purchaser, since the Enemys ships have left the Bay things have remained at a stand & for some weeks past we have had but few purchasers, so that the People begin to offer their Tobo freely at £4 & I could at this time purchase a large quantity at that price, how times may alter, you have the best opp'ty of knowing. If you meet with any person wanting Tobo. I shall be glad to Execute an order for 500 hhd's or any less Q'ty at a Commission of 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ ct, Provided I could have the money immediately. We have had very Seasonable weathe

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great center of population. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great center of population. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a great center of population. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a great center of population. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a great center of population. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a great center of population. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a great center of population. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a great center of population. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a great center of population. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great center of population.

& a good Prospect for Crops of every Sort, except Wheat, wch is much hurt with the rust.

I remain with my Compl'ts to Mr. Harvie & Col. Banister
Yrs &c.

R'd Adams.

VIII

(Copy)

[Addressed] Thomas Adams Esqr at Congress Philadelphia.

Richm'd Hill July 20, 1778.

Dr Bror

I most heartily congratulate you on the Joyful News of the arrival of the French fleet, I hope in God they are equal to the business they are come on, and that with assistance of our Noble General & his Brave army we may get a complete Victory, this will be so Capital a Strike, that it must determine the fate of England & sink them into ruin forever. I hear many prizes are already brought to Philadelphia & suppose it will be the market for the sale of the greatest part of the goods, nothing but the fear of the small Pox prevents me mustering up all the money I can raise & making you a visit, I wish the great Comp'y I have been entertaining you with would provide themselves for this grand event, wch I think there is a moral certainly must happen, and that your next letter will advise me of it. Pray write me by all opportunity, tell Mr. Harvie there is a large field before him to use his Genius as a merch't and that I am ready with all the money I can raise to strengthen his Hands, though most of the money I have been able to collect I have put into the Loan Office. The price of Tobo. continues here from £4 to £4.5 Pct. expect will soon be higher. Some has sold on York River at £4.10 wch I suppose will soon be the curr't price here, I remain

Yr Affte Bror

Rich'd Adams

P. S. All friends at present well, our worthy friend Mr. Air-eli (?) has made his exit.

VIRGINIA GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

Communicated by Mr. Lothrop Withington, 30 Little Russell Street, W. C. London (including "Gleanings" by the late Mr. H. F. Waters, not before printed.)

WILLIAM BRETT of Hearne, Toddington, county Bedford, Esq. Will 4 June 1624; proved 20 September 1624. To Mary my wife all household stuff and plate. To my son Robert Brett my lease from my son William Brett of lands in Toddington aforesaid for 98 years a yearly rent of £80 to be paid to said son William, after my decease. Whereas I made a feofment to my brother Richard Brett of Quayton county Bucks, doctor of divinitie, John Thorpe of London Esq, and George Johnson of Brogbouroughe Park, county Bedford gents and their heirs of premises therein mentioned which shall be sold and the money received employed according to my last will. I therefore bequeath to said Mary my wife £1000 in lieu of her joynture. Residue which shall be made of as such sale disposed of as follows—£100 to my son Richard Brett he to enjoy his mother's lands after her decease. The rest to my two daughters Mary and Elizabeth. And my sons Randall, Edward, John, Frances and Benjamin Brett equally. If either of my daughters marry contrary to their mothers liking then she or they shall have but £100. To my said three feoffees 40s. apeece for rings. To poor of Toddington 40s. My said wife Mary sole executrix. Witnesses: Robt Woodford, scr, Wyatt Fowler, Byrde, 82.

[This was an ancestor of the Virginia Ishams and Randolphs. William Isham, son of Sir Euseby Isham, of Pytchley, married, Aug. 13, 1625, Mary daughter of William Brett, of Toddington, Bedfordshire, and had a son Henry Isham, who emigrated to Virginia. Sir Edward Brett, one of the sons of Wm. Brett, the testator, in his will dated Dec. 22, 1682, and proved March 17, 1683 (printed in Waters' *Gleanings*) made bequests to his Isham relations in Virginia. See this Magazine IV, 123, 124; XVIII 85-87. The Visitation of London 1568

(Harleian Society) gives the following pedigree: Alexander Brett, of Whitstanton in Devon, married a daughter of Rosemaderos, and had issue: 1 John, 2 Robert, of Lincolnshire, Gent., married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Bush, of Sisson, 3d brother of the Bushes of Hoburn; 3, Symon. Robert and Elizabeth (Bush) Brett had issue: 1, Robert, Citizen and Merchant-Tailor, of London, married Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald Highgate; 2, Margaret, married ———— Veale, of Lincolnshire. Robert and Elizabeth (Highgate) Brett had issue: 1, John—oldest son; 2, William, (the testator); 3, Robert; 4, Richard; 5, Elizabeth 6, Catherine.

Several of this family of Bretts appear in Foster's *Alumni Oxonienses*. Alexander Brett, of Whitstanton, Somerset, matriculated at Exeter College Dec. 3, 1575, aged 17, was a student of the Inner Temple, 1575, and was knighted June 20, 1603.

Alexander Brett, of Somerset, Eng., matriculated at Hart Hall July 1, 1603 aged 15, and was perhaps the person of the name knighted Dec. 2, 1624. Arthur Brett, of Whitstanton was a student of the Inner Temple 1579, & was probably the Arthur Brett, of Devon, gent. who matriculated at Exeter College Dec. 20, 1577, aged 16. George Brett, of Whitstanton, gent, matriculated at Exeter College Dec. 3, 1575 aged 16, and was a student of the Inner Temple 1575. John Brett, of Somerset, Esq., matriculated at Magdalen College June 4, 1601, aged 12, student at Lincolns Inn 1604. Richard Brett, the brother mentioned in the will, matriculated at Hart Hall Feb. 8, 1582-3, aged 15, fellow of Lincoln College, B. A. 12 Oct. 1586; M. A. 9 July 1589, B. D. 6 June 1597, D. D. 13, June 1605, rector of Quanton, Bucks. 1595, one of the translators of the Bible 1604, died 15 April 1637. Robert Brett, of Somerset Esq., matriculated at Hart Hall April 15, 1586, aged 20. Several of these persons no doubt descended from John, eldest son of the Alexander Brett of the pedigree given above.]

In the Church at Quainton, Buckinghamshire, is the tomb of Richard Brett D. Th. (the brother named in the will) rector of the parish and one of the translators of the Authorized Version of the Bible, erected by his wife Alicia in 1637. It has kneeling figures of man and woman, sons and daughters, of alabaster and black marble colored, in recess, with frieze, pediment and pilasters; inscription on frieze in Hebrew, Greek and Latin; tablet over recess with long inscription in Latin; shield with Brett Arms.

RICHARD BARHAM of Battell. Will June 10 1620; proved 28 November 1621. To poor of Battell 10s. To my sisters Hellen Bishopp, Mary Lake and Dorothie Seer 20s. each. Residue to Mary my wife with my house in Battell and all belonging to her and heirs for ever. She to pay to my sister Hellen Bishopp £10. To Mary Lake £10. To Dorothy Seer £10. To Micoll (sic) Barham 40s. To Arthur, Thomas and Jasper Barham my brothers 10s. each. To Ann Eagles and Elizab. Barham my sisters 10s. each, James Bachellor of Hastings and Abraham Bodle of Hailesham Overseers. Witnesses: Marmaduke Burton, Edward Otwaye, Bridgitt Otwaye, Dale, 87.

[See will of Anthony Barham of Va. in *Waters Gleanings*, and that of Ann Barham in this Magazine XXI, 25.]

the first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
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JOHN FARRAR the elder of London, Esquier. Will 24 April 1628; proved 28 May 1628. To poor of Mary Aldermanbury £6. 13s. 4d. To Henry Farrar my eldest son my messuages lands etc called Great Ewood, Little Ewood, Upper Whiteleigh and Stony Rode in parish of Hallifax county York, to him and heirs for ever. To Martha his wife £10. To my son John Farrar whom I have settled already 20 nobles. To his wife Susan £10. To my son William Farrar all my messuages lands etc in Hodesdon Bloxbourne and Amwell in Hertford heretofore conveyed to Henry and John Ferrar my sons to my use, to my son William and heirs to him also and his wife and children £20 annuity and the longest liver of them. To my son Humfry Farrar and heirs my leases and lands called Sandwith Hall, Neilsinge and all other parcel of the Manor of Stansted under Borgh, county York. To said Humphry also my lease in the parish in St. Mary in Aldermanbury London. To six children of my son Henry Farrar £4 to each. To Cicely Farrar daughter of my son John £40. To seven children of my son John £4 each. Overseers: my son John Farrar and my nephew Henry Wilkinson of Woodesdon, county Bucks B. D. To each of them £10 and charges. Residue to my son Henry Farrar sole executor. Witnesses: Marke Bradley, Senr, John Bulkeley, Saml Wilkinson, Edwd Wilkinson. John Farrar of London esquier make this addition. £200 was delivered to my son John Farrar of Fena, county York to stock lands at Sandwith Hall, the said £200 to be divided between my two sons John and Humphrey. My son William shall receive of my executor £50 at his return into England. My books and apparel equally between my sons Henry, John and Humphrey. Other goods between my sons Henry, John, William and Humphrey. William's part shall be reserved for him or the value, in case he be not living to be reserved for his wife and children. Twelve pence a week for ever in bread upon the poor in Croxton in Lincolnshire out of my estate. Witnesses: Henry Cooke, Hen. Wilkinson, Barrington, 50.

[As it is evident that William Farrar, of Virginia, was not a son of Nicholas Farrar Sr, it looks as if his father has been placed by this will. Wm Farrar, came to Virginia in Aug. 1618, and at the census of 1624-5 was aged 31, making his birth about 1594. An examination of the wills of the other sons of Jno Farrar might settle the question.]

The first of these is the fact that the British
 government has been very successful in its
 policy of maintaining a strong navy. This
 has enabled it to protect its trade routes
 and to maintain its influence in the world.
 The second is the fact that the British
 government has been very successful in its
 policy of maintaining a strong army. This
 has enabled it to protect its borders and
 to maintain its influence in the world.
 The third is the fact that the British
 government has been very successful in its
 policy of maintaining a strong economy. This
 has enabled it to maintain its position as
 one of the leading powers in the world.
 The fourth is the fact that the British
 government has been very successful in its
 policy of maintaining a strong culture. This
 has enabled it to maintain its position as
 one of the leading powers in the world.
 The fifth is the fact that the British
 government has been very successful in its
 policy of maintaining a strong education system.
 This has enabled it to maintain its position
 as one of the leading powers in the world.
 The sixth is the fact that the British
 government has been very successful in its
 policy of maintaining a strong scientific
 research program. This has enabled it to
 maintain its position as one of the leading
 powers in the world.

SIR THOMAS FARNEFOLD of Gatewicks, county Sussex, knight. Will 1 June 1639; proved 17 December 1644. I desire to be buried at Stayning in Sussex as neere my wife as conveniently may be in the same buriall place that doth belonge to my family in that church. I give all my goods plate and household stuffe whatsoever in my house at Westminster and likewise in my house called Gatewicks in Sussex, and all other my chattles whatsoever, to my eldest sonne Heny Farnfold and my daughter Dorothe Farnfold, to be equally divided betwixt them. And my said daughter shall have in her custody all my personal estate till my said sonne accomplish his age of 21. I give to my said daughter £200 out of the sale of Wixham lands; and the judgment, which I have for £1000 against the lands of Sir Edward Bellingham, I give to be equally divided among my daughter Dorothe and all my younger children. If my said daughter die before she be 21 or married all my personal estate shall be divided between my said sonne Henry and my sonne Thomas at their ages of 21. Item, I give to my sonnes Thomas, Richard, John, Raphe and Edward, £200 apeece at their severall ages of 21. To my sonne Thomas a house and land called Jarvis House now in the occupation of Laurence Davenport which my said sonne shall enter at his age of 21. My will is tha Wickham farme in Stayning now in the occupation of John Smithe the elder, for which he payeth me £50 per annum, shall be sould for the payment of my sonnes portions abovesaid, but if my sonne Henry shall pay his brother's portions, as before provided, he shall have the said farme. My executors shall receive the profits thereof during the minority of the said Henry towards the breeding and education of my sons. I make my daughter Dorothe and my very good friend Mr. Robert Marr of Westminster my executors till my son Henry be 22, when he shall be my sole executor. I give to the said Robert Marr £10 and my cast of hawkes, which are a mewing neare Colebrooke, also the best horse I shall have at the tyme of my death. I give to my wife all the household stuff I had by her, desiring her to be good to my children and not to take the thirds of my lands, as Mr. Hanchet and Mr. Siptharpe can justifie that shee promised before I married her, that shee

would never claim any dower out of my landes, if so be that shee did outlive me. My desire, is, if it may be conveniently done, to be buried by my first wife at Stayning, and that Mr. Robert Marr may have the wardship of my eldest son and breeding of my younger children, and I hope his Majestie will be favourable to me for my sonnes wardship, by reason I have lost my life in his Majesties warrs. Mr. Willis hath a note of mine for £50 for a ring. Mr. Pickhayes sawe me deliver the ring to him again, nothing due to him. Mr. Edward Watkins and Mr. Daniel Colwell have my statute for 5500. They were my bayle at Sir John Mitchells sute, I have not that statute and there is nothing due to them. I owe to Mr. Almerly and Mr. Nocton my lease of mortgage, £530; to Mr. Churchman by bond £50; this is my brother's debt and I have his counterbond. To Mr. Anthony Myldmay £25, to my brewer £8, to my counsin Edward Culpepper £40. Proved 17 December 1644 by Dorothy Farnefold with power reserved for a like grant to the other executor named. 20 November 1655 administration with will annexed was granted to John Farnefold son of the deceased the executorship of the said Dorothy Farnefold having expired by reason that the said Henry had accomplished his age of 22, yet died before he took upon himself the execution of the said will. 13 February 1660-1 commission issued to Dorothy Mayer otherwise Farnefold daughter of the testator, to administer the goods left unadministered by the said John Farnefold then likewise deceased, Rivers, 11.

[Sir Thomas Farnefold, the testator, was knighted Dec. 22, 1621, and was M. P. for Steyning 1624-26, April-May 1640, and 1640 until his death. His son Thomas matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford Dec. 20, 1641, aged 15. John Farnefold, another son, matriculated at New College Oct. 2, 1652, B. A. April 19, 1656. He (John) came to Virginia before Aug. 2, 1672, when he was minister of Fairfield parish, Northumberland Co., and was minister of St. Stephens in that county from 1680 until his death in 1702. In his will (printed in the *William & Mary Quarterly* XVII, 245) he gives the inscription to be placed on his tomb, and says he was the "son of Sir Thomas Farnefold of Gatwicks in Steyning in the County of Sussex Knight." Sir Thomas evidently did not die in "the Kings Wars," by which he probably meant the campaign against the Scots in 1639.]

CHURCH PATRONAGE IN VIRGINIA.*

ARGUMENT FOR BRUTON PARISH THE PLAINTIFF.

The Vestry of Bruton parish plts, The	ffor Plts
Hon'ble Alex ^r Spotswood L ^t Gov ^r Deidte.	Quare impedit

This Suite is brought to try the Right of Patronage Or presentacon in this parish (in W^{ch} there is a particular circumstance, to wit, Presentacon & Induccon of Rowland Jones) but it being Cheifly design^d for a Tryal of the Right in the Country in Generall whether the patronage is in the Crown or the parishes I shall apply my Argum^{ts} to the thing in Generall.

To Shew then that in this Country the Parishion^{rs} are generally the patrons and that they ought to have—And have the bestowing Benefices as patrons. Wee must describe What a patron properly is and how patronage or Advowson is gained. That a Corporacon may be seised of an Advowson or patronage. And Then

That the parishioners here by the Vestry are Such a Corporacon and have performed those things which do acquire a patronage Or Advowson of a Church.

*The date of this paper is 1718. Governor Spotswood (*Spotswood Letters* II, 292 &c.) gives an account of this case. It was a part of the long but successful fight of Virginia vestries to control the appointment of their ministers. See also Perry's *Church Papers of Virginia*, 199, 247. Spotswood says Bruton Parish retained the "ablest lawyer they could get." The original document among the Ludwell Papers in the collection of this Society is mutilated or illegible in places. These are shown in the printed text.

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Ad- vowson Or Pa- tronage	is the same thing and is a Temporal Inheritance obtain'd by being ffounder Maintainer, or Ben- efactor; that is, by Building, Dotation, or Increasing the Church.	Co Lit 176, 1196 & Lit Rep ^{ts} 137. Doct & Stud. cap. 36 & 26		
		Corsel & Blunt	verbis	Ad- vowson & Patron
			Collier's Dicconary.	

founders are patrons..... Patron.
B pps Right
3d Co 756
10 Co 29

Hughes Part Law cap 6
fol^s 39 & 43 3 tout

2 The King is the ffounder of all Bpprks 3 Co 76 And Therefore
patron—5 Co 260-261 pages.

Now if the King be patron because He is ffounder, The
reasonable Conclusion is, that where He is not ffounder He
is not patron—Or else, what will be the Same thing for Us,
Where another is ffounder, that other is patron.

Co magna cha-cap 33 fol 724
A Sure Rule fol 724

The people of Engl^d alwaies might build Churches | 3 Just
& Endow them without Licence of the King Or the | 201-202
pope.

But wee have License Even
to Comand and these Laws
are the K^s Laws The
Instrucions his Own
Since these Laws

1st Virg'a Law.
Gov^{rs} Instruccions
build Churches
provide Gleabe
built House
pay 16000

And the Same Law's say
Wee shall present now
presentation is patronage
& Wee ask and if Wee have not gained
that by ffoundacon

Our Judges are to
judge by our Law.
Preamble.

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Yet the King has given it Us by his Act'n. But indeed by this Act it Seems to be Rather Our Right acknowledged and Confirm^d to Us for Encouragm^t &c.

Then the Stat. provisions.....confirms and Establishes Titles in all ffounders—Stat. at large 25 Ed 3 Cap 23 preamble & 3d & 4th par^s—confirm^d by 13 Ric 2 Stat 2 Cap 2.

Doctor & St cap 37. Upon

this Stat of Edw 3d These Stat^s were made in times when the pope & Kings had great power in Engl^d and Yet tis then thought for the Advancem^t of Gods glory and the benefit of Religion to preserve the Right to ffounders.

And if I may Venture to guess at the thoughts of my Prince I should say I think Our gracious Kings are Still in the Same mind when they give Instrucons to our Gov^{rs} to take particular Care that the Acts for Support of Ministry be Duly observed for if I am not mistaken this Act to Induct Ministers is for *their* Support—And I must be more mistaken if It is not an Encouragem^t to the people to have the *presentacon* of their Ministers.

And this Act of ours is for y^e Advance-
m^t of Religion and must be help^d in the
Exposicon of it, by the Judges According
to the intent of it, tho' the words were
Short

10 Co 28. 30, 31, 34
& tout Co. Lit. 34 a
342a. Hob 157 Lit
Rep^t 137

I think I have now Shew^d what A patronage or Advowson is and how tis gained—I shall now proceed to shew that a Corporacon may be seised of Advowson—That parishion^{rs} here by The Vestry are such a Corporacon—And tis in the pleadings—Yielded to Me They have performed the Requisites.

A Corporacon may be seised of a Advowson | 6 Mod 230
to a Church

Shep Abr rp^t 435.

Hughes Abr 468 p^t 1 & 2.

Then what is a Corporacon?

Answer, tis an Artificial body &c, tis a
Capacity and rests only in the Con-
sideracon of the Law.

2d Thors 275 67 & 8

1890
The first of the year was a very successful one for the
company. The sales were up to the mark and the
profits were also good. The management was very
satisfied with the results of the year.

The second of the year was also a very successful one.
The sales were up to the mark and the profits were
also good. The management was very satisfied with
the results of the year. The third of the year was
also a very successful one. The sales were up to the
mark and the profits were also good. The management
was very satisfied with the results of the year.

The fourth of the year was also a very successful one.
The sales were up to the mark and the profits were
also good. The management was very satisfied with
the results of the year. The fifth of the year was
also a very successful one. The sales were up to the
mark and the profits were also good. The management
was very satisfied with the results of the year.

The sixth of the year was also a very successful one.
The sales were up to the mark and the profits were
also good. The management was very satisfied with
the results of the year. The seventh of the year was
also a very successful one. The sales were up to the
mark and the profits were also good. The management
was very satisfied with the results of the year.

The eighth of the year was also a very successful one.
The sales were up to the mark and the profits were
also good. The management was very satisfied with
the results of the year. The ninth of the year was
also a very successful one. The sales were up to the
mark and the profits were also good. The management
was very satisfied with the results of the year.

How is it Created—by Act	4-Co. 65	Wee have
parl ^t	&	Act of
Kings	Custom	Assembly
Grant		&
prescription		Custom.

Corporacon like an Vestry Shep. 1p^t 434

Vestry Corporacon to this

purpose

1 Sho 277

honest Men of Islington—Dyer 100, Hughes Abr 465 par^e
23 & 4th

to take a Liberty 10 Co. 28—to Same purposes—Hughes 468
par^t 12

more confused than Ours—Hob 212 Shep 422.

Top & Bottom

to special purposes—It belongs to y^e Kings Law or Temporal
Law to make laws Who Shall present—Doct & Stnd 126
bottom.

Wee are made by Act of Assembly for Advancem^t of Re-
ligion And that must have favorable Construccon

(as before

Then I hope I have |
made out my Points |

What a patronage is—how tis gained—
That a Corporacon may be Seised of an
Advowson And that the Vestry here in
behalf of the parishioners are Such a
Corporacon.

I must now Expect.....Titles and Objections to Ours—
I suppose their Title.....patron injure Coronae
And that the power of disp.....these
Benefices is by the Kings L^{tres} patents in | According to
the O^{rs} Governor. | their plea.

That

Now Our setting forth the Induccon of Jones is only In-
ducem^t and Should not have been Traversed by Them, for
Wee demand the Advowson Or *Right* Presentacon.

Sutes 1630 & 32.

To Answer these I 1st say, The King is head of the Church and
so is supreme patron and has all the Ecclesiastical Jurisdiccon

which the pope ever had—He is patron paramount Supream Ordinary &c: But all this is still as to Spirituale Only and the Care of the Church, Not to deprive any of their *Temporal Inheritance*.

The Pope was Vicar—General and Claimed everything that Kings can claim And yet Then patrons were in being and patrons did then present—Vicar General Doct & Stnd 128b.

Now our books tell Us that of old English Subjects might without licence found Churches and.....the ffounders are, Therefore patrons as before. And Doct. & Stud.....127b tells Us that the King according to Antient Right of his Crown has presenten^d where he is *patron*.....Other patrons and

Contrary to *Old* Right of King and Other patrons before Ed. 3

So that tis apparent that patronage was an *Old Temporal* Right in Others, as well as Kings before Edw^d 3rd.

Again Our books say

If the Kings brings Quare impedit he must Shew Title.

Vaugh'n 56
57-61.

and yet there tis laid seised jure Coronae

Obj: Oh, but say They, what signifie these words jure Coronae.

I answer That it *must descend to her* with her Crown

For, If it was of her foundacon Or purchase	and they
Or Gift to her 'twas not in Right of her Crown	must lay
	Seisin Some way

But if their Doctrine holds that the King de Jure is patron when a Church is built and Endowed, I fear they will not be built so fast as if the ffounders may dispose—this will Not much benefit Religion.

Obj: No, Say They, You may have Licence.

Answ^r Ay, wee have Licence already.

But again if the King were patron by prerogative He is not by his prerogative debarr^d from granting it to Us—And that he has done in the most Authentick manner—Act ass

Now to their Reasons.....The King thinks he has this Right

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. It is a history of a people who have been able to overcome many difficulties and to build a great nation out of a small colony.

The second fact is that the United States is a nation of immigrants. It is a nation of people who have come from many different parts of the world, and who have brought with them their own customs and traditions. This has made the United States a melting pot of different cultures, and has helped to make it a great nation.

The third fact is that the United States is a nation of freedom. It is a nation where people are free to express their opinions, to follow their own paths, and to live their own lives. This has made the United States a great nation, and has helped to make it a model for other nations.

The fourth fact is that the United States is a nation of progress. It is a nation where people are always looking for new ways to do things, and where they are always trying to make things better. This has made the United States a great nation, and has helped to make it a model for other nations.

The fifth fact is that the United States is a nation of peace. It is a nation where people are always trying to get along with each other, and where they are always trying to make the world a better place. This has made the United States a great nation, and has helped to make it a model for other nations.

The sixth fact is that the United States is a nation of justice. It is a nation where people are always trying to make things fair, and where they are always trying to make the world a better place. This has made the United States a great nation, and has helped to make it a model for other nations.

The seventh fact is that the United States is a nation of love. It is a nation where people are always trying to love each other, and where they are always trying to make the world a better place. This has made the United States a great nation, and has helped to make it a model for other nations.

The eighth fact is that the United States is a nation of hope. It is a nation where people are always trying to make things better, and where they are always trying to make the world a better place. This has made the United States a great nation, and has helped to make it a model for other nations.

Their Reasons.....

1st The King formerly granted.....

Advowson of Churches here

2nd They have alwaies reserved the power of Collating to Benefices in their Gov^t and Collating is &c Vi termini bestowing or Giveing a Church whereof one is patron.

Answer to the 1st. The King may possibly have some Advowsons here, as first flounder by giving Glebe &c.

And he may grant away those he has or he may be prevailed on by Some Noble Lord to make a large Grant for that Grant could Injure No one who had a better Right—But the Question is not what the King thought But what Right he has or had.

To 2d besides the Answer above I shall to this Deny that the power of Collating reserved to Governors is the power of bestowing benefices as Temporal patron and Shall shew 'tis only As Ordinary or Ecclesiastic.

And that the word Collating in this case intends nothing Else it cannot &c Vi termini stand as they say.

1st The Kings Instrucon.....it to be Ecclesiastical. And the King in his grant to Bp.....don Reserves from him the Ecclesiastical Benefices.....

Now these Instrucons and this Grant do so directly agree that One would think twere impossible to have the question Ask^d viz^t What do they mean?

Now that the King, The Gov^{rs} and all other people did Untill this (learned) time Understand it So, Wee have

The Usage of All Gov^{rs} even This Gentl'n

The Opinion of K. Att. Gen'll Northey who was once thought a learn^d Lawyer—And two Eminent fathers of the Church Cant & London.

And this Opinion the then Gov^r told all people they must Submit to Usage—especially in the times near the making of Law's is alwaies allowed a good Expositor.....

And this only has been the Usage.

The words of Our Act Shew

That the Governors were then as Ordinary's
for All presentacons must be made to the Bishop or
Ordinary even where the King is patron.

Hughes
Abr.

134 p^t 2^d

He presents to the Ordinary

This brings Me to Shew that the word Collate does not &c
Vi termini Signifie to bestow, as.....
as they Say

1st Bishop Collated by.....Jac. 141 166.

Upon the Several Acts & Facts the Questions are

Q. 1. Whether Right of presentation the patronage or
Advowson of the parishes in Virginia are in the King or in the
parishioners or Vestries?

Ans. The Right of Patronage is not a Right originally
inherent in the crown & Deriv'd from thence. It does not
proceed from Jurisdiction but from Property, and is produced
by the Act the Founder upon his founding, building, or
Endowing a Church with the Authority of the Ordinary, and
the Law vests it immediately in him.

As Grants from the Crown are not intended to debar the
Subject of their Rights, the Letters patents granted to the
Governour of Virginia must be interpreted so as to be Consistent
with the Law, and the power of Collating therein given can not
be construed to extend beyond those Benefices wherein the
King has the Right of Advowson or Such as Devolve to him.

I am therefore of Opinion that a Community has the Same
Priviledges as Single persons, and y^e Church of Bruton having
been founded, built & Endowed by the Parish, the Right of
Advowson is by Law in them and not in the Crown, and that
the Vestry being Appointed by an Act of Assembly 1662
for the more orderly managing all Parochial Affairs, The pre-
sentation of the Vestry is in Law the presentation of the Parish,
and the Minister is to be Inducted thereupon by the Governour
according to the Act of Assembly, 1642.

Q. 2d. If the King is not Patron then are the Vestries a
Corporation to this Special purpose by Virtue of these Acts
or any of them, or who Else should make the presentation?

Ans. In Common Cases Church Wardens are by Law a Corporation for y^e benefit of the Parish. But the Acts of Assembly in 1662 & 1696 having appointed a Vestry to be chosen for y^e making Assessments, for the building of Churches and purchasing a Glebe, Do thereby make them a Corporation for those purposes, and they are Enabled to Act as a body Corporate in all things which relate to & depend thereon. And as the Right of presentation is a Consequential Right arising from the Founding Building and Endowing, that will likewise vest in them as a Corporation. The Presentation is properly made by them in their own Names as a Vestry, the Ordering all Parochial affairs being in them and Not in the Parish in General, in the same manner as heretofore an Abbot might present an Advowson without the Assent of the Convent. D^r & Student Dial. 2. Cap. 26.

Q. 3d. Is the Declaration sufficient or must it be amended, if it must make the Amendments?

Ans. This depending all together on the forme of the Common Law I must leave it to the Learned in those Laws.

Q. 4th. If the Fact in the Plea of Collating Wheatly be true (which will be much Controverted) will his dying in possession upon such Collation deprive y^e Parish of their presentation, especially since upon his Death the parish did fill the vacancy in y^e most accustomed manner, viz^t they did agree with the Rev^d James Blair to be their Minister, and he continued so about Nine years without any other Title, and the Governour came constantly all that time to this Church, and well knew that M^r Blair had no other Title to the Rectorship but the permission and Aprobation of the Vestry, without either Collation, presentation or Induction?

Ans. By the Act of the General Court 16 Oct. 1704. It appears that Wheatly was not Collated by y^e Governour but Instituted by him upon a presentation of the Vestry, Yet I conceive if the fact were otherwise his Dying in possession would not deprive the Parish of the Right of Presentation for altho' generally possession must be proved by one who claims the Advowson yet in Special Cases it may be otherwise, as where a Parochial Church is Erected wth proper Authority it

will be Sufficient to Show the Special Matter without alledging a presentment in any person (but where it can be proved it will Strengthen the Title) Fitz Nat. Brev. Quare Imp. p. 73, lit. H. 21 Ed. 4 p. 3, 4, 16, K. 7, p. 8.

I do not think that the Knowledge & acquiescence of the Governour in M^r Blair's possession of y^e Church will be of any Avail, Since an appointment by the Vestry in that manner could give no Legal Title.

Q. 5th. If the Title is in the Vestries then desire a Replication or Demurrer be drawn to this Plea & some directions be given of Cases and Arguments to be used at the Trial.

Ans. I must leave the Form of the Replication or Demurr^r to the Common Law and Shall Subjoyn some Authorityes upon which I conceive the present Case to be founded in our Law.

Q. 6th. Whether it was absolutely requisite to set forth in the Decl^a that M^r Blair who we presented had Subscribed to be conformable to the Orders and Constitutions of the Church of England and the Laws then Established, Or that he was ready so to do, and also to produce to the Governour a Testimonial of his due Ordination?

Ans. I conceive it will be sufficient to Let forth that M^r Blair was ready to Subscribe to be conformable to the Orders & Constitutions of the Church of England and the Laws there Established, and to produce a Testimonial of his Due Ordination For as those Acts are to be done before the Governour at the time of his Granting Institution, the Actual performance thereof in this Case was needless, he being Refused Institution by the Gov^r upon Account of his Title.

Stat 26 Ed 3 cap 7 & cap 23.....

Lapse Cowell

Used both to patronage.....

But the Metropolitan if.....

..... & he

presents and Or.....

Co Jnc 167

ANIMADVERSIONS ON A PAPER ENTITLED VIRGINIA ADDRESSES, PRINTED IN PHILADELPHIA.*

The Design of this Paper is to expose and Vilify the House of Burgesses in Virginia, and to confront their Address to his Majesty with a Counter Address of the Grand Jury of that Country.

That Strangers may know what this Grand Jury is, it is a Company of men pickt by the Sherrif or under Sherrif, And this Sherrif is an officer of the Governours Nomination under his Constant Influence and direction. And therefore it may be easily judged which is most to be regarded, in giving a Character of a Governour, their Testimony or the Testimony of an House of Burgesses Elected by all the Freeholders of the Country. And indeed it must be owned in favour of this Grand Jury (whose high Compliments some think have exceeded all bounds) that except the Accusing the House of Burgesses they have done no more than other Grand Jurys have alwayes done when desired, and which must alwayes be expected from such a Constitution, for that Country never had, nor ever will have so bad a Governour that a Grand Jury so pickt will not Justify.

It is no wonder if such a body of men is unanimous, and if without hesitation or debate they sign any Address they know will please. But it is said there are some particular Reasons why they thought not fitt to Dispute this Address: Understanding both matter and forme, and the whole draught indeed was well perused by the Person himself in favour of whome it was design'd, who has an admirable Talent at setting off anything to the best advantage. Whether it be true that it was drawn by himself he knows best, only the great freedom

*The paper here presented is evidently one prepared by the House of Burgesses during the quarrel with Governor Spotswood in 1719. See *Spotswood Letters*, Vol. II, 320 &c, and Campbell's *History of Virginia*, 398-402.

THE AMERICAN MEDICAL ASSOCIATION'S POSITION ON THE PROPOSED AMERICAN MEDICAL ACT

The American Medical Association has been asked to support the proposed American Medical Act, which would give the Federal Government the right to regulate the medical profession. The Association has declined to do so, and has instead issued a statement of its position.

The Association's position is based on the fact that the medical profession is a self-regulating body, and that the Federal Government has no right to interfere with its internal affairs. The Association believes that the proposed Act would be a violation of the Constitution, and that it would be a dangerous precedent for the future. The Association also believes that the proposed Act would be a threat to the independence of the medical profession, and that it would be a threat to the quality of medical care. The Association has therefore decided to oppose the proposed Act, and to support the existing system of self-regulation.

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it takes in exposing and ridiculing the House of Burgesses in his words and style is more like him and is more tollerable in a Person of his high Station who is used to the Dictators Style, than it is like the style of private men. Except we can Suppose in an Instant, a new Spirit miraculously infused into all this Company to treat their Superiours at this Domineering rate, it is both more Charitable and much more probable to Account for it without a Miracle from their old usuall Spirit, namely that of a profound Submission to the Person in whose power it is to advance their dear self Interest and Ambition, and an Implicite applause of everything that comes from him.

However since they own it by putting their hands to it, they will pardon us if in treating of it, we take it all along as comeing from them and do not Observe that high Respect which perhaps would be due to some other Author.

Parra 1st. Most gracious Sovereign &c.

Ans^r 1. The Logick of this Paragraph is this, That whoever is not contented with the Administration of any of his Majestys Governours or Deputy Governours, tho they take no irregular Course to Right themselves but only by humble Petition apply to his Majesty, are disturbers of the publick Tranquillity, and their principles and practices are to be condemned with the greatest abhorrence, tho' they Act in a publick Station, and are entrusted with the Conservation of the libertys of the People. But the Question is whether the Authors of male-Administration or the Complainers of them are the greatest disturbers of the publick Tranquillity.

2. In the same Paragraph is insinuated that all such Complaints give a diversion to his Majestys weighty Affairs there mentioned viz. The preserving the libertys of Europe, and restoring Peace to contending Nations. This is a turn as much too arrogant for Virginia, and the Grand Jury as it is too little for King George as if the forbidding Innovations or the recalling a plantation Governour, or altering his Instructions could Disturb his Majesty or put any stop or diversion to his great Actions or designs in Europe.

In the same Breath they decide all the matters in difference to be groundless Clamours and Complaints, As if the House of Burgesses had been Endited before this Grand Jury as Criminnalls, and they had nothing to do but immediately (without knowing anything of the matter) to bring in Billa Vera. A Quick but insolent way of deciding all the Controversies between the Country and the Governour and of taking the Judgment out of his Majestys hands.

Parragraph 2d.

In this Parragraph the Generall doctrine about discontented People is applyed to the House of Burgesses, who Transmitted to his Majesty an Address against their Lieu^t Governour. They are called here a party and are said to have Transmitted that Address in an Irregular and unjustifiable manner. Before we come to the Address, why must they be called a party? if a Major part of a House of Burgesses whose business it is to preserve the liberties of their Country may not Address his Majesty when they think them invaded without being reckoned a party, sure no others may, and so he must be reconed a party man who right or wrong does not approve of all a Governours Actions. And then the plantation Governours may be as Arbitrary as they please, if all Addresses to the King right or wrong must be condemned.

But they did it in no Irregular and unjustifiable manner. We have been at a loss to find out the meaning of this, and are informed that it relates to the sudden bringing it into the House ready drawn without the formallity of debating and proving first the severall Articles, and appointing a Comittee to draw it. But they who know the Constitution of that Government tell us there was an Absolute Necessity for their doing it in this manner, if they intended to do it at all; for if it had in the least taken air, they would have been immediately Prorogued or dissolved which is alwayes in the Governours powers, some say the Irregularitys consisted not so much in the manner of drawing as in the manner of transmitting the Address, for by a standing Instruction say they, all Petitions

the first of the year, the weather was very
warm, and the sun shined very
brightly, and the wind was very
strong, and the sea was very
rough, and the ships were very
much distressed, and the
passengers were very much
distressed, and the ships were very
much distressed, and the passengers
were very much distressed.

THE SECOND

the second of the year, the weather was very
warm, and the sun shined very
brightly, and the wind was very
strong, and the sea was very
rough, and the ships were very
much distressed, and the
passengers were very much
distressed, and the ships were very
much distressed, and the passengers
were very much distressed.

the third of the year, the weather was very
warm, and the sun shined very
brightly, and the wind was very
strong, and the sea was very
rough, and the ships were very
much distressed, and the
passengers were very much
distressed, and the ships were very
much distressed, and the passengers
were very much distressed.

to the King must be Transmitted thro' the hands of the Governour, and it is certain the Governour endeavoured to make them believe so. But when the full Instruction come to be enquired into all Petitions that contained any Complaint of a Governour were Expressly Excepted out of it.

3. It is likewise here said as a further aggravation of the Crime, that this Address was sent in the Name of his Majestys Subjects of that Colony (without their knowledge and contrary to their Inclinations) as if the Burgesses could not Act in the name of the Constituents, without calling every Individuall man and asking his consent, this would be a rare mobbish Government.

4. They take upon them again to declare the Charge entirely groundless and beseech his Majesty to give no Credit to it. A Short way, instead of Answering the particulars of the Accusation, they thought it was better to lump them, and to assure his Majesty that it is all false, and Instead of proof, they beseech his Majesty to give no Credit to it.

Paragraph 3d. We are bound in Duty &c.

In the first part of this Paragraph the praise of some blessings there enumerated is wholly given to the Governours Wisdom and Conduct. 1. The retrieving the publick Credit. 2. The securing the peace of the frontiers. 3. The encrease of Trade. 4. And the destruction of Thache and his Crew. The truth of all which shall be enquired into. The substance of the matter is, Tobacco bear's a better price, for these four or five year's past, than he did formerly, and the praise of it is no more due to the Governour than he was to be blamed for its being a Drugg the first four years of his Government. The rise of Tobacco is owing to a Concurrence of Circumstances in which he had not the least hand, viz: The Generall Peace which opened the Export of it to all markets, great drought in the Country, which Occasioned short Crops for severall years together, the Duty of Tobacco expireing in Ireland, which occasioned the stocking of that Country with great quantities of it, before the duty was laid again, and this helped to drain England; The opening a Trade directly to Scotland by the Union and their new wayes of running, which Occasioned their giving

It is clear that the present work is a continuation of the author's previous work on the subject of the history of the English language. The author has been able to collect a large number of new facts and to bring them into a more systematic arrangement than in his previous work. The work is a valuable contribution to the history of the English language and is well worth a study by all those who are interested in the subject.

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great prices for it in Virginia, and above all to that excellent late Law in England, for Encouraging the Tobacco Trade. These are the true reasons of the Encrease of Trade, and the retrieving the publick Credit without him, for the publick Credit being in Tobacco, when that is a good Commodity the Credit is good, but when Tobacco falls, the publick Credit is bad. The other two blessings we have to account for, are the Securing the frontiers and the Destroying of Thache and his Crew of Pyrats. As to the Securing the frontiers, many things have contributed to the Quiet of them too long to be inserted here, but they are no better nor so well secured as before Except that the Governour for his own private Interest (he being one of the Indian Company that has a factory there) has gott at the Charge of the publick a Fort built and maintained at Christanner, and to get his own land Tenanted has obliged the Germans to seat at Germanna, which perhaps may be thought some Security to the Frontiers that are very near these Forts, and yet the frontiers were as Secure in other Governours times as in his; the Melitia being kept in much better order, which is the greatest Security in a Country where there are no standing forces, but if it were as they would insinuate what does the King give £2000 p^r Annum Sallary besides perquisites for?

As to the destroying of Thache and his Crew that Story had better be kept in silence than told for if all the Circumstances of it were known they would make little for his Reputation. For after Thache had surrendered himself upon the Kings Pardon to the Governour of North Carolina Coll^o Spotswood being informed of some rude Actions he and his Crew were guilty of in that Government, instead of Acquainting the Governour of that Country therewith, or Offering to assist him to reduce Thache & his Crew, Understanding that there was a good deale of money and a great many Negroes in the case, he persuades the Kings Men of War to Surprise and kill the men within the Country of Carolina, and to Seize the goods and to bring them away to Virginia, where he had them condemned as Pyrats goods, tho' taken within the time limited in the Kings Pardon, and the Money not put into the hands of

the Kings officers as it ought to be but, immediately into his own hands, in hopes grants will be more easily obtained of it, than if it were to come thro' the Treasury.

In the second part of this Paragraph all the strange Innovations he has made are Imputed to his Endeavours to maintain the Prerogative, and to Augment his Majestys Revenue Specious pretexts for a Governours Arbitrary power, by which it is said he has disoblged some, who want a greater power and License, than are consistent with his Majestys Service and the happiness of the Subjects either of that or our Mother Country, All very false insinuations against a Quiet loyall and peaceable people as any in the World, who are well known there not to have been grasping at more power, but only to have endeavoured to defend what they had by the Laws & constant Custome of the Country till he took it from them. To come to the particulars what part of his Majestys Prerogative did any in that Country ever endeavour to Invade? or what part of his Majestys Revenue did they ever endeavour to lessen? who ever wanted any power or license inconsistent with his Majestys Service? These are all pure fictions to blind such as know nothing of the matter, but in a cunning style like his, they are proposed with an If, that if they are required to make them good, they may Securely deny that they fixed them upon any body, and they may very truly tell his Majesty as they do, that if there are any such Persons in this Country they have very few Adherents.

They conclude with a handsome Salvo, which will Justify a seemingly strange thing they assert, which is that as a Grand Jury they find no Oppression on his Majestys Subjects in that Colony, they speak not simply of their own private knowledge or belief, but as being a Grand Jury they are bound by their Oaths to enquire into and present all Trangressions of the Established Laws. This seems to be something but is really nothing for nobody ever expected that the Oppressions of a Governour would be presented to a Grand Jury.

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Animadversions upon the Printed Remarks on
The Two Virginia Addresses.

1st. Remark on the Grand Jury Address.

This address was deliberately prepared, and unanimously approved and Subscribed by every Member of the Grand Jury.

1st. Remark on the house of Burgesses Address.

This Address was Surprisingly brought in, and is now utterly disclaimed by more Burgesses than voted for their Speaker's signing it.

Answer To the said two first Remarks.

The design of these Remarks being to set the Blemishes of the House of Burgesses, over against the praises of the Grand Jury Address. It will be fitt first to answer these remarks, and then to offer some other points wherein they might be compared.

The first Comparision in the Deliberate preparation of the Grand Jurys and the Surprizeing Suddenness of the House of Burgesses Address, if it were so there is a very good Reason to be given for it (and it is a further Instance of the Servitude of that People) namely that the House of Burgesses in forming a Complaint against the Governour were obliged to be carefull that it should not take air, as being well assured if it did they be immediately prevented by him. But the Grand Jury being on the Governours side were under no such Apprehension, and therefore might vote more openly, avowedly and deliberately go about their Panegyrick.

But besides this, if all be true, this is no comendation at all in the Subscribers of this Grand Jury's Address. To have such an Address brought in and passt by the lump without any debate, what does it prove but that their address was deliberately drawn but not by them; and swallowed down, as flatterers used to do without chewing, it being really almost Impossible that so many mens witts should so exactly jump in an Instant (if it were not that all was left implicitly to a Superiour Judgment) as not to have the least difference or debate in a business of that Consequence.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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NOTES AND QUERIES.

PROBY FAMILY CORRECTIONS.

Page 322. In the text Note 7 should be 1, with a corresponding change in the number of the footnote. Note 1 in the text should be Note 2, with corresponding change in number of foot note.

Page 323. To "1 George Proby," add note reference "3," and change number of foot note "4," to "3."

Page 324. Line 13 from bottom, after "convey," add note reference "3," and at foot of page add note "3," Norfolk County Clerk's Office, recorded D. B. 15, page 161, 21 Dec. 1758.

Page 325. In text, change note reference "2" to "1;" note reference "1" to "2;" note reference "2" to "3;" note reference "3" to "4;" and note reference "4" to "5." In foot notes strike out all of No. "1," which belongs on the preceding page, change the numbers of notes "2, 1, 2, 3, to 1, 2, 3, 4," and add "5. A. B. 4, page 84."

Page 326. In text change note reference "1" to "2;" "2" to "3;" "3" to "4;" "4" to "5;" "5" to "6;" and "6" to "7." On line 14 from top, strike out "(Tuckers)" and insert "Godfrey." John Hutchings was the son of Daniel Hutchings, of Norfolk County, and Amy Godfrey, daughter of John and Mary Godfrey, of Norfolk County. In foot notes strike out "1 O. B. 4," page 84, which should have been on preceding page. Change note reference "2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, to 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7," In note "4" (as remembered) add, after Hutchings, "see Norfolk County W. & D. 10, page 15," dated 7, May 1718. In note numbered "4," strike out the whole, and insert, "See Norfolk County W. & D. Book 10, page 29, dated 15, Aug. 1718."

Page 327. In text, add to Robert Barron, note reference "4;" and at Alexander Cuthrey, change note reference "1" to "5." Correct Elizabeth Proby to Elizabeth Proby.

In foot notes change note "1," (Alexander Cuthrey) to "5," and "2" to "6."

Page 328. In text correct Helen Proby to Helen Proby, and change note references "3 and 4" to "1 and 2."

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS.

After the word "Magazine" in note on page 269, add II, 32-34, IV, 222, 451.

There are several errors in the note on page 273. Mrs. Catherine Douglas was the daughter of George, not Robert, Brent. James Douglas, her husband, died in Virginia and she went to Scotland with her children after his death. Their country place in Scotland was Rose Hall. Mr. Chilton's initials are W. B. not H. P. In several instances in the article on schools 288-296, an extra letter "a" has been printed in the word "female." Page 331, line 13 from bottom for "Pete" read "Peter." Page 297, line 8, for "a" read "an;" Page 316, line 13 for "commence" read "commission." Page 329, line 15 from bottom for "same" read "some."

REVOLUTIONARY WAR RECORDS.

The United States Government desires to ascertain the whereabouts of all original records, both military and naval, relating to the American Revolutionary War, 1775 to 1783.

This is a matter of great importance to historical students, librarians, institutions of learning, patriotic societies, and all persons interested in their country's struggle for independence.

It is believed that many such records are in the hands of private owners as well as in official archives and libraries. It is not desired to purchase these papers, but to obtain a complete list of them and their location, with a view to publication. Information in regard to all such papers will help complete the record of Virginia's part in the Revolution.

The task of gathering this information in Virginia has been placed in the hands of Mr. Morgan P. Robinson, of Richmond, and Mr. J. H. Lindsay of Charlottesville.

All persons having knowledge of the existence of such records are requested to write to **Morgan P. Robinson, Historian for War and Navy Departments, care State Library, Richmond, Virginia**, giving a short description of the documents and the post-office address of their owner or custodian.

LEAD AND THE MEXICAN WAR.

We hear much of the origins of wars. It is pleasing to trace the Mexican War to Wythe County, Virginia, around Austinville.

In his "California" Hubert Howe Bancroft says—"Moses Austin, b. Durham, Connecticut, 1764, established a commercial house in Richmond, Virginia, in partnership with his brother Stephen, the latter at

the head of a large importing house in Philadelphia. The two brothers purchased the Chiswell Lead Mines, on New River, Wythe County, Virginia, where they established smelting works and factories for the making of sheet lead and shot. Speculation bringing reverses to the commercial houses of the Austins, Moses Austin in 1797 got a grant of land in the Louisiana Country (in what is now Washington County, Missouri, at Mine-a-Burton), and removed thither in 1799. He was involved in the failure of the Bank of St. Louis in 1818, and although now in his fifty-fifth year, undertook the settlement of a colony in Texas. Moses Austin died in 1821, from the effects of a severe return journey to Missouri. His son Stephen took up his work and carried it through."

In confirmation and correction of Bancroft, the following extract is given, drawn from a manuscript history of the Chiswell Mines, which are now owned by the Bertha Mineral Company of Austinville—"The State of Virginia sold the mines to Stephen and Moses Austin, who controlled them from 1780 to 1800. During the administration of the Austins the village of Austinville contained a tavern, store, smith shop, shot factory, school house, potter and hatter shop. The Austins having failed to pay for the mines, they were again forfeited to the State, in 1805, and were advertised to be sold at Richmond. The purchaser was Thomas Jackson, who had been brought down as a miningsmith by the Austins from Philadelphia. The price paid was five thousand five hundred and fifty five pounds Virginia currency (18,516 $\frac{2}{3}$ dollars)."

Timothy Flint, in his extraordinary *Mississippi Valley* (ed. 1833) describes Washington County, Missouri—"In speaking of the lead mines of Missouri, we shall confine ourselves to those which are in the County of Washington and the region contiguous. It is remarkable that although a vast extent has been dug over through all this district, nothing like a continued vein has yet been found. At a depth of nearly eighty feet, to which Mr. Austin sunk a shaft, a vein was found, but the water came in upon this digging and it was abandoned" (Vol. I., pp. 301-302.) Under Oregon Territory, Flint (I, 463), says—"Mr. Austin, formerly a citizen of the United States, has settled under the auspices of the Mexican government, a considerable colony, composed almost entirely of emigrants from the United States, on the Brassos and Colorado rivers of Texas. The town of San Felipe de Austin has a compact street of some length, publishes a gazette, has a number of attorneys and physicians, and a respectable school."

In 1831, deeding 2000 acres in Wythe County to David Graham (first ironmaster of Southwest Virginia) Stephen T. Austin describes himself as 'of the town of San Felipe de Austin' State of Coahuila and Texas'. That collocation, Austin, Coahuila, and Texas very possibly led to what we call the Mexican War, and from all that appears Stephen T. Austin, born 1790, was a Virginian.

ALFRED J. MORRISON.

CORRECTIONS AND ADDITIONS, BRENT FAMILY.

Vol. XIX. No. 4, p. 433.

Robert Young Brent son of Robert Brent and his wife Mary, the daughter of Noteley Young was born in the District of Columbia in 1789. In 1814 he married Eliza the daughter of John Carere of Baltimore, Md. She died in 1817 leaving a son Robert Carere Brent who died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 8th, 1864. Robert Young Brent married, second, in 1824, Harriet Cottringer by whom he had Harriet Eliza, William, Mary, George Edmund, Sarah, Ellen and Caroline. Robert Young Brent died at his country place, the Highlands, Montgomery Co., Md., Dec. 7, 1855. He was survived by his wife who died at Washington, Oct. 9, 1863.

Robert Carere Brent married 21st, July 1851, Janet Elliot youngest daughter of William Miller of Mobile, Ala. She died Aug. 27, 1852.

Note—The date of death of Robert Young Brent's first wife was incorrectly stated in the previous publication as Jan. 8, 1864, which was the date of death of her son. Some other dates have been added here.

 BEVERLEY.

I saw your magazine for January 1914, asking for further data concerning the descendants of Robert Gaines Beverley. I have in my possession a large oil portrait of Harry Stanard Beverley who settled in Nottoway County. His son Robert Henry had one child Harry Stanard who married Miss Florence Lacey Tuggle, second daughter of the late R. W. Tuggle a prominent tobacconist of Blackstone, Va. and Clara Morton Vass, his wife. He died Oct. 19th, 1911, aged 46 years, leaving an only daughter Clara Vass. She being the last of this line of Beverleys.

X.

 EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH RECORDS.

(From Reports of the Royal Historical Manuscripts Commission.)

MSS. OF THE DUKE OF LEEDS AT HORNBY CASTLE.

Danby Papers.

(P. 14) 1676. Copy of writ issued by Sir William Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, for the lecting a new Assembly, with notes of memorial's of the Condition of Virginia.

(P. 16) 1677. The Commissioners of Virginia (Herbert Jeffreys, John Berry and Francis Moryson), dated from Swan's Point, James River, 27th March, forwarding petitions, etc.

(P. 32) 1689. Earl of Effingham, Feb. 28, 1689-90, about his commission and departure for Virginia.

THE JOURNAL OF THE

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the general principles of the theory of the structure of the atom. It is shown that the structure of the atom is determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the theory of the structure of the atom. This is a circular argument, but it is the only way to proceed. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the specific properties of the atom. It is shown that the specific properties of the atom are determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the theory of the structure of the atom. This is a circular argument, but it is the only way to proceed.

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The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the specific properties of the atom. It is shown that the specific properties of the atom are determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the theory of the structure of the atom. This is a circular argument, but it is the only way to proceed. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the specific properties of the atom. It is shown that the specific properties of the atom are determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the theory of the structure of the atom. This is a circular argument, but it is the only way to proceed.

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The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the specific properties of the atom. It is shown that the specific properties of the atom are determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the theory of the structure of the atom. This is a circular argument, but it is the only way to proceed. The sixth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the specific properties of the atom. It is shown that the specific properties of the atom are determined by the laws of quantum mechanics, and that the laws of quantum mechanics are determined by the laws of the theory of the structure of the atom. This is a circular argument, but it is the only way to proceed.

LE STRANGE PAPERS AT HUNSTANTON HALL.

(P. 93) 4, Dec. ? The King [Edward IV] to Sir William Calthorp "Forasmuch as it was agreed between Sir John Wyngfield and Elizabeth [Wentworth] late wife to Calthorp's son and heir, for the marriage of the latter's son and heir to one of Wyngfield's daughters, and the said Elizabeth died before the covenant was engrossed", the King directs that Sir William Calthorp shall consent to his grandson's marriage.

(P. 94). The Duke of Suffolk to Sir William Calthorp, Sept. 4, ? In regard to John Bulhed, late Calthorp's under sheriff of Suffolk. Signed "Suffolk yo. lovyng Cousyn", 22d April [Circa 1469]. The Duke of Norfolk to Sir William Calthorp, Steward of his Household, summoning him and "oure Cousin youre son Thomas" to attend him at Norwich about the King's business.

24 Nov. . Dame Isabell Saquevyle to her nephew Sir William Calthorp. In regard to the wills of her late husband and his father Sir Thomas Saquevyle.

John Calthorp [to the Bishop of Norwich?] requesting him to send his men to aid the writers mother-in-law, Lady Ross, in getting home her coin.

(P. 95). June 1 [between 1744 and 1476] Jo Denjayn, Staple Inn, to Sir William Calthorp [Business letter].

(P. 95) "The first Sunday of Clene lenten." Margery, Lady Roos to her brother, Sir William Calthorp, complaining of the conduct of one of his tenants.

(P. 98) [Undated]. Frere Perys of St. Faith's to William Calthorp, Esquire. [business letter]. Ends "Be your own prest perpetuel frer perys of Seynt feyth's". "To the Worshipful Squyr William Calthorpe at Yernemouth dwelling."

[From Friar Perys, his perpetual priest, to Calthorp at Yarmouth].

(P. 97) 2 July 1635. James Calthorp to Armiger [business letter] "Is coming to Basham."

(P. 99) 13 July 1640; Norwich. Sir John Holland, Bart; Sir Hamon L'Estrange and others, to Lt. Colonel James Calthorpe. Order to muster his company of trained bands.

(P. 99) 7 Oct. 1640, Norwich. Sir John Holland and others to Lt. Col. James Calthorpe. In pursuance of orders from the Lord General of his Majesty's army is directed to have his fort company ready for marching.

(P. 101). Similar letters to James Calthorpe in regard to raising soldiers for Parliamentary service.

(P. 107) 5 June 1688. William Thousby to "James Calthorpe at Sir Christopher Calthorpe's house at Barsham."

(P. 109) 2 Oct. 1689. William Bullock, London, to [James Calthorpe]. Has sent him this week "2 rowles of chawing tobacco from C. Calthorpe, who sends it upon his word to be the best."

The first of these is the question of the origin of the human race. It is a question which has been discussed for many years, and which has given rise to many different theories. The most common of these is the theory of evolution, which states that the human race has evolved from a common ancestor. This theory is supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the scientific community. Another theory is the theory of creation, which states that the human race was created by God. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by the religious community. There are also many other theories, such as the theory of polygenism, which states that the human race has evolved from many different ancestors. This theory is also supported by many facts, and is generally accepted by some of the scientific community. The question of the origin of the human race is a very important one, and it is one which has been discussed for many years. It is a question which has given rise to many different theories, and it is one which is still being discussed today. The theory of evolution is the most common of these, and it is generally accepted by the scientific community. The theory of creation is also supported by many facts, and it is generally accepted by the religious community. There are also many other theories, such as the theory of polygenism, which states that the human race has evolved from many different ancestors. This theory is also supported by many facts, and it is generally accepted by some of the scientific community. The question of the origin of the human race is a very important one, and it is one which has been discussed for many years. It is a question which has given rise to many different theories, and it is one which is still being discussed today.

(P. 109). The number of Sir Christopher Calthorpe's arms found in his house: 31 muskets, 12 old back and breasts with other old piece of armor, 18 Javelins, 1 pike, 11 swords, etc. etc., one complete suite of arms, 1 suite of Indian armor with pole ax, 2 drums, etc. etc.

(P. 113) 21 Oct. 1702. Peter Le Neve to Sir Christopher Calthorpe, reporting on his old deeds examined for him.

[The Calthorpes referred to in the papers quoted above were all ancestors or near kinsmen of Christopher Calthorpe who came to Virginia in 1623, and was long a prominent citizen of York County. Christopher Calthorpe was second son of Christopher Calthorpe, of Stirton, Norfolk, Eng., whose eldest son, James Calthorpe, acquired East Barsham, Norfolk by marriage. For an account of the English and York Co. Va. family, see "Wm. & Mary Quarterly", II, 106-112, 160-166. The Virginia family undoubtedly kept up relations with their English kinsfolk. James Calthorpe, of York Co. (son of the emigrant) who died in 1689, made provision in his will that if his sons died without issue, "Then my Land to fall to the first Calthorp that shall personally appeare here out of England with the proviso that hee shall make it appear that he or they shall bee of the Race of Sr. Christopher Calthorp or of Edward or John Calthorp sons of my Unkle Edward Calthorp, and in case there doth not appeare an heire of the Calthorps within five years after the Decease of ye last survivor here, and Lawfull notice given at Thorpland and Bassam, in Norfolk in England," then all the land was to go to New Pocason parish, York Co. for the use of a school and church." Sir Christopher Calthorpe was son of James, eldest brother of the emigrant, and Edward was his younger brother. The "Chawing tobacco" probably came as a present from Virginia. The family long continued in York Co. and after it became extinct their in the male line, was carried on by a branch which had removed to Southampton County.

The records of Southampton County contain information not included in the "Wm. & Mary" genealogy. Charles Calthorpe (II, 166) who was born in York Co., Oct. 8, 1709, married Eleanor , and had James Butts, Mary, Sarah, Frances and James, born in York 1731-1740, and about the latter date removed to Southampton County. The will of Charles Calthorpe, dated Nov. 8, 1756, was proved in Southampton April 14, 1763. He left his son Edward the land where he (the testator) lived, 475 acres, and another tract of 425 acres; to son Anthony 400 acres; to son James Butts Calthorpe 305 acres; sister (daughter?) Mary Bayley the part of his estate she was in possession of; to daughter Frances Jones 2 negroes; wife was pregnant; if the child should be a son he was to have testators plantation in York County, 236 acres; and if a daughter said land was to go to his son Edward; legacies to daughters Sarah, Elizabeth artha and Anna. Wife and sons-in-law John Bayley and Jesse Jones ecutors.

The will of Eleanor Calthorpe (widow of Charles) was dated April 7, 1772 and proved in Southampton Jan. 12, 1775. Her legatees were her daughters Eleanor Clifton Calthorpe and Diana Calthorpe, grandson Charles Butts Bowlen (or Brown) and sons Edward and Anthony. James Calthorpe (doubtless son of Charles) died in Southampton in 1793, leaving a will but devising a small estate and mentioning no relations. There is in Southampton a deed dated Aug. 2, 1777 from James Butts Calthorpe and Lucy his wife, of that county. Among the marriage bonds are: James Butts Calthorpe and Lucy daughter of Barnaby Bayley, Aug. 1775; John Hawkins Pond and Eleanor Clifton Calthorpe April 29, 1782; and Edmund Taylor and Sarah Calthorpe, Aug. 10, 1758. There is also in Southampton a deed, dated Aug. 7, 1764 from John Calthorpe and Sarah his wife, conveying land in that county bought by them while it was in Isle of Wight County. This was probably John, brother of Charles Calthorpe. It is probable that investigation would show that the senior representative of the ancient Calthorpes of Norfolk is now somewhere in America.]

MSS OF THE DUKE OF BRIDGWATER, AT THE BRIDGWATER TRUST OFFICE,

WELKDEN, LANCASHIRE.

(P. 166) "Answer of the Bachelors of Virginia to Francis Nicholson, the Governor, thanking him for his intention of instituting annual games for the training young men 'in the manly exercises and feats of activity,' and desiring the publication of a sermon lately preached in his commendation (148)."

MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CORPORATION OF READING.

(P. 198) 8th April 1682. Francis Terrill Jr., an "assistant" (member of the town council) desired time to consider signing an address to the King against all unlawful associations.

(P. 202) Aug. 9, 1689. Francis Terrell Jr. took the new oaths of allegiance and supremacy.

[A genealogy of the Va. Terrells published not long ago stated that the father of Richmond and William Terrell, the emigrants to Va. resided at Reading].

(P. 211) 1614 [5], March 3. The letters from the Lords of the Council concerning the Lottery for the behalf of the English in Virginia were openly read and referred for further consideration.

MANUSCRIPTS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE INNER TEMPLE.

(P. 241) 583, 16, f. 359. Copy of the funeral certificate of Sir Thomas Windebank, deceased 23d Oct. 1607, with a book of the arms.

The American Medical Association is a non-profit corporation organized for the purpose of promoting the interests of the medical profession and the public. It was organized in 1847 and has since that time been the leading organization of the medical profession in this country. Its membership is composed of physicians, surgeons, dentists, and other medical practitioners. The Association's principal activities are the publication of the Journal of the American Medical Association, the holding of annual meetings, and the promotion of medical education and research. The Association also maintains a large library of medical books and journals, and it has a number of other departments and committees which are engaged in various activities for the benefit of the medical profession and the public.

The Association's annual meeting is one of the most important events in the medical calendar. It is held in a different city each year and attracts thousands of physicians and other medical practitioners from all over the country. The meeting is an excellent opportunity for medical practitioners to meet and exchange ideas with their colleagues, and it is also a place where new medical discoveries and developments can be presented and discussed.

The Association's Journal of the American Medical Association is one of the most widely read and respected medical journals in the world. It is published weekly and contains a large amount of original research, clinical reports, and other material of interest to medical practitioners. The Journal is also a valuable source of information on the latest medical news and developments. The Association's Journal is published in both English and French, and it is available to members of the Association at a special rate.

The Association's medical education and research department is engaged in a number of activities for the benefit of the medical profession and the public. It maintains a large library of medical books and journals, and it also has a number of other departments and committees which are engaged in various activities for the benefit of the medical profession and the public. The Association's medical education and research department is also engaged in the promotion of medical education and research, and it has a number of other departments and committees which are engaged in various activities for the benefit of the medical profession and the public.

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f. 473. Letter from Lord Wentworth (afterwards Earl of Strafford) to Francis Windebank at Holyhead. Sends the bearer with a boat to Howth to assist Windebank's return and to bring over his packet xxx Dublin Castle, 9 May 1634.

f. 475. Letter, in Latin, from Thomas Read to his uncle [Sir Francis Windebank] commending his fortitude and deploring his possible imprisonment or execution. New Coll. [Oxford] 23 Nov. 1640.

[Sir Thomas Windebank was father of Sir Francis Windebank, Secretary of State to Charles I, and of Mildred, wife of Robert Reade, of Linkenholt, Hampshire. Robert and Mildred Reade had, with other issue, George Reade, who settled in Virginia, and Thomas Reade, Fellow of New College, Oxford. Thomas Reade's letter refers to the proceedings of Parliament against the ministers of Charles I. Sir Francis Windebank fled abroad. See this Magazine IV, 204-205 for a notice of the Reades].

CLIFTON FAMILY.

(Contributed by W. B. Chilton, Washington, D. C.)

The enclosed notes from the Catholic Record Society's publication concerning the family of Clifton who intermarried with the Brents and were in Maryland and Virginia.

List of Convicted recusants in the Reign of Charles II.
Lancashire, Salwick [Kirkham]

The Catholic Record Society, Vol. V., p. 194.

Anna Clifton.

I. Anne, wife of James Clifton, of Ward's House, in Salwick, was one of the Brents, of Larkstoke, Co. Gloucester, a notable and wealthy Catholic family. Her husband was at this time in Maryland, but he appears to have returned before 1679, in which year he was living a recusant at Ward's House. He was the fifth son of Thomas Clifton, of Clifton Hall, Salwick Hall, and Westley Hall, and younger brother of Sir Thomas Clifton, Bart. He had four sons and three daughters, [1] Cuthbert, who married Dorothy, dau. of William Winckley, of Bannister Hall, by Isabel dau. of Richard Elston, of Higher Brockholes Hall, and had issue (a) Father James Clifton, S. J., born 1698, died 1750.; (b) Father Thomas Clifton, S. J., born 1700, died 1777; (c) William, who married his cousin, one of the Brents, and was the father of Anne, wife of Colonel Slaughter, of the family of Cheyney Court, Co. Hereford. Anne and Eleanor, nuns, Elizabeth wife of Francis Greene, and Mary, wife of her cousin, one of the Brents, by whom she had a son, Henry Brent, who married Ellen, dau. of Laurence Breres, of Walton Hall, and had a son Laurence Brent, and two daughters; [2] Thomas Clifton born 1675, who entered the Society in 1698, but left it in 1699; [3] Father William Clifton

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The second was the discovery of oil in Texas in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States. The third was the discovery of silver in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a great source of wealth for the United States.

THE DISCOVERY OF GOLD IN CALIFORNIA

The discovery of gold in California was made by James W. Wicks in 1848. He was a prospector who was looking for gold in the Sierra Nevada mountains. He found a small amount of gold in a stream bed, and he reported it to his friends. They then went to the same place and found a great deal of gold.

The discovery of gold in California led to a great influx of people to California. Many people came to California to look for gold, and they found it in great quantities. This led to the development of California as a great state. The discovery of gold also led to the development of the mining industry in the United States. Many people came to California to work in the mines, and they found that the work was very hard. They also found that the pay was very low. This led to the development of the labor movement in the United States. The labor movement fought for better pay and better working conditions for the miners. The labor movement was successful in its fight, and the miners were able to get better pay and better working conditions. This led to the development of the mining industry in the United States as a great industry.

S. J., born in 1678, died 1749; [4] Francis Clifton, born 1682, who was ordained priest in the English College at Rome, April 3, 1706 and left for England April 2, 1709; [5] James, born 1683, who died an Ecclesiastical student at Rome, Jan. 2, 1704; [6] Mary, born 1679, became a nun at Gravelines in 1696 and died in 1729; [7] Bridget, spinster of Lytham who was a Catholic non-juror in 1717; and [8] Catherine.

ADDITIONAL CHILES GENEALOGY.

Thomas Chiles, a son of William Chiles (5th) and Agnes White, was born in Spotsylvania county Virginia, in 1763. At an early age he immigrated to Anson county, North Carolina. During three or four years of his residence there he represented that county in the State Legislature.

About 1804 he went to South Carolina where he remained, a respected citizen, for a number of years. In 1824 he moved to Greene county, Alabama. Thompson Chiles, son of John Chiles and Mary White came at the same time and settled on the Warrior river. In 1828 he was elected a member of the Alabama Legislature by the citizens of Greene county, who held him in the highest regard.

He died on the tenth of December, 1842. "Few men have left behind them a fairer name and reputation. In all the relations of life, as husband, father and neighbor, his character was above reproach and without blemish."

He married first, Judith Leake, and had three daughters. His second wife was Elizabeth Tillman, who was the mother of a large family. In later life he married the third and some say the fourth time, though we have record only of one other beside the two above mentioned, who was alive at the time of his death and is referred to in his will. She was Tirza De Loach.

A Voucher for his coffin, giving date of his death, also his will are on record in Greene county. In his will are mentioned the following children: Eliza (or Elizabeth, m. her cousin Walter Chiles, near Abbeville, S. C.), Mary, (m. Judge Anderson Crenshaw, her cousin through the White line), Sarah, (m. Dr. Beckley), Henry Chiles, James Chiles, Judith (m. Stevens), Nancy (m. Christopher), Agnes (m. Womack), Thomas Tillman Chiles, and David R. Chiles.

This will is witnessed by James, John and Benjamin Everette. Settlement of Estate and full records in Probate Office, Greene Co., Alabama.

Miss Harris of Robinson Springs, Ala., a descendent of Thomas Chiles, has in her possession a small silver spoon deeply engraved at the top "T. B." and underneath a "W." It belonged to the grand-parents of Thomas Chiles, Thomas and Betty White. It was in the possession of his daughter Mary Crenshaw, who in turn passed it on to her grand-daughter India Crenshaw, mother of Miss Harris. Edith Tatum.

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(Authorities—Obituary published at time of death; Will; old letters; and traditions. There is alive today in Greene Co. the widow of Thomas Tillman Chiles, son of Thomas Chiles, who clearly remembers the old gentleman.)

FORT TRIAL.

Martinsville, Va., June 8th, 1914.

The instructive foot note of your valuable contributor, Charles E. Kemper, to his "Documents Relating to the French and Indian War" Vol. XV. p. 247, prompts me to say that FORT TRIAL, on Smith's River, therein referred to as the most scutherly in the chain of forts erected along the frontier in Virginia, pursuant to the act of The General Assembly of March 1756, was located at the mouth of Reed Creek in this, now Henry County, six miles north-west of Martinville, the present county seat.

The Winston-Salem division of the N. & W. Railway passes within a few hundred feet of the spot where this fort was erected, and we learn from the *Travels Through Virginia*, in 1774, by the distinguished J. F. D. Smythe that up to that date this fort when necessary was occupied by our inhabitants for protection against the Indians. A recent visit to the place discloses the fact that foundation walls and other unmistakable evidences of the place of its location may yet be seen, and the wisdom of the selection is readily apparent to the military mind.

Captain Smythe, who seems to have delayed his publication for ten years after his travels, gets **Beaver Creek** somewhat mixed in his memory with **Reed Creek**; but otherwise his geographical description of the locality, and its surroundings, is quite accurate.

C. B. Bryant.

A GENEALOGICAL FALLACY.

In page 212 of Vol. XXII, of the *William and Mary Quarterly*, a contributor says: "The fact that one of the sons had the name of 'Leroy' is a most conclusive evidence that either the father or mother belonged to the Fauntleroy blood."

Such a "fact" is a delusion and a snare—genealogically, most frequently, and I have often found a surname as a "given name" is an *ignis fatuus*. It is just as likely a child may have been named for a friend of its parents as for a blood relation. For instance, there was a Browning, (Thomas), of Culpeper Co. who named his sons Ludwell, Yancey, Lee, and Woodville. In the next generation, these sons' descendants presumed they "belonged to the blood" of these families named, but the

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fact is, Mr. Browning only named his sons for his intimate school-mates, and Woodville for his teacher. Therefore, "family" historians should go slow in deductions, else some day they will be trying to "connect with" families of fictitious heroes of novels, erstwhile "matinee favorites," and sometime personalities, &c., admired by parents enough to perpetuate their names in their children. This is only a suggestion to the people you can't "tell" anything.—those who, "convinced against their will, are of the same opinion still."

C. H. Browning.

WHARTON.

I should value any information concerning the forbears of Colonel Samuel Wharton of the Revolutionary Army. He went to South Carolina from Fredericksburg, Va., according to family statement, where he married Maude Sullivan of Charleston. They removed to Laurens District, S. C., where they lived and died. They are buried near Waterloo in that county.

Who were Colonel Wharton's parents? Family tradition says his father was Sir George Wharton who lived in or near Fredericksburg and is buried there.

Mrs. Peter A. Boyle,

Birmingham, Ala.

[The family of Wharton resided from the 17th Century in the Counties of Richmond and King George, below Fredericksburg on the Rappahannock River. Later there were families of the name in Spotsylvania and Culpeper. No Sir George Wharton ever lived in Virginia.]

CAPTAIN JOSEPH SCOTT.

Joseph Scott was commissioned a subaltern officer of the 1st Va. Regiment, Sept. 1775, was promoted to the rank of Captain, dangerously wounded at Germantown, Oct. 4, 1777, captured and paroled, and when exchanged was retired as an invalid officer (Revolutionary Records, Va. State Library, Certificates of Brig. Genl Wood).

Certificate of Rev. James Park, of Knoxville, Tenn., Mar. 12, 1912, when in his 90th year, that he knew personally Judge Erward Scott [son of Captain Joseph Scott], who was for many years judge of the Circuit Court of that district, until about 1847, when he removed to Mississippi, that he married Sarah Haines and had (1) Hamlin, or Hampden who left one son who died in early manhood; (2) Joseph, a lawyer, who died unmarried; (3) Charles, a lawyer who went to Miss. where he married and had children; (4) Edward, died unmarried in Knoxville in early

manhood; (5) Wm. Parker went to Miss & took orders in the Episcopal church deponent did not know whether he married.

Joseph Scott (who was a brother of General Charles Scott) died in Richmond, Nov. 20, 1810.

NOTES FROM OLD RICHMOND NEWSPAPERS.

Married May 8, 1810 Howell Cobb Esq. M. C. from Georgia, and Martha J. daughter of Thomas R. R. Rootes Esq. of Fredericksburg.

Suit: John Emmerson vs Maria Beckley and Elizabeth Prince, Executrixes of John Beckley, deced.,—, an infant son of John Beckley, deceased, William Chamberlayne, and William Aylett and Martha his wife, late Martha Posey, (Enquirer May 7, 1811)

Card published by John Pryor in regard to his wife Anne (Patriot, July 12, 1811) [Annie Beverly Whiting wife of Major John Pryor, of Richmond, had eloped with M. Fremont a French dancing master. She married him and became the mother of General Fremont]

Patriot July 26, and Aug 23, 1811, in regard to Charles Fremont (Fremont)

Advertisement by Burwell Bassett and Thomas Taylor executors of William Dandridge Claiborne, of sale of Cohoke, King William County, 850 acres, and of another tract of 70 acres nearly adjoining [Cohoke was bought by the Custis family and is now the home of Captain R. E. Lee] (Enquirer, Sept 24, 1811)

Enquirer, Dec 7, 1811. Letter from General Waller Taylor as to the battle of Tippecanoe [General Taylor was a native of Lunenburg Co Va]

Married at Rosegill Dec. 4, 1811, Dr. George D. Nicholson and Sarah Tayloe, 2d daughter of the late Ralph Wormeley.

Enquirer, Feb. 19, May 25, 27, June 11, 18, advertisements of an engraving of Peter Francisco &c, with account of his exploit.

Enquirer, April 13, 1814, sketch of the life of Dr John S. Gilliam.

Enquirer, July 16, 1814. Advertisement of the sale of the old bell of St. Peters Church, New Kent Co.

Richard Henry Lee, attorney at law of Norfolk died October 1815 in his 34th year

Enquirer, Dec. 9, 1815, advertisement of the sale of Manskin Lodge, King William County, 3000 acres, the property of the late Ralph Wormeley [the place is still owned by the Wormeleys]

Enquirer, March , 1816, advertisement of the sale of Green Spring 2934½ acres. The mansion house and wings of brick are erected by the late proprietor W. L. Lee [This disposes of the common account that the ruins now at Green Spring are the remains of Governor Berkeley's house]

Enquirer, July 24, 1818, obituary of Rev. Dr John Bracken, rector of Bruton parish.

Enquirer, July 31st 1818, Letter from Judge Wm. Fleming on the mad-stone.

Enquirer, Aug. 25, 1818, Article on the snake-stone.

Married Jan. 1818 Lenard Claibourne and Letitia W. daughter of Col. William Clark, all of Halifax Co.

April 2d, 1819, account of Wonder, a very old negro man recently decd. Died at Brodie his residence in Spotsylvania Co. Va. May 14, 1819, Thomas Strachan, Esq. age about 74 years.

Married May 4, 1819, in Middlesex Co, James C. Wiatt, of Gloucester and Isabella Fauntleroy.

STONE.

Will anybody tell me, if possible who were the parents of John Stone who married Judith Yerby Parrott? They removed with a family from Albemarle Co., Va. to Ky., about 1807.

Also the parents of Judith Yerby who married Wm. Parrott of the Revolution afterward sheriff of Green Co., Va.

Mrs. Geo. R. Mastin, Lexington, Ky.

CAROLINE COUNTY MARRIAGE BONDS.

From the County Records.

(Contributed by W. B. Cridlin, Richmond, Va.)

1852 Sept. 13	John Broaddus & Martha Jane Thornby—Rev. R. W. Cole.
May 22	John F. Marshall & Martha Vaughan—Rev. R. W. Cole.
Aug. 14	Sam'l Wright & Ann Brooks—Rev. R. W. Cole.
Aug. 17	Gray Boulware Jr & Milley S. G. Hudgins—A. Broaddus.
Mch 19	Philip S. Farmer & Frances Munday—Rev. R. W. C.
1849 Jan. 8	Rich'd A. Puller & Sarah Ann Upshaw—Rev. R. W. C.
Dec. 18	Silas Thomas & Sarah A. Long—Rev. R. H. W. Buckner.
May 19	Robert S. Catlett & Kitty Ann Lafoe—Rev. R. H. W. Buckner.
1851 Dec. 13	Melvin Madison & Mary Francis Chandler—Rev. R. W. C.
1850 Dec. 12	Abraham P. Wilson & Agness I. Pittman—Rev. R. H. W. B.
1851 Dec 21	Wm. W. Thornton & Mary S. Buckner—Rev. R. H. W. B.

- 1852 May 6 Majr Smith I. R. Wright & Virginia Nelson Wright—
Rev. Horace White.
Mch 29 Jas. Cauthorn & Sarah G. Darling—Rev. A. B.
May 1 Dr. Philip S. Spindle & Ann Maria Richerson—Rev.
A. B.
- 1846 Oct. 30 Edmund S. Hope & Mary C. Lively—Rev. D. M.
Wharton.
- 1852 Nov. 8 Chas. B. Stewart & Willie C. Scott—Rev. Ro.
Scott.
Mch 20 Jas. C. Madison & Margaret Madison—Rev. R. A.
Dick.
- 1848 May 20 Jas. B. Skinker & Martha I. Merryman—Rev R. W.
C.
April 27 Henry Purks & Sarah W. Mills—Rev. R. H. W.
B.
- 1849 Oct. 8 Wm. Self & Sarah Self—Rev. R. W. C.
Nov. 14 John F. Lafoe & Jane F. Beazley—Rev. R. W. Cole.
Feb. 19 John H. Brooks & Elizabeth Brooks—Rev. R. W.
C.
- 1850 Oct. 4 Edwin P. Duke & Mary C. I. Newton—Rev. L. W.
Allen (Bap. M.).
Dec. 21 John T. Smith & Salley E. Durrett—Rev. L. W.
Allen (Bap.).
- 1849 Mch 12 Lewis Farmer & Mary Rouse—Rev. R. W. Cole.
Jas. Eubank & Mary Howard—Rev. J. W. Atkinson.
- 1850 May 27 Andrew Beazley & Sarah Duval—Rev. R. W. Cole.
Mention of Mary Ann Duval swearing to above
as to age &c.
May 14 John Mercer Garnett & Ellen A. Baylor—Rev. R. W.
C.
- 1811 July 25 Wm. Hardy & Betsey Timberlake—Rev. H. Pitt-
man.
Sept. 27 Thos. Guthrie & Hariet Royston—Rev. H. Pittman.
Oct. 22 Leonard Samuel & Alice Johnson—Rev. H. Pittman.
- 1812 Jan. 1 Wm. Prockter & Polly Duval.
Jan. 6 Thos. B. Roane & Elizabeth Mattox.
Jan. 27 Francis Evans & Nancy Pare.
Jan. 29 Wm. Willeby & Sally Sorrell.
Feb. 20 Carter Lawson & Sary Sorrell—Rev. H. Pittman.
Mar. 9 Wm. Powers & Alice Sanders—Rev. H. Pittman.
Mar. 31 Dade Fau(r)taloe & Polly Sindall—Rev. H. Pittman.
Oct. 12 Rubin Rollins & Nancy Lawson—Rev. H. Pittman.
Nov. 19 Sherard James & Matilda Lewis—Rev. H. Pittman.
Dec. 2 John Ball & Fanny Pittman—Rev. H. Pittman.
Dec. 14 Wm. Rajan & Jane Robinson—Rev. H. Pittman.
- 1813 Jan. 2 Wm. Carter & Polly Carter—Rev. H. Pittman.

- 1813 Feb. 22 John Samuel & Ann Micou—Rev. H. Pittman.
 Mch 25 Wm. Owens & Sally Calloun—Rev. H. Pittman.
 1810 Mch 24 Muscoe Boulwore & Elizabeth Spindle—Rev. H. Pittman.
 1813 May 7 Bowler Stephens & Betsy Aimes—Rev. H. Pittman.
 1850 July 15 Benj. O. Brooks & Frances W. Wright—Rev. R. W. C.
 1821 Jan. 8 Wm. Blanton & Mary Nancy W. R. Derott.
 Azuilla Goodloe, guardian gave consent to M. N. W. R. D.
 Wit. Jas. R. Halloway & Robt Oliver.
 1822 Aug. 21 Henry Garnett (minor) to Francis Jordan. Robt. Garnett (father) gives consent. Wit. John I. Samuel (J. P.) & Rivington Garnett.
 1814 Nov. 7 Stafford H. Parker & Sarah B. Pearson—Edwd. C. McGuire.
 1813 Oct. 5 Pleasant Carnall & Miss Lucy Carnall—Rev. Wm. Guirey.
 1820 Joel Clayton & Susannah Saunders.
 1821 Lindsey Loving & Elizabeth Farmer.
 Andrew Tarrent & Judith Wallden.
 Turner Grymes & Jane Grymes.
 Jas. Frawner & Elizabeth Beazley.
 John Howell & Nancy Redd.
 Dec. 20 Corbin Elliott & Elizabeth Pruitt
 Wm. Farmer & Elizabeth Loving.
 1822 John Houston & Nancy Moore.
 May 10 John Beazley & Betsy Farmer.
 Nov. 14 Roland H. Goodman & Martha G. White.
 May 23 Richard Boulware & Sarah Griffin.
 Dec. 20 Thos. Garrett & Sarah Sirls.
 Dec. 29 Churchill Dollins & Nancy Pruett.
 1823 Feb. 13 Richd Pruett & Elizabeth Mason.
 1823 Mch 13 Reuben Taylor & Rosa Taylor.
 Mch 27 Wm. Robinson & Frances Robinson.
 Sept. 26 Jas. Vauter & Frances Murray.
 1813 Feb. 8 Richd Buckner, Jr. & Esther Row—Rev. A. M. Lewis.
 1822 Jan. 13 Jas. Gatewood to Matilda E. Dickenson.
 Henry H. Dickenson, father, gives consent.
 Wit. Edwd Tompkins & T. Dicknison.
 1813 May 29 Benj Long & Rachel Carter—Rev. H. Pittman.
 June 24 Miles Clift & Catharine Holloway—Rev. H. Pittman.
 Dec. 23 Benj Pitcher & Alice Plunkett—Rev. H. Pittman.
 Dec. 29 David Stern & Lucy Beazley—Rev. H. Pittman.
 Oct. 15 Thos. Jones & Elizabeth Thomas—Rev. H. Pittman.

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- 1814 Nov. 17 Wm. Long & Nancy Edmonds—Rev. H. Pittman.
Dec. 27 Wm. Allport & Kitty Duval—Rev. H. Pittman.
- 1815 Jan. 2 Geo. Doggett & Sally Doggett—Rev. H. Pittman.
Jan 9 Richd Haynes & Sally Beazley—Rev. H. Pittman.
Jan. 11 Wm. Carter & Nancey Bates—Rev. H. Pittman.
Feb. 15 Jas. Long & Eliz. Demay—Rev. H. Pittman.
Feb. 19 Elijah Amiss & Sarah Royston—Rev. H. Pittman.
Feb. 27 Jas. Crossley & Eliz. Berry—Rev. H. Pittman.
Mch 11 Nicholas Dillard & Lucy Duval—Rev. H. Pittman.
April 20 Jas. Reynolds & Frances Thorp—Rev. H. Pittman.
- 1853 Feb. 26 John F. Thomas & Sarah E. Sale—Rev. H. Pittman.
Thos. 22—Mifs Sale 20.—Rev. R. H. W. B.
June 23 Jas. Thomas & Mary Pugh—Rev. R. H. W. B.
- 1852 Nov. 9 M. F. Day & Mary I. Wright—Rev. R. H. W. B.
- 1803 Oct. 15 Thos. Samuel, Jr. & Nancy Huston—Rev. John Sorril.
Jan. 27 Robt Paine & Peggy Hall—Rev. John Sorril.
Jan. 20 Jos. Mullin & Lucy Haynes—Rev. John Sorril.
Mch 24 Wm. Jones & Jane Payn—Rev. John Sorril.
Dec. 29 Jos. DeJannette & Phebe Sale—Rev. John Sorril.
- 1803 Sept. 6 Richd Pane & Lucy Jamel—Rev. John Sorril.
Dec. 14 Philip Carter & Betsey Carter—Rev. John Sorril.
Dec. 17 Thornton Seal & Amelia Jones—Rev. John Sorril.
- 1804 June 26 Lee Bolware & Catherine Millen—Rev. John Sorril.
April 3 Jas. Blackstone & Polly Coleman—Rev. John Sorril.
Sept. 12 Chas. Wray & Patsey Hanneson—Rev. John Sorril.
Mch 12 Richard Reynolds & Ann Clift—Rev. John Sorril.
Oct. 21 Jas. Holland & Maria Chapman—Rev. John Sorril.
Dec. 30 Andrew Ramsey & Patsey Ransom—Rev. John Sorril.
Dec. 16 Wm. Cock & Catherine DeJannette—Rev. John Sorril.
Dec. 16 Sam'l Coleman & Ann DeJannette—Rev. John Sorril.
Dec. 16 Chaney Gatewood & Elizabeth (DeJ.)—Rev. John Sorril.
Dec. 19 Jas. Welch & Janney Grymes—Rev John Sorril.
Dec. 24 Wm. Garnett & Betsey Bell—Rev. John Sorril.
Nov. 15 Philip Long & Frances Gatewood—Rev. John Sorril.
Nov. 9 Wm. Wright & Betsey Haynes—Rev. John Sorril.
- 1805 Jan. 4 Thos Clayton & Amelia R or (P)ankin—Rev. John Sorril.
Jan. 4 Robert R (or P)ankin & Suckey Scanland.
Feb. 18 Jas. Fielde & Susannah Carter.

(To be Continued.)

NOTES FROM THE RECORDS OF CHARLES CITY COUNTY.
(Continued from XXI, 86.)

ORDER BOOKS.

December 1737

William Acrill Jr paid for services as Deputy King's Attorney.
Lewellin Eppes, County Clerk.
Thomas Eppes, late sheriff, paid dues.
Edward Brodnax, late sheriff, paid dues.
Reference to the estate of Thomas Eppes, late sheriff.
1310 tithables taxed in the County levy.

Feb. 1737 [8]

Edward Broadnax, Richard Kennon, and Benjamin Harrison,
justices.

Feb 2, 1737

William Byrd relinquished his right of administration on the estate
of his deceased daughter Evelyn Byrd, and her sister Wilhemina Byrd
qualified.

Mary Eppes presented the last will of Captain Thomas Eppes for
probate. She was his widow.

April 1738

Deed from Samuel Harwood Jr and Amanda his wife.

May 1738

Abraham Nicholas Jr qualified to practice law.

June 1738

Will of Captain William Acrill proved by Richard and Benjamin
Cocke, executors.

July 1738

Suit by John Ravenscroft, executor of will of Thomas Ravens-
croft, decd.

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November 1738

Will of Jeffey Munford proved by Ann and William Munford, executors.

May 1739 (p 86) Benjamin Harrison qualified as Colonel of Militia and David Mossom to practise law.

Deed from John Brunskill, Clerk, to his daughter Mary.

Aug 1739

John Williams qualified as sheriff.

September 1739

Benskin Marston, and Samuel Harwood of Weyanoke, mentioned.

The will of Henry Soane was further proved. Elizabeth, wife of Benskin Marston, swore to the will of her deceased father Henry Soane.

Ordered that the land of Thomas Harwood be divided between his son Samuel, and Isaac Hill, who married the widow.

David Stokes inspector at Soanes Warehouse.

John, son of John Edloe deceased, appointed Surveyor of a road.

April 1739

David Stokes a justice.

Order reciting that Edward Cocke, Samuel Harwood, Thomas Eppes, Henry Soane and Henry Edloe, late justices, and William Acrill, deputy King's Attorney, were all dead, Francis Hardyman was left out of the last Commission of the peace, and Francis Dancey and John Minge refused appointment as justices

July 1742 Augustine Claiborne produced license to practise law

Deed to Robert Rivers

August 1742. Lewellin Eppes produced a commission from Hon John Robinson to be clerk of the Court.

Suit vs Norvel Baskervyle

Deed from Abraham Green with consent of his wife Elizabeth

December 1742. Suit, Thomas Ballard and Mary his wife vs Francis Dancy. Decided that the remainder of the slaves in the will of Francis Dancy were devised to Amey Dancy for life, and afterwards equally among his children—his eldest son and daughter excepted—and that Mary the wife of Thomas Ballard has no right to the said slaves and also decided that she has no right in the slaves of Samuel and Ann Dancy, deceased, they being absolutely vested in Francis Dancy as eldest son and heir at law.

Lewellin Eppes Jr, John Enloe, Jr and John Hardyman justices.

March 1742. Suit by John Minge and Rebecca his wife, administratrix of Thomas Collier, deceased.

June 1743. Will of George Woodlief presented by John Eppes and John Woodlief, executors.

August 1743. Samuel Harwood qualified as sheriff

Richard Bland and Dancey Stanley qualified to practise law.

Richard Kennon and D. Stokes petition as administrators of Jane Hardyman, deceased; but case continued.

November 1743. Will of Ann Munford presented by Joseph Munford, executor.

Dec. 1743. Will of Littleberry Eppes, gent., presented by Lewellin Eppes one of the executors.

June 1744. Henry Taylor appointed justice.

March 1744. The will of William Byrd, Esq, presented by Mrs Maria Byrd, one of the executors and proved by the oaths of William Proctor and William Stith, two of the witnesses, who swore they saw Peter Fontaine, the other witness, sign

July 1745. Edmond Eppes appointed sheriff

Sept. 1745. Penskin Marston appointed sheriff

Dec. 1745. Will of Samuel Harwood, gent., proved by Agnes Harwood, executrix (Another Samuel Harwood was present as a justice when this will was proved and also in Feb 1745 &c)

Feb. 1745. James Johnson, Henry Soane, and William Stith appointed justices.

April 1746. Suit by the executors of the will of Christopher De Graffenriedt vs. Rev Peter Fontaine

May 1746. Will of Samuel Harwood of Weyanoke proved by Agnes Harwood one of the executors, Captain Samuel Harwood appointed one of the appraisers of the estate

June 1746. Will of Henry Edloe proved.

Sept. 1746. Richard Bland and John Wayles qualified to practise law

Oct. 1746. Augustine Claiborne qualified to practise law.

July 1747. The will of Samuel Harwood of Oriham proved

John Hardyman appointed sheriff

August 1747. Will of John Minge presented by Elizabeth Minge his executrix and proved

Richard and Alexander Walker orphans of James Walker deceased, Chose Edward Brodnax their guardian

Dec. 1747. Henry Walker appointed guardian to Jane and Mary orphans of James Walker, deceased.

Oct. 1748. Will of Edward Brodnax presented by William Brodnax, executor, and proved; his estate in Charles City and Lunenburg ordered to be appraised

Jan 1748 (9). Will of William Hunt Edloe proved
July 1749. Anderson Stith qualified to practise law
John Edloe qualified as sheriff

Marriage contract between William Terrell and Mary Collier

March 1749 (50). Will of Henry Taylor proved by Etheldred and William Taylor executors. Ordered that his estate in Charles City and Brunswick be appraised (Benjamin Chapman Donaldson one of the appraisers in Brunswick)

David Walker qualified as administrator of William Stith deceased.
Nov. 1750. Will of Philip Edloe proved

Benjamin Dancy appointed guardian of John and Mary orphans of John Edloe, deceased.

Will of Benskin Marston proved by his widow Elizabeth

March 1750 (51). Will of Richard Cocke proved by Jane Cocke his executrix.

Order reciting that it appeared that Miles Cary and Roscow Cole of Warwick Co have the last will of William Cole deceased.

Deed Book

Deed July 7, 1769 from William Holt and Mary his wife of Williamsburg, to Charles Jeffrey Smith, Master of Arts, of Long Island, N. Y. conveying 1700 acres in Charles City Co

Deed Oct 3, 1769 from Samuel Harwood Jr, of Charles City, to John Binns of New Kent, conveying land in Charles City called Oriham.

Deed Oct 10, 1770 from Francis Harwood and Elizabeth his wife conveying land devised him by the will of Samuel Harwood, deceased.

Deed June 20, 1773 from John Hardyman of Charles City to Francis Irby, conveying 150 acres in Charles City, part of 600 acres devised him (John) by the will, dated Aug 8, 1763) of his father Francis Hardyman, of Charles City, deceased

Deed (date not noted) from Wm Hardyman and Sarah his wife to Hardyman Irby conveying land in Charles City

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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CHAPTER II

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CHAPTER III

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GENEALOGY.

DESCENDANTS OF TWO JOHN WASHINGTONS.

(Continued.)

33. HENRY⁶ WASHINGTON (Lawrence⁵, Henry⁴, Henry³, John², John¹). His father bequeathed him "the land I live on." His maternal uncle, John Washington (of the Lawrence line) made him his executor in 1785. The Conway-Ashton account says that he married a daughter of John Ashton. This is confirmed by the family Bible record (printed, Wm. & Mary Quarterly, VIII, 75, X, 113-115) which states that he was born in 1765 and died May 20, 1812, and that he married Sarah (born Oct. 1768, died July 22, 1831) daughter of John and Hannah Ashton.

Issue: 61. Elizabeth S, born Jan. 20, 1783, married 1st Thornton Bernard; 2d, T. H. Stark (Stork?); 62. John A⁷ born Dec. 28, 1787, died Oct. 24, 1802; 63. Sally A, born Dec. 14, 1789, married May 9, 1816, Philip H. Minor, and died Sept. 12, 1830; 64. Lawrence⁷ (see later); 65. Henry⁷, born Nov. 26, 1792. 66. Hannah West, born March 15, 1794, died Sept. 17, 1794; 67. William S. J.⁷, born Jan 26, 1796, died while a lieutenant in the U. S. Revenue Service, Aug. 19, 1834; 68. Robert West, born Dec. 23, 1797; 69. Hannah West, born Dec. 7, 1800, died Jan. 21, 1801; 70. Mary West, born Jan. 1, 1802; 71. Robert C⁷, born March 22, 1804, died May 1867; 72. George⁷ (twin), born March 22, 1804, died Aug. 16, 1806; 73. Thornton Bernard⁷, born Dec. 14, 1805; 74. Peggy, born June 1, 1808, died June 26, 1892; 75. Thomas Spence⁷, born Aug. 29, 1811, died Sept. 10, 1811.

50. WILLIAM⁶ WASHINGTON (William⁵, Bailey⁴, Henry³, John², John¹) of South Carolina, born 1785, died at Charleston, S. C., March 1830; married Martha Blake.

Issue: 76. John Blake⁷, alive 1891 (Hayden); 77. Lieutenant James E. McPherson⁷, C. S. A., born 1836 [?], educated at the University of Virginia 1854-6; killed at the battle of Cheat Mountain, July 25, 1861, unmarried; 78. Margaret married Thomas Pinckney Lowndes, of South Carolina, (Hayden).

52. BAILEY⁶ WASHINGTON (Bailey⁵, Bailey⁴, Henry³, John², John¹), born Westmoreland Co. 1787, Surgeon U. S. N., died at Washington, D. C., Aug. 4, 1854. (For his services in the navy see Hayden, 521); married Jane Matilda, daughter of Richard Bland Lee.

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Issue: 79. Fanny Wallace, married Major Pierson B. Reading; 80. Richard Bland⁷, 81. Ann Louisia, married Walter Dorsey Daridge; 81. Eliza Lee.

53. JOHN MACRAE⁶ WASHINGTON (Bailey⁵, Bailey⁴, Henry³, John², John¹), Colonel U. S. A. (for services see Hayden and Appleton's Cyclopaedia of American Biography); born 1793, lost at sea Dec. 25, 1853; married Fanny, daughter of Dr. Jack Macrae, of Prince William County.

Issue: (Hayden): 82. H. M.⁷, at William and Mary College 1852-3; 83. William Temple⁷; 84. Euphan Dandridge, married William Storke.

54. GEORGE⁶ WASHINGTON (Bailey⁵, Bailey⁴, Henry³, John², John¹), married Cecillie Barron.

Issue: 85. George Wallace⁷; 86. Frances Virginia; 87. Mary; 88. Anna.

64. LAWRENCE⁷ WASHINGTON (Henry⁶, Lawrence⁵, Henry⁴, Henry³, John², John¹), born Feb. 21, 1791, married Sarah Tayloe, daughter of William A. Washington, of "Bridges Creek," Westmoreland Co. (a nephew of the President) and his wife Sarah, daughter of John Tayloe, of "Mt. Airy," Richmond County.

Issue: 89. Henry Augustine⁸, Professor William and Mary College, married Cynthia Beverley, daughter of Judge N. Beverley Tucker, of Williamsburg. No issue to survive. 90. William⁸; 91. Mary.

(To Be Continued.)

BLACKWELL FAMILY.

By Miss Stella Pickett Hardy, Batesville, Ark.

Tradition says, that the Blackwell's of Virginia, are of ancient English origin, and that the progenitor was Joseph Blackwell who came to the Colony in 1636, and who was one of the King's Surveyors, and that his family seat was "Walnut Lodge," in Northumberland Co., Va.

Now for facts, "Walnut Lodge," Northumberland Co., Va., has for generations been the seat of the Blackwell Family, and it is here that many of the family are buried. The progenitor of the family, was one Joseph Blackwell, to date I have found no proof of the date of his arrival in the Colony, or how early he resided in Northumberland. (Northumberland Co. was created in 1648, and the early records were destroyed by fire in 1710). He was evidently a man of parts, his seal, which bears the family arms, is still preserved in the family, is now owned by Mr. Edward Blackwell of Northumberland Co., Va., (I have an impression from same) they are thus:

Arms—Argent, a talbot courant sable, on a chief decette of the second three bezants.

Crest—A demi talbot, coupé proper, of the second, collared gules.
Motto—Malo Mori Quam Foedari, (I would rather die than be dishonored.)

On the old Blackwell seal, which is cut on a dark red stone, (blood-stone, I believe), on either side of the above given arms, there is a spray or half wreath of flowers.

It is unknown who the wife of the said Joseph Blackwell was, or where or when they were married or how many children they had. However, we find from St. Stephen's Parish Register, that "Samuel Blackwell, son of Joseph, was born Sept. 23, 1680." (William and Mary Quarterly, Vol. XVII, p. 238.)

The said Samuel Blackwell, (the second generation in Virginia) was of "Walnut Lodge," Northumberland Co., Va., born in same Sept. 23, 1680; and died in same Aug. 5, 1732; and is buried at "Walnut Lodge." He served as Justice of Northumberland, and as a Vestryman of St. Stephen's Parish. On a Memorial Tablet, in the Northumberland County Court Room, we find the following:

"Samuel Blackwell, 1680-1732, Vestryman and Justice,
Capt. Samuel Blackwell, 1710-1762, Member of Legislature and Vestryman,

Wm. Blackwell, 1713-1772, Sheriff of Fauquier Co., Va.,

John Blackwell,

Joseph Blackwell,

} Revolutionary Patriots,

Col. Samuel Blackwell, 1785-1833,

Major Hiram Blackwell, War of 1812,

Col. Ferdinand Blackwell, Commonwealth Attorney, 1846-1856,

Lieut. Oscar Blackwell, C. S. A., 1861-1865.

Lieut. T. E. Blackwell, C. S. A., 1861-1865."

From this Memorial Tablet, we find that Samuel Blackwell, (1680-1732) was a "Vestryman and Justice," In Bishop Meade's Old Churches and Families (Vol. II. p. 468), we find in the list of Vestryman for St. Stephen's, "1724, Capt. Samuel Blackwell." So he was evidently known as Captain, perhaps one the colonial Militia.

He married about the year 1708, Mrs. Margery Downing Hudnall, a widow, and the daughter of William Downing, of Northumberland Co., Va., date of birth and death unknown, she is buried at "Walnut Lodge." The known issue of said Capt. Samuel Blackwell and his wife Margery, are, according to St. Stephen's Parish Register, (William & Mary Quarterly, Vol. XVII, p. 238.) Thus:

3-1. Samuel Blackwell, born Jan. 19, 1710. (See later.)

3-2. William Blackwell, born Apr. 25, 1713. (See later.)

3-3. Joseph Blackwell, born July 9, 1715. (See later.)

3-4. Eliza Blackwell, born Jan. 9, 1717.

3-5. Hannah Blackwell, born Mar. 30, 1720.

3-6. John Blackwell, (I am not positive that John was a son of Capt.

Samuel Blackwell and Margery, he may have been a nephew or grandson), date of birth unknown, he is named on the Memorial Tablet, as a Revolutionary Patriot; He married Hannah, surname unknown, and had issue:

4-1. John Blackwell, born March 24, 175-.

3-1. Capt. Samuel Blackwell, of "Walnut Lodge," Northumberland Co., Va., was born Jan. 19, 1710; and died Oct. 17, 1762; His will is dated Oct. 16, 1761, and is recorded in Northumberland Co., Va., He served as a Vestryman of St. Stephen's Parish, and as a Burgess for Northumberland, 1742. (Stanard's Colonial Virginia Register, p. 113.) He married Elizabeth Steptoe, who was born 1713; and died after Oct. 16, 1761; daughter of Capt. John Steptoe, of Northumberland Co., Va., And had issue, according to St. Stephen's Parish Register, (William & Mary Quarterly, Vo.. XVII, p. 238.) thus:

4-1. Samuel Blackwell Jr., of "Walnut Lodge," Northumberland Co., Va., born Nov. 20, 1731; He is spoken of in the records as "Capt. Samuel Blackwell Jr." He served with distinction in the Revolutionary War, as Captain of Virginia Artillery 1780. (Heitman's Historical Register, p. 105.) He married Sarah, surname unknown, and had issue according to St. Stephen's Parish Register, (William & Mary Quarterly, Vol. XVII, p. 239.) thus:

5-1. Elizabeth Blackwell, born June 10, 1756.

5-2. Samuel Blackwell III., of "Walnut Lodge," Northumberland Co., Va., born Mar. 25, 1758. m. Dec. 1, 1780, Peggy Gillison. Issue:

6-1 Col. Samuel Blackwell IV., of "Walnut Lodge," Northumberland Co., Va., b. 1785; d. 1833; Served in the War of 1812; married Ann Blackwell, b. 1797; daughter of Capt. William & Catherine (Downing) Blackwell, and had issue:

7-1. Alexander Blackwell, m. Mary Bayse, and had issue 1. Josephine, m. Wm. Flynt; 2. Joseph, unm.; 3. Sallie, unm.

7-2. Lieut. Oscar Blackwell, C. S. A., 40th Va. Reg.; m. Nealy Miller Lansdale.

7-3. Col. Ferdinand Blackwell, C. S. A., He served as Commonwealth Attorney, 1846-56; m. Juliet Anderson, of "Cherry Point," Northumberland Co.,

7-4. Rufus Blackwell, died young and unm.,

7-5. Caroline Ann Blackwell, m. Major Joseph Downing, of "Waterloo," Northumberland Co., Va., b. 1819; d. 1862; served as Maj. of 9th Va. Cav. C. S. A.; son of Capt. Samuel & Mary (Edwards) Downing; and had issue 1. Samuel Blackwell Downing, C. S. A., m. Mary C. Eubank; 2. Sallie Ann Downing, m. Robert Blundon; 3. Joseph Ferdinand Downing, m. Ella Roberts; 4. Julian Eugenia Downing, m. first Marion Strangham, and second Miss Garnett.

7-6. Laura Eugene Blackwell, m. Maj. Cyrus Harding, C. S. A.,

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 led to a similar influx.

The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860 led to a similar influx. The third was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869 led to a similar influx.

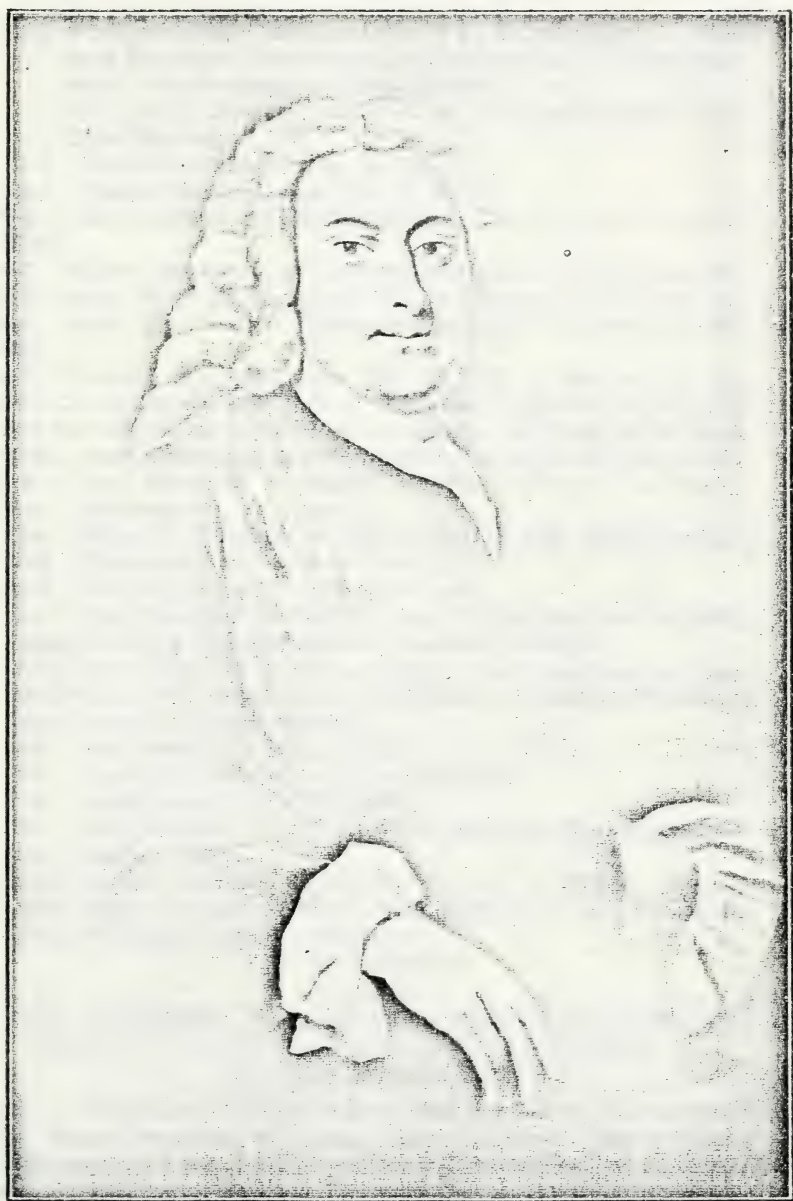
The fourth was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1863. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865 led to a similar influx. The fifth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1867. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Texas in 1870 led to a similar influx.

The sixth was the discovery of gold in California in 1872. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1874 led to a similar influx. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1876. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1878 led to a similar influx.

The eighth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1880. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1882 led to a similar influx. The ninth was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1884. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1886 led to a similar influx.

The tenth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1888. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Texas in 1890 led to a similar influx. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in California in 1892. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1894 led to a similar influx.

The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1896. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1898 led to a similar influx. The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1900. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1902 led to a similar influx.



RICHARD RANDOLPH
OF CURLES

Negative Property of
H. P. Cook, Photographer
Richmond, Va.



of "Bower Hill," Richmond, Co., Va., and had issue: 1. Gertrude Harding m. Wm. Chilton, of Lancaster Co.; 2. Oscar Harding; 3. Wm. Harding; 4. Cyrus Harding.

7-7. Judith Gertrude Blackwell, m. her brother-in-law, Maj. Cyrus Harding.

5-3. Sarah Blackwell, born Jan. 9, 1763.

5-4. Eleanor Blackwell, born Oct. 17, 1766.

4-2. John Blackwell, of Northumberland Co., Va., born Feb. 18, 1732-3;

4-3. William Blackwell, of Northumberland Co., Va., born Aug. 16, 1736; Served in the Revolutionary War, as Captain of 11th Va., Reg.,

4-4. Joseph Blackwell, of Northumberland Co., Va., born Apr. 20, 1738.

4-5. Elizabeth Blackwell, born Mar. 25, 1741; d. 1831; m. Feb. 14, 1761, Col. Armistead Churchill, of "Blenheim," Jefferson Co., Ky., b. Nov. 25, 1733; Served in the Revolutionary War, as Colonel of 2nd Battalion, commissioned May 25, 1778; (McAlister's Virginia Militia, p. 200) Son of Hon. Armistead & Hannah (Harrison) Churchill of "Bushy Park," Middlesex Co., Va., Issue:

5-1. Elizabeth Churchill, b. 1762; d. 1785; m. 1784, John Downing.

5-2. Armistead Churchill Jr., b. 1763; d. 1772.

5-3. William Churchill, b. 1765; d. 1831; unm.,

5-4. John Churchill, b. 1767; m. Apr. 18, 1789 Matilda Slaughter, daughter of Cadwalader & Margaret (Ransdell) Slaughter.

5-5. Henry Churchill, b. 1768; d. 1842; m. (first) Mrs. Penelope Pope Oldham, d. 1821, daughter of Col. William & Penelope (Edwards) Pope; (second) Catherine Berkley.

5-6. Ann Churchill, b. 1770; d. 1772.

5-7. Armistead Churchill, b. 1772; m. unknown.

5-8. Judith Churchill, b. 1775; d. 1781.

5-9. Mary Churchill, b. 1777; d. 1817; m. (first) Mr. Pratner; (second) Col. Alexander Bullitt.

5-10. Samuel Churchill, of Jefferson Co., Ky., b. 1779; d. 1865; m. 1803, Abigail Oldham, b. 1789; d. 1854; daughter of Col. William & Penelope (Pope) Oldham, of Kentucky.

(To Be Continued.)

THE ANCESTORS AND DESCENDANTS OF JOHN ROLFE WITH NOTICES OF SOME CONNECTED FAMILIES.

BOLLING-RANDOLPH.

3. JANE⁵ BOLLING, who was born in 1703 and died in 1767, married Col. Richard Randolph, of "Curles," Henrico County. Richard Randolph was the 5th son of William and Mary (Isham) Randolph, of "Turkey Island," Henrico County. He was a member of the House of Burgesses for Henrico at the sessions of Aug. 1736, Nov. 1738, May 1740,

The first of these is the fact that the British
government had been in a state of
anarchy since the death of King James II.
The second is the fact that the British
government had been in a state of
anarchy since the death of King James II.
The third is the fact that the British
government had been in a state of
anarchy since the death of King James II.
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anarchy since the death of King James II.
The ninth is the fact that the British
government had been in a state of
anarchy since the death of King James II.
The tenth is the fact that the British
government had been in a state of
anarchy since the death of King James II.

May 1742, Sept. 1744, Feb. 1745, July 1746, March 1747 and Oct. 1748, and was Treasurer of the Colony 1736-1738. At "Turkey Island," is a shaft erected in part to commemorate the great flood of 1771 and partly in memory of Richard and Jane Randolph. On the western side of the obelisk is the following inscription (now in part mutilated):

"In the year 1772
This monument was raised
To the Memory of the first Richard
And Jane Randolph
by their third son
To whose parental affection
Industry & Economy
He was indebted
For their tenderness in Infancy
A good Education in Youth
and ample Fortune
at Mature age."

Garland, in his life of John Randolph of Roanoke, a grandson of Richard and Jane Randolph, states that Richard Randolph owned 40,000 acres of land.

Following are abstracts of the wills of Richard and Jane Randolph (for which we are indebted to Mr. W. Clayton Torrence of the Valentine Museum, Richmond, Va.)

Richard Randolph of Curls, Henrico, Co.—Wife Jane, during life (in lieu of dower) use of Curls plantation, and 33 slaves, stocks of cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and mares belonging to Curls, coach, chaise, harness all plate and furniture at Curls house trusting to her prudence and justice in dividing same amongst my four sons Richard, Brett, Ryland and John Randolph. In case wife should not be able to raise sufficient provisions for support of family which she shall keep at Curls, then to be supplied from other plantations.

Daughter Jane, £600 sterlg. to be paid at age of 21 years or day of marriage & 2 negroes.

Daughter Elizabeth, £600 sterlg. at age of 21 years or day of marriage & 2 negroes.

Three daughters Mary, Jane and Elizabeth, to the former £335 sterlg. The two latter £400 sterlg. each to make up their fortunes of £1000 sterlg. apiece; to be paid out of profits of estate after deducting charge of educating my children. Should profits of estate not be sufficient to pay these legacies then all profits of estate (deducting expense of educating and maintaining children) shall be equally divided amongst said 3 daughters as the profits shall arise until my 3 sons Brett, Ryland and John respectively attain lawful age, at which time they are to take such part of estate hereinafter devised them without being accountable for



JANE BOLLING
WIFE OF RICHARD RANDOLPH

Negative Property of
H. P. Cook, Photographer
Richmond, Va.



Portrait of [illegible]

[illegible]

any part of profits. Should profits exceed legacies residue to be equally divided between four sons Richard, Brett, Ryland and John.

Son Brett (at lawful age) lands at Warwick, Henrico Co., Fighting Creek, Goochland, Mountain Creek, Amelia; with stocks on said plantations.

Son Ryland (at lawful age) lands in fork of Appomattox in Goochland and Amelia, at Bush River, Amelia, Falling Creek, Amelia, also stocks thereon.

Son John (at lawful age) lands on both sides Staunton or Roanoke River, Lunenburg, with stocks thereon.

Son Richard, 2 slaves above those he has possession of at my several plantations at Tuckahoe and Green Mountain.

Wife Jane, 6 negroes during term of seven years in special trust to be employed in building and repairing houses on several plantations; then said slaves to son Richard.

Grand daughters Ann Cary and Mary Cary, a negro apiece.

Residue of slaves to be equally divided between three sons Brett, Ryland and John when Brett attains age of 21 years. Directions as to how division to be made.

Son Richard, after my wife's death, 12 of the slaves left her during life; residue of said slaves to be equally divided amongst 3 sons Brett, Ryland and John.

Specific directions made for division of property in event of deaths of an heir or heirs.

Provides for conveyance of lands for which he has surveys, etc.

Should controversies arise over bequests Peyton Randolph, Esq., Peter Randolph, William Stith, Clerk and Richard Bland, to settle same.

Executors, wife Jane, son Richard Randolph, Col. Peter Randolph, Col. Richard Bland, Mr. Archibald Cary, and said executors, together with Peyton Randolph, Esq. and William Stith, Clerk, guardian to my children—No security to be demanded of them; no appraisement to be made.

Dated 18 November 1747. Witnesses: Richard Wilkinson, Richard Hooper, Stephen X Childers.

Probated, 1 Munday in June 1749.

From Henrico Co. Deeds, Wills, &c. 1748-50, p. 112 et seq.

Jane Randolph of Curles, Henrico Co.—Son Richard Randolph, silver salver, 4 large silver salt cellars, 1 counterpane of largest size, 1 fringed counterpane of best sort.

Son Ryland, 1 silver tankard, 2 small silver waiters, 1 large silver spoon, 1 counterpane largest size, 1 fringed counterpane best sort.

Son John, 1 flat silver candle stick and snuffers, 1 doz. large silver table spoons with crest on them, 10 silver sweet meat spoons, 2 old silver table spoons now about the house, with all the old tea spoons, 1 counterpane smallest size, silk quilt, the black trunk in chamber, 2 small counterpanes of worst sort;

Daughter in law Anne Randolph silver chased milk pot and the coral.

Whereas by the will of her late husband sons Brett, Ryland and John were directed to have sundry slaves with their increase, the testatrix hereby makes division of said slaves among the said named Brett, Ryland and John.

Daughter Elizabeth, £60 curr., my gold watch, seal and chain, mahogany press which stands in my room, chest which stands under window in store room and contents except a pair of cotton cards.

Niece Jane Eldridge is loaned, for life, certain negroes, and should she marry and have issue then to her in fee, otherwise to my daughter Elizabeth, to said Jane Eldridge, black walnut press.

Daughter Elizabeth, my post charriot.

Sons Richard, Ryland and John and the eldest surviving son of my deceased son Brett, all pewter and copper furniture.

Son Richard, mahogany scrutoire in little hall.

Son Ryland, my picture of his father's hanging in my room; the picture of my son Brett drawn in cryons, large mahogany table in the dining room and small mahogany spring table.

Son John, picture of Sr John Randolph, the black walnut scutoire in the chamber.

To eldest surviving son of my deceased son Brett, the picture in the chamber.

Sons Richard, Ryland and John, and the eldest surviving son of my deceased son Brett, 8 feather beds equally divided among them, also all cash after debts and legacies are paid.

Effects not disposed of, to sons Richard and Ryland in trust to be disposed of as by memorandum in their hands.

Executors, sons Richard and Ryland, with Colonel Archibald Cary.

Dated 2 March 1766. No appraisement to be made.

Witnesses: Elizabeth Gay, Anne Murray.

"Jane Ralph"

This will is signed.

Probated 1 June 1767.

From Originals at Henrico C. H.

Mrs. Randolph's will has a large seal in black wax bearing the arms of Randolph and Bolling impaled. A few years ago it was perfect; but now part has been broken.

Richard and Jane Randolph had issue:

I. Richard, of "Curles," married Ann Meade.

II. Ryland, died unmarried.

III. Brett, born 1732, died 1759, married Mary Scott, in England, where he lived and died; though his children returned to Virginia.

IV. John of "Mattoax," Chesterfield County born June 26, 1742, died Oct. 28, 1775, married Frances, daughter of Theoderick Bland of

"Cawsons," Prince George County, and was the father of John Randolph of Roanoke.

V. Mary, born Nov. 21, 1727, died Nov. 5, 1781, married Archibald Cary, of "Ampthill," Chesterfield County, distinguished Revolutionary statesman.

VI. Jane, married Anthony Walke, of "Fairfield," Princess Anne County.

VII. Elizabeth, married Col. Richard Kidder Meade, one of Washington's Aids during the Revolution.

For later descendants of Richard and Jane Randolph see Robertson's "Pocahontas and Her Descendants;" "William and Mary Quarterly" IX, 182, 183; 250-252, and for descendants of Brett Randolph see "Goode's "Virginia Cousins."

It is not the purpose of this genealogy to bring the lines down later than the generations just given; but the will of John Randolph of "Mattoax" shows such strong resemblances of character to his famous son that an abstract is given.

Will of John Randolph of Chesterfield County, going in a few days by water to Norfolk. To wife all the land I purchased of John Tabb in Chesterfield on Old Town Creek (1305 acres) and 20 working hands, 4 plow boys, and the house servants, with utensils, horses, cattle etc., requisite for the said plantation known as Herbert Place; also all household furniture. linen, glass, plate etc., all my carriage horses and riding horses, and my watch. To son Richard the land where I now live in Cumberland and Prince Edward Counties on Appomattox and Buffalo rivers. To son Theoderick Bland Randolph all my land on Stanton River below the mouth of Little Roanoke in Charlotte County, "on this promise that he don't sell swap or part with in any manner any part or parcel thereof to one Paul Carrington now living on or near little Roanoke (who cheated my brother Ryland out of £570 in a bargain for 310 acres of low grounds on the opposite side of the little Roanoke) or any of his children, any agent or attorney for him or them or any other person or persons that he has any suspicion or information may want it for him or any of his Family under the penalty of five hundred pounds to be divided equally among my children; my reason for giving this land on such condition is that to this day I feel and my children may feel the vilany of that Paul Carrington." To son John all the land on Stanton River adjoining Paul Carringtons land, on the same condition. Wife is desired to divide at her death her estate equally among the children. Executors are to employ a person to keep my accounts, pay him genteely, and have all accounts settled once every year. "An unhappy difference on an account prevents my leaving my brother Ryland executor, and I hope my brother Richard, of whom I have a very good opinion and sincere affection will readily excuse my not appointing him as he is very infirm and has too many estates to manage already." Executors are to divide the negroes

equally among his sons Richard, Theoderick Bland and John, when Richard shall come of age, "also that my children be educated in the best manner without regard to expense as far as their fortunes may allow even to the last shilling, and that they choose professions or trade agreeable to their inclination." Theoderick Bland and Col. John Banister executors. Dated July 25, 1774. By codicil Thomas Randolph of Dungeness also made an executor. Proved in Chesterfield Co. Oct. 3d, 1775.

(To Be Continued.)

TAYLOR OF SOUTHAMPTON, &C.

1. ETHELDRED¹ TAYLOR of Surry County, Va., is the earliest member of the family who can be traced and was probably the emigrant. The brothers and sister named in his will cannot be traced in the records of Surry or Isle of Wight and it is likely they were residents of England. Etheldred Taylor appears in the records of Surry in 1702. He was appointed Sheriff of that County in 1710, his bond bearing date July 4th. He married Elizabeth widow of James Mason, of Surry. James Mason in his will, dated June 9, 1696, named his wife Elizabeth. On March 2, 1702, Etheldred and Elizabeth Taylor presented an inventory of the estate of James Mason, deceased, and on May 4, 1705, Taylor filed a supplementary inventory. There is in Surry a deed dated Feb. 15, 1714, from Nathaniel Harrison, Esq., Wm. Robinson, of Williamsburg, and Nathaniel Ridley, of Isle of Wight Co., gentlemen, conveying to Etheldred Taylor of Surry Co., 332 acres in Lawnes Creek Parish in that County. Etheldred Taylor died in 1716. The following is an abstract of his will, which was dated March 31 1716, and proved in Surry on June 26, of the same year. He says he is much indisposed but of sound mind. To son Samuel Taylor his plantation on Poketank Swamp purchased from the trustees of Joseph John Jackman, deceased, with all the land lying on the same side of Coker Branch. To son Henry Taylor all the land lying on the other side of Coker Branch adjoining the lands of John Bruton and Samuel Cornwell. To son Etheldred Taylor all lands on Lightwood Swamp. To son William Taylor lands purchased of Joseph and John High. To wife Elizabeth the labor of mulatto man John and negro woman Lucy, for her life, and at her death they are to be sold and proceeds equally divided among his living children. To his wife her riding horse and saddle. To son Samuel two negroes, he to pay Etheldred £14 current money. To son Henry two negroes, he to pay William £6 current money. To son Etheldred one negro. The two houses at Poketank Swamp to be finished at the cost of the estate. To his brothers Samuel and John and sister Rebecca 20 shillings each to buy them rings. To John Clements two cows. To his loving wife and sons Samuel, Henry,

Etheldred and William all the rest of estate, wife Elizabeth sole executrix.

The inventory of the personal estate of Etheldred Taylor, deceased, was recorded Nov. 21, 1716. Total value £201.19.1½. Among the items were a sun-dial and a chaffing dish.

Issue: 2. Samuel², 3. Henry²; 4. Etheldred²; 5. William².

2. SAMUEL² TAYLOR, of Surry County made a deed Feb. 15, 1734, to Thomas Drew, conveying 166 acres in Lawnes Creek Parish. He is named in the will of his brother William, March 8, 1735. No attempt has been made to trace him or his descendants, if any.

3. HENRY² TAYLOR, lived first in Surry and afterwards in Charles City Co. There is in Surry a deed dated Feb. 16, 1734, from Henry Taylor of Lawnes Creek parish, conveying to William Batts 166 acres in that parish.

In Isle of Wight County is a deed dated Aug. 5, 1735, from Henry Taylor, mariner, to Etheldred Taylor, of Isle of Wight County, conveying 350 acres on Lightwood Swamp, Isle of Wight, where said Etheldred Taylor now lives. Also a deed, dated June 17, 1743, from Henry Taylor, of Charles City County and Charlotte his wife, conveying to Etheldred Taylor, of Isle of Wight, gentleman, 300 acres of Isle of Wight, bought by said Henry Taylor in 1740. Also deed March 25, 1745, from Henry Taylor, of Charles City County to Etheldred Taylor of Isle of Wight, conveying 240 acres in Isle of Wight, adjoining Lightwood Swamp.

The old will and deed books of Charles City have been destroyed; but the following notices are given by the order books. June 1744, Henry Taylor appointed a justice of Charles City County. March 1749, the will of Henry Taylor was presented by Etheldred and William Taylor executors, and proved, and it was ordered that his estate in Charles City and Brunswick Counties be appraised.

In the absence of the will his children are conjectural; but it is believed that they were 6. Charles; 7. Charlotte married Rev. Samuel Smith McCroskey.

(To Be Continued.)

The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
general principles of the theory of the structure of the
crystal lattice. It is shown that the structure of the
crystal lattice is determined by the arrangement of the
atoms in space. The arrangement of the atoms is
determined by the forces of attraction and repulsion
between them. The forces of attraction are due to the
electrostatic interaction between the positive and
negative ions. The forces of repulsion are due to the
Pauli exclusion principle. The balance of these forces
determines the equilibrium distance between the
atoms. The equilibrium distance is the distance at
which the forces of attraction and repulsion are in
balance. The equilibrium distance is the distance at
which the energy of the system is a minimum. The
equilibrium distance is the distance at which the
crystal lattice is most stable. The equilibrium
distance is the distance at which the crystal lattice
has the lowest energy. The equilibrium distance is
the distance at which the crystal lattice is most
stable. The equilibrium distance is the distance at
which the crystal lattice has the lowest energy.

BOOK REVIEWS.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF STATE GOVERNMENT IN CALIFORNIA, 1846-1850.

By CARDINAL GOODWIN, M. A., NEW YORK. The Macmillan Company 1914, pp. 359.

This work covers the period in California history from 1846 to 1850. In the introductory chapter the author has traced briefly and in a general way, the extension of American influence over the territory from an early date to the completion of the conquest. This is followed by a more detailed account of the period of military rule and the political unrest resulting therefrom. The work of the Convention of 1849, and the election, organization, and important enactments of the first Legislature have been given due consideration. Chapter eighteen deals with the admission of California into the Union, and the final chapter contains some statistics on the population and resources of the new State in 1850.

THE WOODLEYS OF ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY.

OUR CROCKER ANCESTORS.

THE BLOUNTS OF ISLE OF WIGHT COUNTY.

THE WILSONS.

These four pamphlets by Major J. F. Crocker, of Portsmouth, Va., printed in that city during the present year, contain carefully prepared accounts of four prominent families of Isle of Wight Co., Va. Major Crocker, in addition to his long and distinguished practice at the bar, has always been a student of the records of his native county, and these genealogies show the results of his investigations.

DWELLY'S PARISH RECORDS. Vol. III. KENT MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.

Being all the monumental inscriptions in the parishes of Reculver-Cum-Hoath, Herne & Herne Bay, with tricks of all the Armorial Bearings and rubbings of old Brasses. By E. Dwelly, F. S. G. Herne Bay MCMXIV. Sole Agent, A. H. Mayhew, 56 Charing Cross Road, London, pp. 167.

This is another of Mr. Dwelly's admirable publications. Its chief interest to Virginians is the account of the remarkable old church at Reculver (of which our Robert Hunt was once vicar) which, in 1809 was torn down by vandals with the consent of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This ancient building which, from its remains of Roman architecture, was almost without parallel in England was most shamefully destroyed under pretense that it was in danger from the sea. The towers, now the property of Trinity House (the English light house board) still remain, and no doubt the church also could have been preserved.

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The first part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 various methods which have been proposed for the determination of
 the rate of reaction between a radical and a molecule. The most
 common of these is the method of initial rates, in which the
 initial concentration of the radical is varied and the initial rate
 of reaction is measured. This method is simple and convenient,
 but it is subject to a number of errors, particularly those arising
 from the determination of the initial concentration of the radical.
 A more accurate method is the method of steady-state concentrations,
 in which the concentration of the radical is maintained at a
 constant value by the addition of a suitable reagent. This method
 is more complicated, but it is more accurate and it is less
 subject to errors. The third method is the method of
 continuous flow, in which the radical and the molecule are
 mixed in a flow tube and the rate of reaction is measured by
 the change in concentration of the radical as it flows through
 the tube. This method is also more complicated, but it is
 very accurate and it is suitable for the study of reactions
 which are very fast.

The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the
 various factors which influence the rate of reaction between a
 radical and a molecule. The most important of these are the
 concentration of the radical, the concentration of the molecule,
 the temperature, and the nature of the radical and the molecule.
 The rate of reaction increases with the concentration of the
 radical and with the concentration of the molecule. It also
 increases with the temperature. The nature of the radical and
 the molecule also influences the rate of reaction. For example,
 the rate of reaction between a primary radical and a molecule
 is slower than the rate of reaction between a secondary radical
 and a molecule. Similarly, the rate of reaction between a
 radical and a molecule is slower than the rate of reaction
 between a radical and a molecule.

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The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then proceeds to discuss the various factors that have shaped the development of the United States, including the role of the government, the influence of the economy, and the impact of the culture. The author concludes by stating that the study of the history of the United States is a vital part of the education of every citizen.

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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. The text outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the implementation of these practices across different departments. It provides a detailed overview of the processes involved, from data collection to final reporting. The text highlights the challenges faced during the implementation phase and offers practical solutions to overcome them.

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The first part of the report discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that this is crucial for ensuring the integrity of the financial data and for providing a clear audit trail. The report then outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze the data, including interviews with key personnel and the use of statistical software. The findings of the study are presented in a series of tables and graphs, which show a clear trend of increasing revenue over the period studied. The report concludes by recommending that the company continue to invest in its financial reporting systems and to maintain a high level of transparency in its operations.

The second part of the report focuses on the challenges faced by the company in managing its finances. It identifies several key areas where improvements are needed, such as streamlining the approval process for large expenditures and improving the accuracy of the budgeting process. The report also discusses the importance of regular communication between the finance department and other parts of the organization, as this helps to ensure that everyone is working towards the same goals. Finally, the report provides a series of recommendations for how the company can address these challenges and improve its financial performance. These include implementing new software, hiring additional staff, and providing training for existing employees.

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